George F. Willey

WILLEY'S BOOK OF NUTFIELD

A History of that Part of New Hampshire Comprised within the Limits of the Old Township of Londonderry

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT IN 1719 TO THE PRESENT TIME

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES AND EDITED

BY

GEORGE F. WILLEY

BIOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL, POLITICAL, ANECDOTAL

ILLUSTRATED WITH HALF-TONE AND STEEL ENGRAVINGS

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INTRODUCTORY.

In presenting this work to the public, the publisher desires simply to call attention to the fact that no worthy attempt has ever been made to write the history of that large portion of Rockingham County which was originally known as Nutfield. The present work is intended to supply this deficiency, by giving a connected and comprehensive account of the original township of Londonderry, from its earliest settlement down to the present day. The editor believes this can best be done, not by means of a dry catalogue of names and dates, or a lifeless record of the proceedings of town meetings, but by vivid presentations of the lives and characters of the leading men and women. Here is the material for real history. Back of the so-called public events behind the acts of public bodies, lie the causes which spring from the character of the people, and always in them centres our real interest. In the southwestern part of Rockingham County are many historic places. Many of her citizens have played as prominent a part in the life of State and Nation as those of any other section of New Hampshire. To pay fitting honor to the men and women of the past, and at the same time do adequate justice to those of the present, is the object of this work.

It is no easy task to write history, even of the simplest kind, and be absolutely correct in every detail; so much is missing to make the picture complete. In the present work no attempt is made to give the name and history of every man, woman and child who ever lived within the confines of what was once Nutfield; but the editor can truly say that no one is omitted who has played a prominent part in the history of the old town. From a mass of historical, biographical and genealogical data, a careful selection of the most interesting and significant anecdotes and incidents has been made, and these are more helpful to an understanding of the past than mere dates and names. The greater part of this material is here published for the first time.

The greatest care has been exercised in the choice of illustrations. They are all executed in the best style of the half-tone art, and include portraits of men and women of former generations, as well as of the present; illustrations of old-time homes and of modern residences, churches, schools and public buildings; pictures of historic places, etc. Nothing so complete in a pictorial way was ever before attempted in New Hampshire, and the publisher is confident that his efforts will be appreciated. Illustrations have rightly come to be as necessary nowadays as the printed word in any work of an historical character, and due regard to the prevailing demand has been made in the present book.

In the treatment of the multifarious and complex life of the present, all its various factors and phases, material, intellectual, moral and social, have been taken into consideration. Whether or not ample justice has been done to each, the discriminating reader must determine. The editor would only say in his own behalf that he has conscientiously endeavored to give a faithful

picture of present conditions as they prevail within the borders of the old township of Londonderry, and believes that the work is a substantial and valuable contribution to the history of New Hampshire.

An historical sketch of every church society and of every permanent organization and institution of whatever nature that has ever existed within the territory covered by the work has been prepared from authentic and hitherto unpublished records. This feature of the book gives it incalculable value and interest not alone to the present but to posterity. The biographies of all ministers, teachers and public men who have been identified with the material or spiritual life and growth of the town, or who have left upon it the impress of their personalities, are also given, so that the work is thus a valuable reference book. In the biographies are included the lives of many who were natives of the town, but who have won enviable distinction in other States.

An invaluable feature of the work is the section map of the old town of Londonderry, here published for the first time. It shows the names and locations of all the original land owners, and thus possesses unique archæological and antiquarian interest.

The work is published in parts, the publisher having become convinced that such an arrangement would be far more satisfactory to the great majority of subscribers than if the book were issued all at once. In the latter case the date of publication could be no earlier than that of the final instalment, so that no time is lost.

Bespeaking for the work a generous patronage and an impartial criticism of its merits as well as of its defects, the publisher trusts that the "Book of Nutfield" may fill an honorable niche in the historical literature of New Hampshire.

GEORGE F. WILLEY.

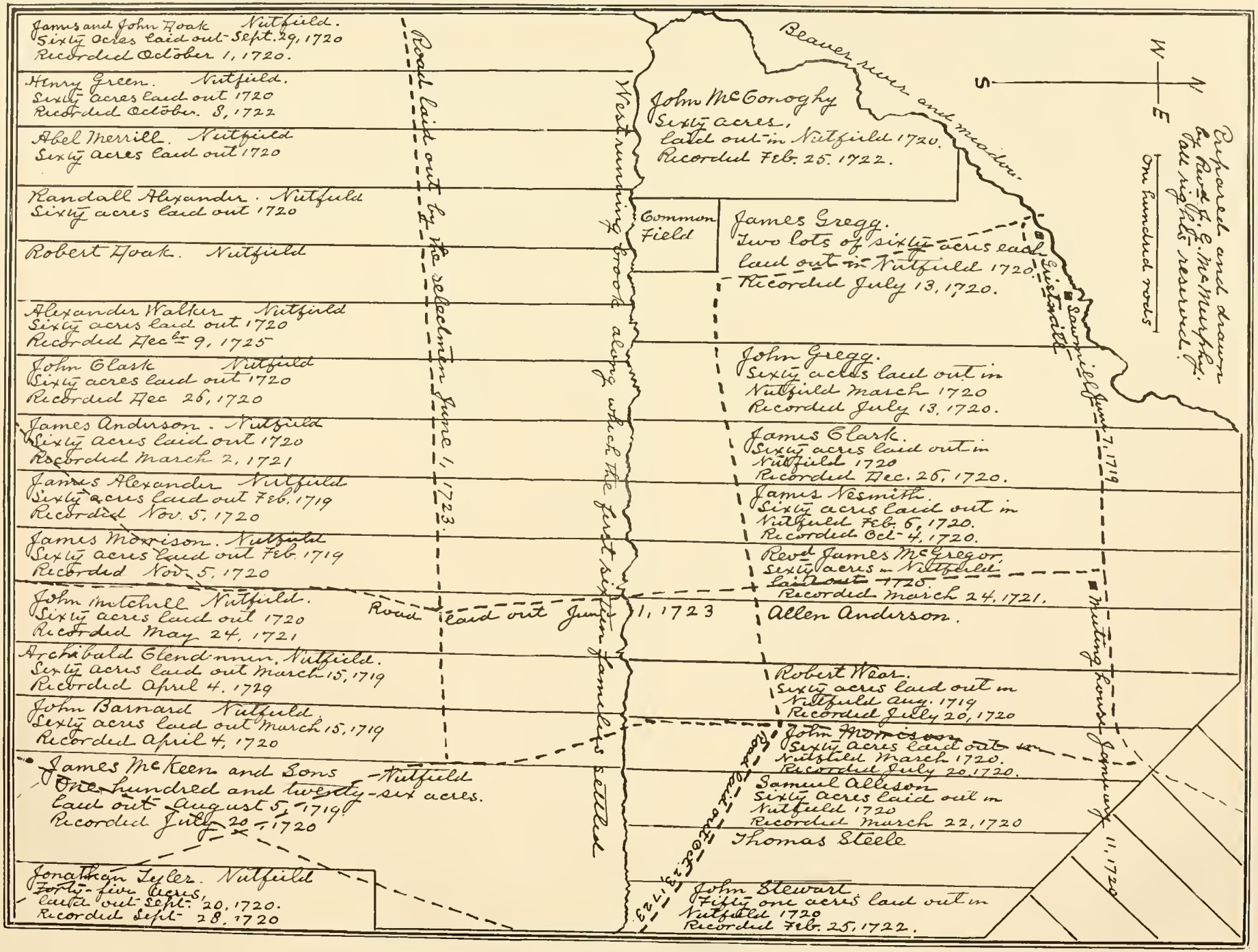
THE DOUBLE RANGE IN NUTFIELD.

BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

ON the 25th of December, 1719, seven representative men, chosen by the people of the Nutfield settlement for managing the public affairs, David Cargill, James McKeen, James Gregg, Robert Wear, John Morrison, Samuel Graves and John Goffe, decided to reward the earliest settlers for their courage and diligent efforts in occupying a new territory remote from other settlements, and at the same time adopted a method of rewarding that should tend to attract the relatives and friends of those already located along the banks of Westrunning Brook. The plan adopted by the committee at that meeting was duly recorded in the Proprietors' Book and immediately carried into execution. By this plan each one of the original settlers, to the number of twenty persons, was granted a lot of land suitable for a homestead, upon which relatives or friends might locate at the invitation of the grantee, with a reasonable provision or condition that the person invited should be a desirable neighbor and ready to make an immediate clearing and settlement. It is interesting to pursue the record and observe the list of names, the pioneers of a township that has become rather famous in the production of generations of hardy, enterprising men who have continued building towns and cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and are found in every State. As far as it is possible to decipher the writing of a list of names, all but three of which are on the margin of the page, in a volume that thousands have handled and turned to the sunlight until the ink has nearly faded from sight, the first twenty settlers in Nutfield were:

James McKeen,	John Barnard,
James Gregg,	Archibald Clendennen,
Samuel Graves,	James Clark,
David Cargill,	James Nesmith,
Robert Wear,	John Goffe,
John Morrison,	Elias Keyes,
James Anderson,	Joseph Simonds,
Thomas Steele,	James Alexander,
Allen Anderson,	James Sterrat,
John Gregg,	Samuel Allison.

This action of the seven prudential committee-men was not fully acquiesced in by the little colony of Nutfield. In fact the divisions that unhappily disturbed the peace of the old country were not all healed by emigration to a new country. The colonists were divided in both civil and religious allegiance. While perpetuating the principles of freedom in speech and faith, they found themselves compelled to proceed humbly in asking for grants of land under the protection of the Crown. The relations of the settlers on the various ranges into which Nutfield was divided were somewhat strained. There were many abuses of privileges and much intolerance, incident to the pioneer period of a new country. The English churchmen were in a minority, and greatly maligned by the Scotch, who came to America as disaffected and aggrieved occupants of confiscated lands in the northern counties of Ireland, despising the Irish, whom they had displaced, for



MAP OF THE DOUBLE RANGE.

their obedience to a foreign religious potentate, and hating the English with a national rancor for having gained authority over them by the treachery and baseness of court favorites. Less than six months after the action of the seven, or in June, 1720, a large proportion of the colonists of Nutfield were complaining about the character of the men that were being invited to settle upon the late divisions of land. Some of these new arrivals were deprived of their lots and forbidden to remain in the town; and on June 29, 1720, the sentiment of the town ran so directly against the actions of that immigration committee (or Immigrant Bureau), that a general meeting was called for July 25. The opposition was strong enough to dismiss the overzealous friends of the colonization scheme; but they and their sympathizers, mostly inclined toward liberal views of the Royal prerogatives, appealed to the General Court, and on the same day, before leaving the place of meeting, the former party outnumbered their opponents and reversed the late decision against the committee, reinstating them in full power to continue the allotment of additional lands to the first twenty settlers. The Scotch immigrants were often more wary than wise, but in all the conflicts of the last two thousand years this characteristic of the race has been manifested, that wherever they have not the requisite arms or force to prevail over their adversaries they avoid an open test. They have no very high regard for the authority set up on the turn of a battle or the scratch of a pen. They do not think it meritorious to stand up against an army to be shot down just to see which party can stand the most charges of gunpowder and ball.

The English in Nutfield found it conducive to their comfort to remain apart from the other settlers, and in the laying out of homesteads managed to secure a range of fine land that in a short period became known as the English Range. The Wentworths and many loyal subjects to the Crown formed almost a separate colony in the town. The appearance of the settlement along the banks of the Westrunning Brook in 1720 must have been romantic. Imagine the thick growth of forests largely composed of walnut, chestnut, butternut and oak, and wild game, some of it unpleasantly fierce and dangerous to encounter alone or without arms. It required some time for each family to clear away timber enough to let in the sunshine and build a log cabin. The cabins dotted the slopes a little back from the brook, probably concealed from each other by the forests, and reached by private paths hastily cut among the trees. On a frosty morning the white curling smoke from the cabins along Westrunning Brook rising over the tops of the trees may have been a pleasing feature of pioneer life. In order to have corn and beans and other garden crops before fields could be cleared around each cabin, the settlers combined their strength and cleared a tract of land together, and all joined in planting and cultivating this tract, and the name by general consent became the Common Field. It is easily recognized now on the west side of the turnpike about a mile below Derry Lower Village, and just north of the brook. The map will enable the reader to locate the Common Field of the early settlers at the south end of the Gregg land. The engraving is intended to give a view of the homesteads in their position and relative proportions.

For convenience in visiting one another, these families had their homesteads laid out in narrow farms of sixty acres each, arranged in parallel lines so that the cabins, all being at the ends of the farms, were not over thirty rods apart, and by placing two ranges together, both facing the brook, the cultivated ends approaching each other, two rows of rude cabins were stretched along Westrunning Brook from the point where it empties into Beaver Brook, then called a river, to the most easterly side of the settlement, about five hundred rods distant. As the farms were three hundred and twenty rods in length the Double Range embraced an area of two thousand acres.

To identify the sites of the original settlers a few directions only are requisite. The easiest method is that of following the record of the

J. F. COBURN'S KIT FACTORY, DERBY DEPOT, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

laying out of a highway, always bearing in mind the dimensions of the original homesteads. The position of the highways will indicate the situation of the cabins, and quite frequently the record indicates on which side of the road one must look for traces of the log cabins and cultivated fields. A clearer understanding of the situation of the settlers' cabins in the south part of the Double Range is afforded by a quotation from the old Proprietors' Book. It will be seen in the record that the name of Nutfield had given place to that of Londonderry as the one finally fixed by the Charter of King George I., June 21, 1722:

Londonderry, June 1, 1723. Laid out by the Selectmen a highway beginning at the lower side of James Doak's lot and so running easterly across the said lot to John Anderson's lot, and from thence to Abel Merrill's lot, and from thence to Randall Alexander's lot, and so to the south side of Robert Doak's house, across his lot, and across Alexander Walker's lot, and so to John Clark's lot easterly, and so across James Anderson's lot as near easterly as good ground is convenient, and so across James Alexander's lot as the highway now runs, and from thence across James Morrison's lot, John Mitchell's lot, Archibald Clendennen's lot, and John Barnard's lot, as the highway now runs, and from thence across until it comes to that road that goes up between Mr. McKeen's lot and John Barnard's lot, and the said highway is to be continued and kept clear four rods wide.

JAMES MOORE,
JAMES NICHOLS,
JOHN BLAIR,
BENJAMIN WILSON. } *Selectmen.*

Recorded this 20th day of June, 1723.
Per JOHN MACMURPHY, *Town Clerk.*

A more satisfactory proof of the relative positions of the early homes of these families could not be found in all the traditions or annals of living descendants, however carefully handed down from generation to generation. The place of beginning as shown in the map is immediately south of the junction of Westrunning Brook with Beaver River or brook. As these homesteads were only thirty rods wide, the average distances between the homes must be within that limit, and it appears in the record that no lot was vacant in 1723. Some of these settlers became discontented, and removed to other parts of the town in a few years from the time of laying out this road, and a few of them joined other colonies. In the allotment of second divisions of about forty acres to each inhabitant, quite a large proportion of them discovered advantages in changing their residences from the homestead to the second division, perhaps in the quality of the soil, the quantity of meadow accessible or the presence of good springs of water.

In some instances descendants of the first settlers in the Double Range remained upon the same homesteads until the present generation. Sometimes they have returned to their native town to purchase again the old homesteads that passed out of the family some generations ago. The descendants wherever found manifest a lively interest in the history of the early pioneer days of a wonderful people that came a long distance to settle in the wilds of America and found a great commonwealth in the Occident.

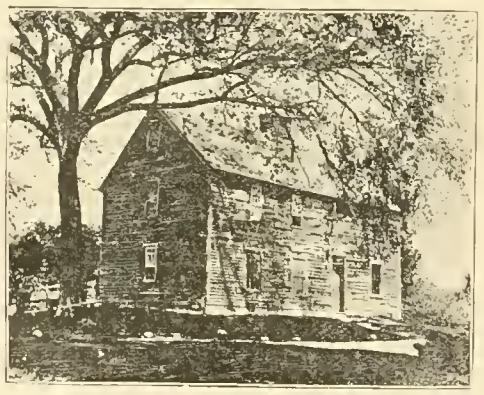
The McKeens lived on their ancestral lands until a comparatively recent period. The Clarks remained for many generations on the same homestead allotments, their late residences being well known by the present inhabitants of the town. The Greggs have continued the family name for a hundred and seventy-five years on the same lands made notable by reason of certain considerations relating to the privilege of owning and operating sawmill and gristmill upon Beaver River. The McGregors, Nesmiths, Morrisons, Alexanders and several other families have continued their names in unbroken lines down to the present, either upon original allotments for homesteads, second divisions or amendments. Some of the pioneers whose names appear upon the map of the Double Range, although manifestly entitled to a reward of additional land on the day of the meeting of the Committee of Seven, are not mentioned in the record, probably for political reasons, and some whose names appear in the list had no homestead in the section covered by the engraving. The homesteads of those not represented on the map are to be found chiefly in the section called the English Range, of which a map and de-

scription are given in the succeeding part of this History.

In the Century sermon delivered by the Rev. E. L. Parker, April 27, 1819, is found a list of the first sixteen families settled in this town, differing slightly from the former records, but sufficiently identical to establish the fact that the descendants of most of these families were desirous of perpetuating a division of interests, feelings and sentiments that prevailed from the earliest period of the town's corporate existence:

James McKeen,	James Clark,
John Barnett,	James Nesmith,
Archibald Clendennen,	Allen Anderson,
John Mitchell,	Robert Wear,
James Sterrat,	John Morrison,
James Anderson,	Samuel Allison,
Randall Alexander,	Thomas Steele,
James Gregg,	John Stewart.

The apparent discrepancy is easily explained by understanding the relationship of persons of the same surnames, or the maiden names of the mothers of the households, or the transfer of homesteads from parent to child, many households being composed of grown up sons and daughters when the emigrants arrived at the place of settlement.



AN OLD TIME RESIDENCE, NOW STANDING IN DERRY.

A single description of a homestead lot in the Double Range will enable the reader to understand the plan adopted by the Selectmen in laying out the land and give a specimen of the form of record found in the Proprietors' Book:

Nutfield, 1720. Laid out to James Anderson a lot of land in the above said town, containing sixty acres, and is bounded as followeth: beginning at a small red oak tree marked near Westrunning Brook, from thence running due south three hundred and twenty rods and bounding upon James Alexander's lot unto a stake and stones, from thence running west thirty rods unto a stake and stones, from thence running due north three hundred and twenty rods and bounding upon John Clark's lot unto a small white oak tree marked, standing by the aforesaid brook, from thence running up the brook to the bounds first mentioned, together with an interest in the common or undivided lands of the said township equal to other lots in the said town.

JAMES MCKEEN,
JAMES GREGG,
SAMUEL MOORE,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
JOHN COGHRAN,
JAMES MCNEAL,
} *Selectmen.*

Recorded this 2nd day of March, 1721.

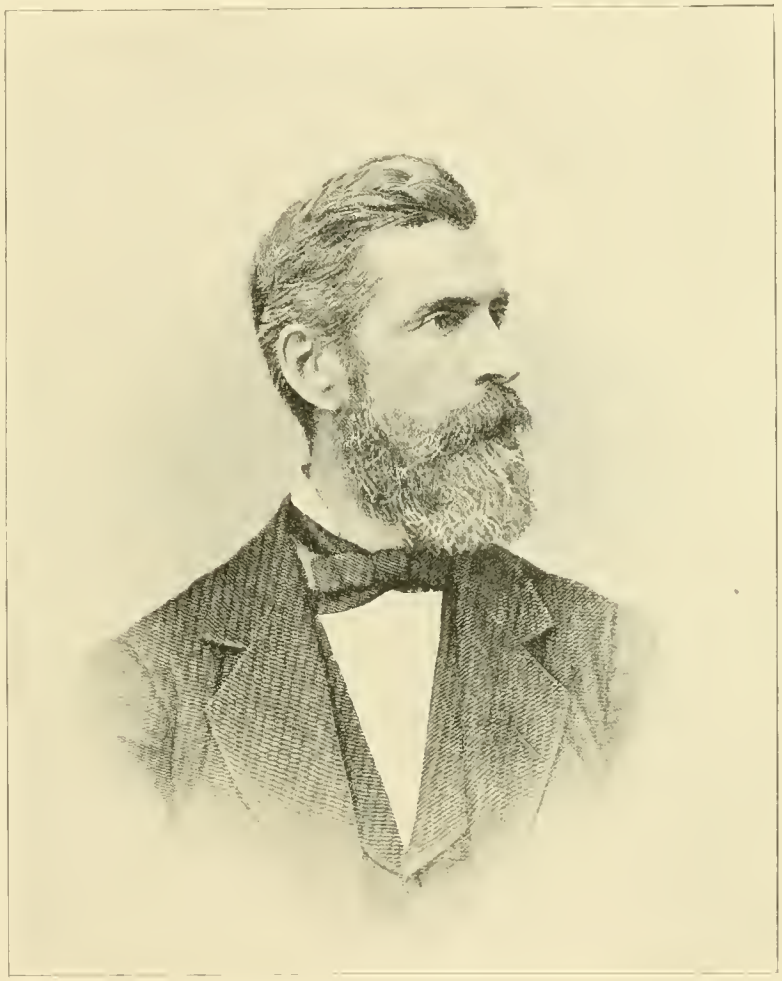
Per JOHN GOFFE, *Town Clerk.*

This James Anderson had five sons and two daughters, which illustrates the method assumed to cover all apparent differences in names of proprietors to lots, where the same lots are mentioned as assigned to other and various persons in a short space of time, thus complicating the task of mapping the township. By reference to the position of the first meeting house on the map it will be seen that the East Village of Derry occupies the upper ends of a few of the farms of the Double Range.

The Rev. James McGregor exchanged thirty acres of his homestead for thirty acres of Allen Anderson's homestead prior to March, 1721, giving Allen Anderson the southern half of his land and taking the northern half of his neighbor, which arrangement provided for the abundant space for common and graveyard around the spot chosen for the meeting house. The highway leading southward along the west side of the cemetery is readily identified as the south road of the records, and the position of the adjoining farms identifies the original proprietors so that further notes upon the original occupation of the Double Range would be superfluous in a general review.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON'S earliest American ancestor was James Anderson, one of the sixteen original proprietors of the town. James Anderson settled in that part of Londonderry now called Derry, and his oldest son received his father's "second division" or "amendment land," which comprised a large tract lying on Beaver Brook in the southern part of the town. A portion of this tract has been handed down from father to son for five generations to the subject of this sketch. Combining as it does so many natural attractions and family associations, Mr. Anderson has delighted to improve it and make it a place of his frequent resort. On this farm Mr. Anderson was born, Jan. 12, 1836. He was the son of Francis D. Anderson and Jane Davidson of Windham. He pursued his preparatory studies at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He entered Yale College in 1855, graduating four years later. He then went to Mississippi, and was a tutor in a private family in Natchez in that State and in New Orleans till ill-health compelled his return north in the fall of 1860. He was admitted to the bar of Middlesex County, Mass., at Lowell, in December, 1862, and has practised law there since. In 1868-69 he was a member of the Common Council at Lowell, and during the latter year he was president of that body. For several years he was a member of the School Committee of Lowell. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Since the latter date he has held no public office, but has devoted himself closely to the practice of his profession. Oct. 1, 1868, he married Mary A., daughter of Joseph Hine. His only child, Frances W., was born Dec. 20, 1877.



WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

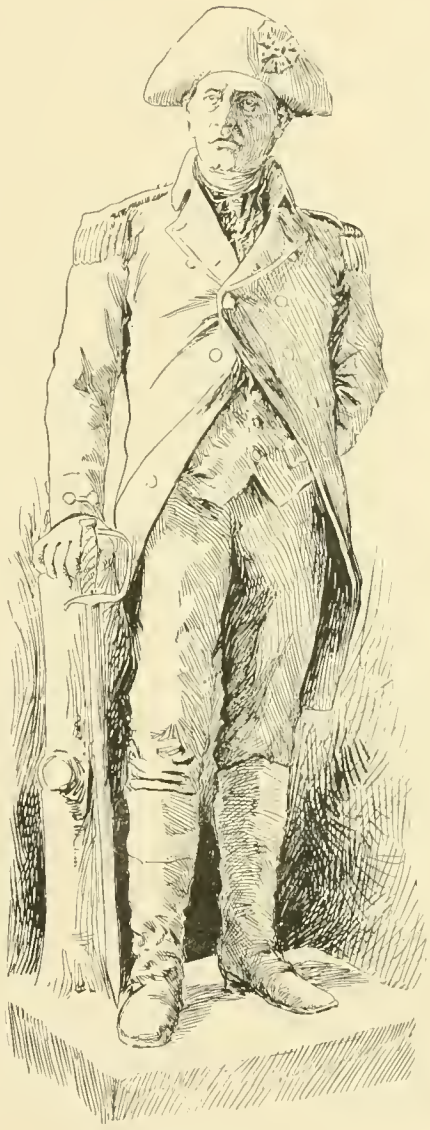
High minded and generous as the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Nutfield were they naturally had some of the defects of their virtues, and it is quite possible that even in their primitive surroundings worldly pride sometimes asserted itself. Illustrative of this is the anecdote related of the wife of the oldest John Morrison. When he was building his first rude dwelling in Londonderry she came up to him one day and, twining her arms affectionately around his neck, said: "Well, well, dear John, if it must be a log-house, do make it a log higher than the rest."

The chronicles are silent on the point whether the Covenanter rebuked his wife's sinful pride, or whether he yielded to the temptation.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON'S SUMMER RESIDENCE, WEST WINDHAM.

GENERAL JOHN STARK.

AMONG the sons of Nutfield who have left upon the world the impress of a strong personality none has achieved a more enduring fame than General John Stark. His character combined all the rugged traits of a born warrior with a patriot's disinterested love of country. He possessed in a marked degree those stern qualities which have characterized military heroes in all ages, but in his case they were not tainted by selfishness. Courage, energy, quickness, resourcefulness, unbending integrity, enabled him to perform distinguished services for his country, and these qualities were softened by gentler graces of the heart. Of all the striking types of character which the Colonial wars and the Revolution developed, his was the most original and picturesque. Time has but added to his fame, and to all sons of the Granite State he represents today the ideal of military glory. His statue in Monument Hall at the National Capitol will help to perpetuate his memory to all coming generations.



STATUE OF GENERAL STARK.
In Monument Hall, Washington, D. C.

In John Stark's veins coursed the blood of a hardy, intrepid, God-fearing ancestry. His father, Archibald Stark, was a Scotchman by birth who had emigrated to Londonderry, Ireland, whence in 1720 he embarked for New Hampshire. Arriving at Boston late in the autumn, many of the immigrants were ill with the small-pox and were not permitted to land. In consequence, they spent the winter on the coast of Maine, and the following spring joined their Scottish friends, who had preceded them, at Nutfield. Here John Stark was born, Aug. 28, 1728, the second of four sons. In 1736 his father removed to Manchester, then Derryfield, and here John remained until he was twenty-seven years old. He was a strong, athletic youth, self-reliant and fearless, full of the fire and energy which distinguished his later career. Fond of adventure, he went deep into the wilderness to the northwestern part of the State on a hunting expedition, with his elder brother William, David Stinson of Londonderry and Amos Eastman of Concord. Coming upon a trail of ten Indians, they began to make preparations to return, and John, who was collecting the traps a little distance from his companions, was suddenly surrounded and seized by the savages, who demanded to know where the others were. Thinking only of the safety of his friends, he pointed in a wrong direction and succeeded in leading the Indians two miles out of the way. Had it not been for the signal guns of his fellow-hunters, which they, alarmed at his long absence, fired for his return, they would have escaped. Guided by the sound, the savages retraced their steps and came upon them moving down the river, William Stark and Stinson in a boat and Eastman on the bank. They immediately seized the latter and then ordered John to hail the other two and bring them ashore. He advised them to pull for the opposite shore, and they immediately sprang to their oars. Four of the Indians raised their guns and fired, but John, who was watching their move-

ments, leaped forward and knocked two of the guns in the air. The others then fired, but John again struck the barrels aside from their aim. One shot, however, took effect, and young Stinson fell back in the boat dead. William Stark escaped, and the Indians, maddened at their failure, fell upon John and beat him cruelly. On the return of the party to St. Francis the two prisoners were compelled to run the gauntlet. Eastman, who passed first through the lines, was terribly bruised, but John Stark was not the man to submit tamely to a flogging. Approaching the fearful lines of warriors, with their uplifted rods and bludgeons, he snatched a club from the nearest one and sprang forward, swinging the club swiftly around his head, dealing blows right and left and making a terrible path for himself through the throng. He remained three or four months with the Indians who found him a rather unprofitable captive. When ordered to hoe corn he cut it up and left the weeds standing, and finally threw his hoe into the river. Instead of being exasperated at this defiant spirit, his captors were pleased with it, and adopted him as a young chief into their tribe. At length he was ransomed for one hundred and three dollars, while the savages demanded but sixty for Eastman.

When the French war broke out a corps of rangers was raised in New Hampshire and placed under Robert Rogers. Stark joined this corps as lieutenant and marched to Fort Edward. He was at the fort when Colonel Williams fell in the attack on Baron Dieskau and heard the uproar of the after-battle in which General Johnson was victorious over the French and Indians. Soon afterward his regiment was disbanded and he returned home, joining soon, however, another company of rangers as first lieutenant and doing service at the garrisons between Lake George and the Hudson River. In the winter of 1757 an expedition commanded by Major Rogers, with Stark as one of the officers, was fitted out to go down Lake George toward Ticonderoga. Learning from prisoners whom they took on the way, that there was a large force of French and Indians at Ticonderoga, Rogers ordered a retreat. In single file, Rogers ahead and Stark in the rear, the company of seventy-four men marched back over the snow for more than a mile. Suddenly, on ascending a hill, they found themselves face to face with two hundred men, drawn up in a semicircle, awaiting their approach. So unexpected was the meeting that the head of the line of rangers was not twenty feet from the enemy when they received the first fire. Staggered by the sudden vollies, they fell back down the hill, leaving the snow red with their blood. Stark, who was on a hill about fifteen rods in the rear, opened a fierce fire on the pursuers, which allowed Rogers time to rally his men. Forming their little band in order of battle, and taking the centre themselves, Rogers and Stark repelled every attack of the enemy until sunset. Rogers being wounded, the command devolved on Stark, and he realized that the safety of his men depended on their holding their ground until after dark. A bullet struck the lock of his gun and shattered it to pieces, but he cast it aside and springing forward on a Frenchman, who was reeling back in the snow, shot through the body, he wrenched the gun from his dying grasp and renewed the fight. Thus he stood and fought in snow four feet deep until night came on and the enemy withdrew. He then ordered a retreat, and the wounded and bleeding company marched all night through the woods and halted in the morning on Lake George. It being impossible for the wounded to proceed further on foot, Stark offered to push on to Fort William Henry, forty miles distant, and get aid. He had marched all the previous forenoon, fought from two o'clock till dark a vastly superior force, retreated on foot all night, and now, in the morning, without rest, he offered to go forty miles on snow-shoes after sleds for the wounded. He accomplished this distance by evening, and without waiting to rest, he started back, travelling all night and reaching his companions the next morning. The wounded were placed on sleds, and Stark returned with them to the fort, which he reached that evening, thus having been two nights without rest and

having travelled on foot a hundred and twenty miles in less than forty hours.

In the attack upon Ticonderoga, in June, 1758, Rogers and Stark led a company of rangers in advance of Howe's force, and at the close of the war he returned home and again engaged in the pursuits of domestic life. In 1757 he had been married to Elizabeth Page, daughter of Captain Page of Dunbarton, and eleven children were born to them. When the news of the battle of Lexington was received, he was at work in his sawmill, and within ten minutes he was in the saddle and galloping away toward Boston. The volunteers he had ordered to assemble at Medford hastened on, and he was elected colonel of one of the regiments. Marching his men through the British fire that swept Charlestown Neck, he led them up to the American lines. His station was behind a rail fence filled with hay, between the Mystic River and the road. Some one had asked General Gage in the morning if he thought the Americans would stand fire. "Yes," he replied, "if John Stark is there, for he is a brave fellow." John Stark was there, and his command to his men to reserve their fire till they could see the enemy's gaiters was repeated along the lines. Whole companies of the British fell at every discharge, and Stark's regiment was one of the last to leave the field of battle. In the midst of the fight Stark was told that his son had been killed. "It is no time for private griefs when the enemy is in front," was his stern reply. The report proved untrue, and this son served as staff officer throughout the war. After the battle Stark's command was stationed on Winter Hill, and here an incident occurred which showed the manly independence of his character. The paymaster at Medford did not like Stark, and so refused to pay his men, on the ground of alleged informality in making out the payrolls. On the following day the soldiers, supplied as they supposed with correct papers, went again for their money, but with no better success. The same was done on the third day, and the men demanded redress of Stark. "The regiment has made the paymaster three visits," he said, "and he shall now make them one in return." A guard was immediately sent to bring the paymaster to camp, and he was brought in to the tune of the "Rogue's March," the whole regiment receiving him with derisive shouts. A court of inquiry investigated Stark's conduct, but the paymaster having proved untrustworthy, the whole matter was dropped.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, Colonel Stark joined the Northern army, and the following year his regiment constituted a part of the troops sent to reinforce Washington on the Delaware. In the assault on Trenton, Stark commanded the advance guard of the right wing, and contributed much toward securing the brilliant victory. He was at Washington's side in the short but terrible conflict at Princeton and remained with him until the army retired to winter quarters, when he returned to New Hampshire on a recruiting expedition. While here he learned that several junior officers had been promoted and himself left out of the list. He threw up his commission and retired from the army, declaring that an officer who would submit to such an indignity was not fit to be trusted. He was, however, too much of a patriot to remain indifferent to his country's welfare, and so when the General Assembly of New Hampshire called upon him to take command of the troops which were being raised to defend the State against an invasion from Canada, he consented to assume the duty, on condition that he should not be obliged to join the main army, should exercise his own discretion as to his movements and be responsible to none but the authorities of New Hampshire. His conditions were complied with. Hence, when General Schuyler ordered him to lead his troops to the Hudson, to be placed under general orders, he flatly refused to do so. His reply was sent to Congress, and that body emphatically condemned his course, declaring it destructive of "military subordination and prejudicial to the common cause." All this condemnation Stark had foreseen and despised. He would not yield from his purpose, and though in a military point of view he was right in the course he

took, as the result showed, yet it is very doubtful whether he would have acted differently had it been otherwise.

The famous Battle of Bennington, stubbornly fought and brilliantly won, the tide of victory turning now to one and now to the other side, marked the zenith of General Stark's military career. That victory infused new life and hope into the American Army. Congress, seeking to atone for its former injustice, made Stark a brigadier general. In 1778 he was appointed over the Northern army and stationed at Albany. Though engaged in no battle, his duties for the next four years were complicated and onerous, yet he acquitted himself with credit and honor. Washington called him to headquarters in 1783, and here he threw the whole weight of his character against the divisions and incipient conspiracies among the officers which threatened to undo the whole work of the Revolution. After the disbanding of the army, General Stark returned to his home, and at the age of fifty-five became, like Cincinnatus, a quiet farmer, living in retirement until his death, which occurred May 8, 1822, in his ninety-fourth year.

Through all his adventurous and tempestuous life, as hunter and frontiersman, as soldier and as commander, though exposed to innumerable perils, he was never wounded or seriously injured. He loved action, and the roar of musketry was music to his ears. His favorite hero was Charles XII., whose life he always carried with him in his campaigns. That stern and resolute king had not a stronger or a nobler character than Stark, and the American general possessed many fine traits that were lacking in the monarch. He had wonderful power over his soldiers, who delighted in his eccentricities and his bluntness, and who would follow him into any danger. The highest tribute that can be paid him is to say that he was a patriot of unflinching integrity, and that nothing ever swerved him from the path of duty as he conceived it.

FRANK A. HARDY'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING IN LONDONDERRY.

ONE of the most stirring and momentous events in the history of Rockingham County was the great war meeting which was held in Londonderry, Aug. 28, 1861. The fires of

HENRY CROWELL.

patriotism have nowhere burned brighter than in that old town, and on that memorable day the flood of enthusiasm reached its height. More than forty soldiers had already enlisted from the town, and the meeting was held in order to give the ladies of Londonderry an opportunity to present to the Union Guards a beautiful banner which they had purchased, and in order to awaken still more the patriotic spirit of the people. Such a crowd was never before seen in the town. It seemed as if every man, woman and child had turned out, and the numbers were augmented by throngs of visitors from Derry, Auburn, Windham and Manchester. It was a grand open-air demonstration, and the weather being delightful, the success of the affair was pronounced. The meeting was held in William Plummer's beautiful grove, near where Pleasant View cemetery is now located, the procession, headed by the Auburn band of twenty pieces, having formed near what is now called Crowell's Corner. The officers of the day, all of whom are now dead, were Jonathan Savory, chief marshal; John Dickey, president; Horace P. Watts, vice-president, and James M. Platts, toastmaster. On an evergreen arch which had been erected in front of the speakers' stand were the words: "Stand by Your Flag," and on the music stand was the motto, "God Save the Union." The Union Guards and the Londonderry Guards escorted the citizens from Colby's store (which was situated near where Washington Colby now lives) to the grove. One of the most conspicuous personages of the day was Mrs. Henry Crowell, who made the

MRS. HENRY CROWELL.

presentation speech. She spoke without notes, and the effect of her eloquent words upon the vast audience will never be forgotten by those who heard her. She spoke substantially as follows:

"Gentlemen Members of the Union Guards — Scarce a century has rolled away since the shouts of victory rang through our mountains and our vales. Our fathers fought not for fame, but for freedom, not for ambition, but for love of country. The battles fought and conquest gained, the sages and patriots of the Revolution met and framed a system of government almost perfect in its design, and which has stood a beacon light to all the nations of the earth. And now, in 1861, after years of unparalled prosperity, traitors in our midst, forgetting the teachings of their ancestors, losing sight of their principles, and at last despising their inheritance, viper-like, stinging the bosom from which they have so long gained their nourishment, have done that which no foreign foe would have dared to do. But the effect of their unnatural course will be thrown back upon them with a terrible vengeance. In the words of an ancient philosopher, we may well say, 'Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.'

"Shall monuments which have been reared to perpetuate our liberties laugh in mockery at our lost patriotism? Have we degenerated from what our fathers were? While Italy has heard the bugle note of freedom, and Russia is throwing off the tyranny of serfdom, shall America, the boasted land of liberty, take a retrograde step? No! She shall be, as she ever has been, the standard bearer in this grand march for freedom. Love of country with us should not be a mere impulse, but a firm, undying principle which no political aspirations can shake. The man who in this day of his country's peril does not speak and act for his country may rest assured that every drop of ancestral blood has long since died out of his veins.

"This gathering here to-day tells us that old honored Londonderry is still awake. That she ever has as now been first and foremost to heed her country's calls, we all know. Ours is no war of aggression or subjugation; we claim no conquest of territory, only that the Constitution, that priceless trust bequeathed to us by our fathers, be defended. Surely if ever war was waged or battles fought in a righteous cause, it is in ours. From the North, the East, the West, we hear the clarion sound of war, and the tread of brave men who bear on their banners the image of the glorious eagle emblem of American union who will yet bear the rattlesnake of secession in his talons, and rend him with his beak. From our midst have gone forth fathers, brothers, husbands, sons and friends, some to meet a soldier's death, others to lead on to victory. Many more will follow, for the contest, though sharp, must be decided now and forever.

"Our hills are steep, rugged and unpolished, yet we love them too well to see them pass from ours to traitor hands. Our homes and firesides are dear to us, and shall we yield them to those who make human beings chattels, and forget that 'all men are born free and equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness!' And though many of our loved ones will sleep in lonely graves, far away from home and kindred, shall we withhold the offering, the sacrifice which shall bless all future generations?

"Now, in behalf of the ladies of Londonderry, I present to you this banner, to express to you our entire willingness to do what we can to aid you in a struggle which is so wholly glorious. We to-day honor you and this banner. We consider by placing it in such worthy hands that we testify to the world how highly we prize it. We honor you with our confidence by entrusting to you for protection this our highest hope next to our hope in heaven.

"Soldiers of the Union Guards, in presenting to you this banner we have no charge to give. We know that sons, reared on New England soil, descendants of ancestors whose first act was to consecrate themselves, their posterity and this land to God, cannot prove recreant to so high a trust. In the train of events should you be called to defend your country's liberties far from those you hold most dear, look aloft to this banner, and remember that around it are clustered the fondest hopes of mothers, sisters, wives and friends."

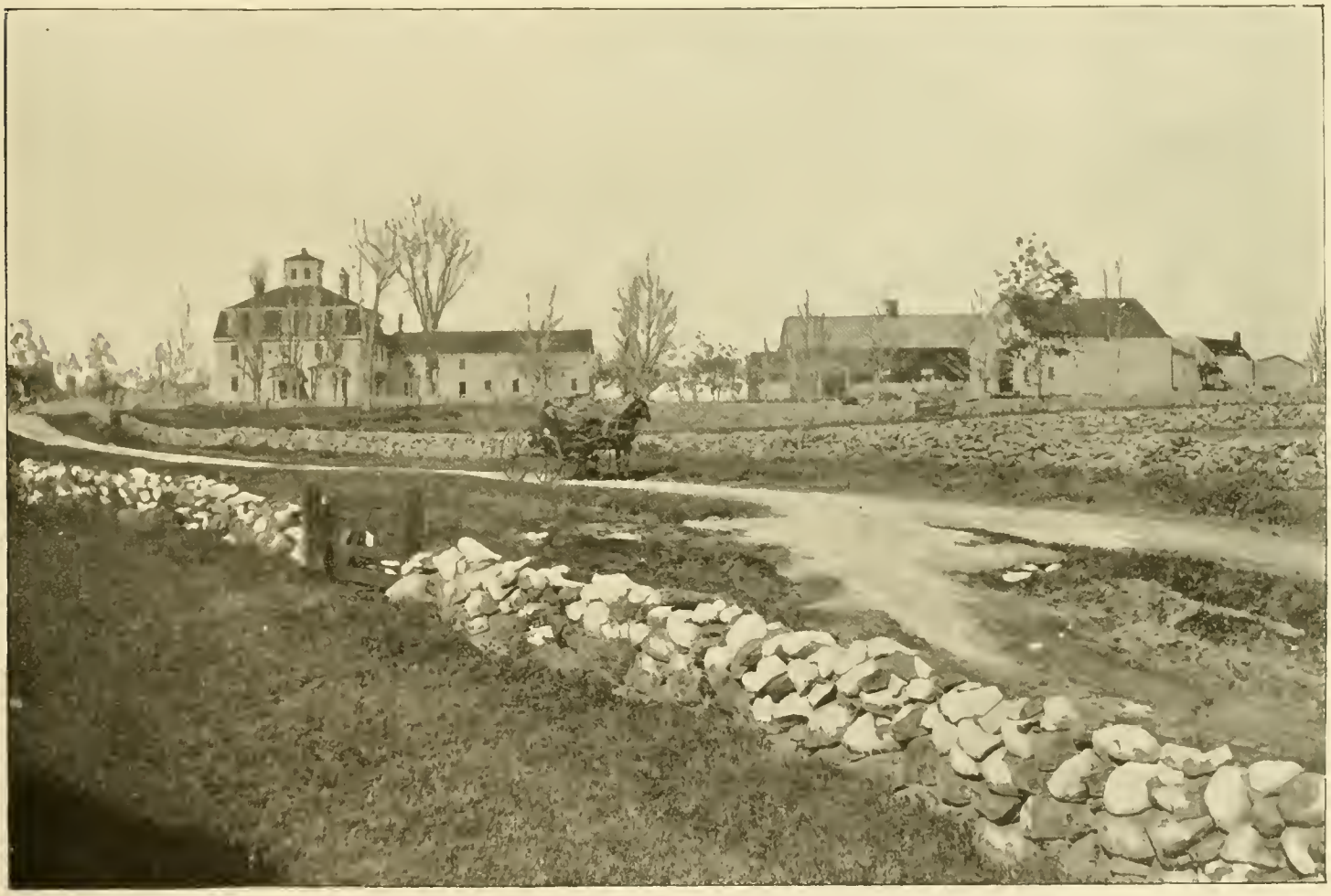
Captain Sanborn accepted the banner on behalf of the Union Guards, and responded as follows:

"The ladies of Londonderry, ever ready in loyal and humane works, who have presented this beautiful banner, deserve a better response than I am prepared to make. I thank you, kind friends, in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Union Guards, for your gift, and the graceful manner in which it has been presented to us this day. We pledge ourselves always to stand by it with true loyalty, and may it ever be borne in triumph in the cause of republican nationality of the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever; in the cause of Christian civilization, of truth, of justice and of freedom. Could the ladies be engaged in a more laudable and praiseworthy work than presenting to the citizen soldiers of Londonderry, those noble patriots whose love of country has stimulated them to arm themselves in its defence, a flag, the emblem of our nationality, that glorious old flag under whose folds and around whose standard, upon every battlefield from Lexington to Yorktown, our fathers freely poured forth their noblest blood to establish our present form of government, the best and most liberal by which man was ever governed? Ladies, the history of the past, from creation down to the present period of time, demonstrates that whenever woman unites her efforts in common with man in any laudable and lawful undertaking, whether it be civil, social or religious, that undertaking is invariably crowned with success. Once more we thank you, and pledge ourselves to support the Union and those stars and stripes, the pride and glory of our country, honored and respected by every civilized nation upon the earth. We will not see them dishonored; their foes shall be our foes, and their friends shall be our friends. We call upon our allies to

respond with us in their support, and our motto shall be, 'unfurl for victory or death,' and in the words of the illustrious statesman, 'not one stripe erased or made obscure, or one star blotted out!'"

After the presentation and a repast which was prepared by the ladies of the town, came the post-prandial exercises, with toasts and responses. Among the toasts was one to "The Ladies of Londonderry: They cook pastry or run bullets, manage the dairy or make blankets for the soldiers, write poetry, or present a flag most gracefully. May their Constitutions always be sound, and their Unions always strong, sure and perpetual." There were responses to the various sentiments by Hon. Frederick Smyth, Frank W. Parker and D. S. Russell, of Manchester, and by Mr. Dodge, Rev. Mr. Whittemore, Captain Gilchrist and Lieutenant A. P. Colby.

HENRY CROWELL, the son of Samuel Crowell, was born in Londonderry in 1828. His education was received in the common schools of his native town. Mr. Crowell has held many important offices of trust, having represented the town in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1870, '71 and '72. He was for many years an elder in the Londonderry Presbyterian Church. In business life Mr. Crowell still holds the position which he has occupied for a third of a century, that of travelling salesman for an edge tool company in Maine. In 1850 he married Miss Judith C. Plummer of Auburn, daughter of Dr. Nathan Plummer, formerly of Londonderry. She was educated in the public schools of Auburn and at Atkinson Academy, after her graduation from which she taught school until her marriage.



MRS. LANE'S RESIDENCE, EAST DERRY, WHERE LAFAYETTE WAS ENTERTAINED.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO DERRY.

IN the fall of 1824, General Lafayette visited America. Every man, woman and child seemed to be interested in the great and good man who had been the friend and helper of Washington in the great struggle for the independence of the United States. The following letter, written at that time by a member of Adams Female Academy, describes his visit to Derry and the school:

My Dear Friend: — I presume you share in the intense interest which has been excited by Lafayette's visit. Have you had the privilege of seeing him? Through the kindness of the Trustees of the Adams Female Academy, we were recently permitted to behold him. He passed yesterday in town, the guest of General Derby, and he was requested to call at the Academy. We were desired to be in readiness to receive him at eleven o'clock, though he might not come till two. At nine we all assembled. The pupils were all dressed in white with pink sashes and a bouquet of natural flowers. Their heads were unornamented except by their neatly arranged hair and simple combs. Many of the young ladies are very interesting in their appearance, and the whole school looked very pretty.

The teachers did not calculate on hearing many recitations, but as the time never drags so heavily as when unemployed, Miss Grant read extracts from the Memoirs of Lafayette, which increased the interest in this noble minded individual.

Eleven o'clock soon arrived, but we heard nothing of our visitor. The bell told us it was twelve, but still no news. Ladies from the village now came in, hoping to share our chance of seeing the hero. After remaining an hour they departed, supposing he might have taken some other route, and that it was useless to wait any longer. But we were not so ready to relinquish our hopes, and concluded to remain. Hour after hour passed in tedious expectation. In vain we sought to beguile the time by exercise. At five each eye became languid. All hope of seeing Lafayette had vanished. As our Academy is retired, we went on the green before the door for air and exercise. A few drops of rain soon drove us into the house. The day had been extremely warm. For some time we had seen the dark thunder clouds rising in the north and following each other in quick succession toward the south. Now the whole sky became darkened and the vivid flashes of lightning, and loud and frequent claps of thunder, told a tale of terror that blanched many a cheek and moistened many a bright eye. At this moment horsemen coming at full speed approached with the welcome intelligence that Lafayette would soon be with us. In a few moments he came. Miss Grant and the teachers went forward to welcome him, and were introduced by one of the gentlemen present. As he entered the teacher's desk I turned to look at the pupils. A magician's hand could not have effected a more sudden transformation. Terror was forgotten. The tempest raging without was no longer heard. Smiles and animation had displaced fatigue and anxiety. Every eye glistened, but it was with enthusiasm; every heart swelled with intense interest as we beheld the friend, the defender, the martyr of liberty. Before us stood the man, who fifty years ago left his native country, his noble prospects, his happy home, to embark in the almost shipwrecked cause of American Independence. And he, too, it was, who, betrayed by his ungrateful countrymen, immersed in the dungeons of Almonts, deprived of light and air, almost of food and clothing, disdained to sacrifice his honor for his liberty. An almost breathless stillness prevailed while one of the Trustees told him that this Academy was one of a few public institutions in our country designed exclusively for the education of women; that it was taught wholly by ladies and was designed to give them a solid education, on the same basis as our colleges; and he said, "You will not refuse these young ladies, in common with others, the gratification of welcoming to our country the friend of man, and the friend of America."

The young ladies simultaneously rose. His reply we did not distinctly hear. He was asked, "Will you speak to these young ladies?" He replied, "I should like to," and was immediately going to each individual, one hundred in all, but he was told they would come to him. With each lady he shook hands, and to each remarked, "I am happy to see you." After staying fifteen minutes, he departed, expressing much gratification at his visit. His last words, "Farewell forever," sounded mournfully in our ears.

As he left the building, the clouds which had obscured the heavens suddenly became dissipated in the west, and although the rain still fell in torrents, the sun broke forth with unusual splendor, forming a magnificent rainbow in the east. The splendid colors of the rainbow beautifully contrasted with the masses of dark clouds that still skirted the horizon. At a distance the deep-toned thunder was resounding, while nearer, the church bell was sending forth its melodious notes. The effect of the scene and its associations was almost oppressive. Had we been alone we should have relieved our full hearts by a flood of tears. We felt that we that day had seen the most noble of modern heroes, a being who united in his own character all the best qualities of ancient days, pure, magnanimous, disinterested, alike the friend of liberty and the opponent of anarchy. Many a silent prayer ascended for his earthly happiness and eternal felicity. And we retired to our respective abodes with hearts full of gratitude to Him who had disposed Lafayette to assist America in her hour of need.

Lafayette was the honored guest of General Elias Haskett Derby of Derry, his companion in arms in the war of the Revolution.

HARVEY PERLEY HOOD.

HARVEY PERLEY HOOD, son of Deacon Harvey and Rebecca (Smith) Hood, was born at Chelsea, Vt., June 6, 1823. His early education was obtained at the district schools of his native town, and at the Randolph Academy. After helping carry on his father's farm until he was nearly twenty-three, he went to Boston in 1845 and found employment in the bakery business for about two years. He then started in business, buying a small milk route. After nine years of conscientious work he built up a fine business, but was compelled on account of his health to sell out and move away from the sea coast. He then came to Derry, N. H., in 1856, and started in the milk business as a contractor, running a milk car from Derry to Boston. In 1858 he bought the Redfield Farm, later known as the Chase Farm, where he has since resided. With his characteristic energy he set at work improving the farm and remodeling and enlarging the buildings, adding new buildings from time to time as need required, until he now has one of the largest and best equipped dairy farms in New Hampshire. Meanwhile, through his attention to business and perseverance, his milk business has increased, until now the corporation of H. P. Hood & Sons is one of the largest handlers of dairy products in New England. Their principal creamery, grain elevator and mill are at Derry, where the home office is located. They also have a Boston office for the needs of their extensive business there. Mr. Hood has been a Director in the Derry National Bank for more than twenty years, has twice represented his town in the State Legislature, but during most of his life, his own business has occupied his time, and few men have worked as many hours a day as he has for fifty years. He has always been active and interested in everything that would contribute to the welfare of his town. He has borne his part in all benevolent enterprises, and has always been kind and charitable to the unfortunate and deserving. He was married in 1850 to Caroline Laura Corwin, daughter of John and Clarissa (Thompson) Corwin, of Tunbridge, Vt., and she has been his efficient helper in all public and benevolent enterprises. Their home life has always been remarkably happy. They have six children. Their three sons are now interested with their father in his extensive business, Charles H. being treasurer, Edward J. director, and Gilbert H. secretary in the H. P. Hood & Sons Corporation. Their three daughters are Mrs. J. W. Johnston, Clara R. Hood, and Mrs. M. N. Smith.

HARVEY P. HOOD.

HARVEY P. HOOD'S RESIDENCE, DERRY.

PINKERTON ACADEMY and the educational and religious interests of Derry owe very much to the labors of Ebenezer Greenleaf Parsons. For forty years he has been more or less closely identified with the Academy, and few men have contributed more to its success than he. Mr. Parsons was born in Westport, Me., May 15, 1813, and was graduated at

REV. E. G. PARSONS.

Bowdoin College in 1833, and at Bangor Theological Seminary four years later. He served the Congregational Church in Freeport, Me., as pastor for fourteen years and also served the Congregational Church in Derry eighteen years, resigning in October, 1869. During this period he rendered valuable assistance to the cause of education by his service on the school committee or in his capacity as superintendent of schools. After the close of his ministry in Derry, in 1869, he was principal of Pinkerton Academy three years and of Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., ten years. Upon the death of John Morrison Pinkerton in 1881, Mr. Parsons was elected President of Pinkerton Academy, and since then has occupied the office. As member of the board of trustees for forty years, a large part of the time serving on the executive committee as chairman or as member, he has been enabled to accomplish much for the institution. In addition to his other duties Mr. Parsons has been a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College since 1864, and for a number of years was one of the examiners of the College.

In 1840 Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Caroline Mellen Nye of Freeport, Me., who died in 1862, leaving two children as fruit of their union: Caroline Nye, wife of Frank G. How, and Miss Maria Sewall. Mr. Parsons married Sarah Dana McMillan, daughter of Hon. Andrew McMillan, of Danville, Me., in 1865. The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons is in Derry Village.

ABEL FLETCHER HILDRETH was born in Sterling, Mass., Oct. 24, 1793. He fitted for college at Exeter, N. H., and entering Harvard was graduated in the class of 1818, ranking among the first fifteen in a class of eighty members. Shortly after graduation he took charge of the Academy in Amherst, N. H., and at the same time began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Spaulding. In 1819 he became principal of Pinkerton Academy in Derry, continuing for twenty-seven years in this position. After leaving the Academy he had charge of a family school in Derry and subsequently of one in Auburndale, Mass., for quite a number of years. In his life work as teacher he was eminently successful, and his pupils numbered at least twenty-five hundred. Among them was one who became President of the United States; one was principal of Phillips Academy, Andover; another, Hon. Z. Chandler, was United States Senator from Michi-

gan, and many others became distinguished in professional or business life. But it was not merely in the number of his pupils, or the celebrity of a few of them, that Mr. Hildreth's

ABEL FLETCHER HILDRETH.

success as a teacher appeared. His happy methods of instruction, his kind, paternal discipline, his pleasant conversation, his warm heart, his genial character, were the molding influences that shaped many a mind and heart among his pupils. He seemed to discover by intuition what talents or capacity his pupils possessed, and he was very successful in drawing out and making the most of what was in them. Many a timid, shrinking youth, by Mr. Hildreth's kindness and encouragement, was lifted out of obscurity, educated and fitted for a station of honor and usefulness which he afterward adorned for years. Mr. Hildreth was an excellent classical instructor, and his pupils were regarded by the faculty of Dartmouth College as far better prepared for admission than the average candidates for entrance into that institution. He was equally successful as a teacher of mathematics and the natural sciences. In the family, in the town, in the church, as well as in the schoolroom, his influence was a most happy one. Not long after coming to Derry he united with the Presbyterian Church, then under the pastoral care of Rev. E. L. Parker. He was soon chosen an elder and continued in this office until the formation of the Congregational Church in Derry Village. In this church he took a deep interest, contributing liberally for its support as long as he remained in town. He was chosen deacon of the new church, and in this office he was very efficient. Probably no man ever exerted a greater and more beneficent influence upon the town of Derry than Mr. Hildreth during his more than thirty years' residence there. The young men especially during all this time felt his molding power. Most of them had been his pupils, and they always looked up to him as their guide, philosopher and friend. After leaving the Academy, Mr. Hildreth represented the town in the State Legislature for two years, and here, true to his ruling passion, he labored diligently and successfully in the cause of education. He drafted the bill providing for the appointment of county commissioners of common schools and had the satisfaction of seeing it become law. Mr. Hildreth died in Somerville in 1864 at the age of seventy-one.

McALLISTER'S COURT, DERRY DEPOT.

WESLEY B. KNIGHT POST, G. A. R.

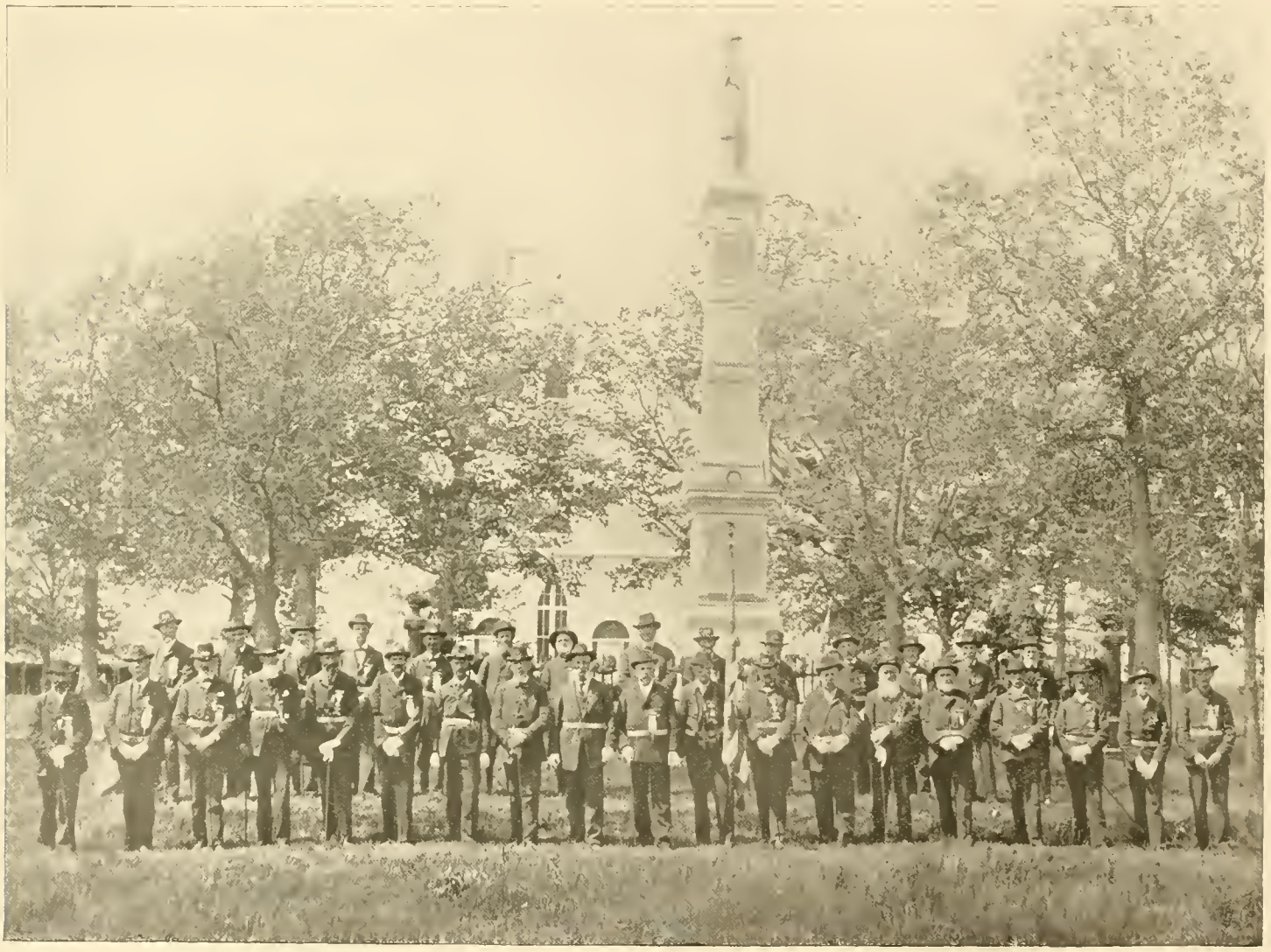
WESLEY B. KNIGHT Post No. 41, Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., was instituted at Annis Hall, North Londonderry, March 6, 1879, by Department Commander W. H. D. Cochran, assisted by Adjt. Gen. A. D. Ayling and other members of Post No. 7 of Nashua. There were seventeen charter members, Orrin B. Stokes, New Hamp-

WESLEY B. KNIGHT.

shire's famous drummer, being chosen first commander. According to an unwritten law Grand Army posts generally take the name of some officer or soldier of the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion, not living, preferably one from the town in which the post is located. Wesley B. Knight was one of the first if not the first citizen of Londonderry to offer his services to put down the Rebellion, "to maintain our country undivided and our flag unsullied," in response to the first call for volunteers in April, 1861, and his name is on the list of those who sacrificed their lives in their country's defence. He died while a prisoner in South Carolina. His name was therefore pre-eminently a fitting one for this post, and was adopted by unanimous consent. The members of the post at the time of its organization resided about equally in Londonderry and Derry, some three or four living in Auburn and Windham. The post held its meetings at North Londonderry, Derry Depot and at the Town Hall in Londonderry, for the convenience of its members, who soon numbered sixty, and prospered for about eight years, holding many campfires and other entertainments to raise funds for relief, which were always liberally patronized. During the first years of its existence it decorated the graves of our fallen heroes in the several cemeteries of Londonderry and Derry, and one cemetery in Auburn, on each Memorial Day, but owing to the institution of other posts, now confines itself to Londonderry. It secured from the United States government quite a number of marble headstones, properly inscribed, which it has placed at the previously unmarked graves of soldiers from Londonderry in cemeteries in Londonderry and Auburn, and has had an accurate survey and plans made of the several cemeteries in Londonderry, upon which is marked the exact spot where each soldier lies buried. These surveys and plans were made by Joseph R. Clark, a civil engineer of Derry, who generously donated his services. In order that the soldiers' graves might be readily distinguished from others, the post has placed suitable markers, and on each Memorial Day puts on every grave a flag, that emblem of union and liberty which every true soldier adores, and scatters flowers in testimony of the affection and esteem in which the memory of the fallen comrades is held.

Upton Post, which in the natural order of

events had been instituted at Derry, endeavored in 1886 to prescribe territorial limits for the older organization, which was at that time holding its meetings at Derry Depot. The result was that this post surrendered its charter April 9, the first organization. The post's charter entitles it to hold meetings at Londonderry or Derry Depot, and the post is believed to be the only one in the department with a roving charter. The first charter was returned, and the two in



WESLEY B. KNIGHT POST, G. A. R., AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, LONDONDERRY.

1887. But it was not long relegated to oblivion, for on June 17 of the same year it was re-instituted and re-organized by Department Commander Otis C. Wyatt, assisted by Comrade Cyrus C. Marston of Chester, N. H., with eighteen charter members, all of whom belonged to a double frame ornament the wall of the post room. The post was soon actively at work and rapidly increased in membership, meetings being held for some time in Odd Fellows' Hall. Since the re-organization of the post, a Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary to it has been instituted, which

is one of the largest and most energetic in the department. With the assistance of the ladies of this Relief Corps the post held a successful fair in November, 1889, netting about eight hundred and fifty dollars. It gave about six hundred dollars in prizes and premiums to ticket holders, which sum was contributed almost wholly by friends of the post in Londonderry and surrounding towns. A part of the proceeds was used to fit up and furnish the apartments which the post now occupies at Derry Depot and which are said to be the handsomest and best equipped in the department. The room is complete in all its appointments, and is lighted by electricity. Upon its walls hang the elegant silk banner of the post and many pictures, among them a life-like portrait of Wesley B. Knight, presented by his brother, Asa P. Knight of Washington, D. C. Upon the altar lies a handsome illustrated Bible, presented by the wife and daughter of Wesley B. Knight. The post has also a beautiful memorial volume in which to record the history of each comrade, the gift of Roseerans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry and Frederick J. Shepard of Derry. Frequently has the post been honored by the appointment of its members on the staff of the Department Commander and Commander-in-Chief, and in securing for its Memorial Day orators sons of Londonderry who have won esteem abroad. It participated in the dedication of the soldiers' monuments at Manchester, Londonderry, Nashua and Derry, and in August, 1889, it attended the National Encampment at Boston, Mass., with full numbers, and was royally entertained by the Morrison family of Londonderry, at their home in Cambridge. It is a remarkable fact that for twelve years prior to 1894 there was not a death among the members of the post, though four have occurred since and seven in all. The membership in November, 1894, was fifty-five. The youngest member is forty-six and several are over seventy years of age. As the years roll on and the infirmities of its members and other wards increase, the post keeps ever alive to its duties and carries joy and comfort to many homes. Harmony prevails in its councils, and prosperity attends it. The present commander is John E. Webster of Derry.

WESLEY B. KNIGHT Woman's Relief Corps, of Londonderry and Derry Depot, auxiliary to Wesley B. Knight Post 41, was

MRS. ALICE W. CLARK.

instituted Feb. 7, 1889, by Miss Kate M. Thayer, department secretary, assisted by Mrs. Kate G. Libby of Nashua, the Post having been actively interested in aiding the formation in every way and finally presenting the Corps with its charter. The first officers were: Mrs. Alice W. Clark, president; Mrs. Kate E. H. Plummer, secretary, and Mrs. Mary A. Whitney, treasurer. They held their positions for two years. Starting with seventeen charter members, the Corps rapidly grew in strength, and at the end of two years it had sixty-five names on its roll. Headquarters were first established in Odd Fellows' Hall, but the Corps soon removed to the apart-

MRS. KATE E. H. PLUMMER.

MRS. MARY A. WHITNEY.

MRS. HELEN F. KNIGHT.

MRS. ELLEN M. STEARNS.

ments which it now occupies in G. A. R. Hall. It entered at once vigorously upon its duties in raising and disbursing money for the relief of needy and destressed soldiers and their families. It furnished and fitted up its apartments and furnished a room in the Soldiers' Home at Tilton. It also assisted the Post to which it is auxiliary in holding a fair in the fall of 1889 and was substantially remembered for its services. The Corps occupies a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished and carpeted, adjoining the Post rooms. In the audience room is a fine piano, the property of the Corps, and its kitchen is complete in all its appointments. Frequent entertainments, which are always well patronized, are given to raise money for relief. Mrs. Mary A. Whitney was the second president, with Mrs. Kate E. H. Plummer, secretary, and Mrs. Helen F. Knight, treasurer. They served for three years, and ably carried on the work of the Corps, completing all that was in progress and always on the alert for an opportunity to do good. The organization prospered, and thirty names were added to the roll during their administration. Mrs. Ellen M. Stearns is the third and present president, with Mrs. Annie C. Martin, secretary, and Mrs. Emma J. Perkins, treasurer.

IT is often difficult to realize how intimate were the relations sustained in the olden time between pastor and flock, and how in hours of distress or peril they turned to him for succor and advice. The severest earthquake ever known in New England happened at ten o'clock in the evening on Oct. 29, 1729, the shock in Nutfield being violent enough to awaken and alarm all the inhabitants. Rev. Mr. McGregor at once arose and started to go among his people. His frightened wife and children pleaded with him to remain at home, but the stern old minister replied, "I have a greater family which must be cared for." And with that he hastened away. On the road he met a large number of his parishioners hurrying in terror to his house. He quieted their fears and took occasion to draw a moral lesson from the earthquake. The history naïvely adds: "A general seriousness followed. Numbers were awakened and hopefully converted, a reformation of morals was visible, family prayer was more generally attended, and great additions were made to the churches." Periods of religious awakening frequently follow great disasters, and the experience of the Nutfield settlers shows how little human nature changes with time.

WESLEY B. KNIGHT WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

REV. H. M. PENNIMAN was born June 23, 1851, in New Braintree, Mass. After attending the public schools of that town he studied in Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., in Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., in Brown University, Providence, R. I., and in Andover Theological Seminary. Feb. 24, 1873, he married Miss Caroline Fobes of Boston. Mr. Penniman was ordained and installed as a

REV. H. M. PENNIMAN.

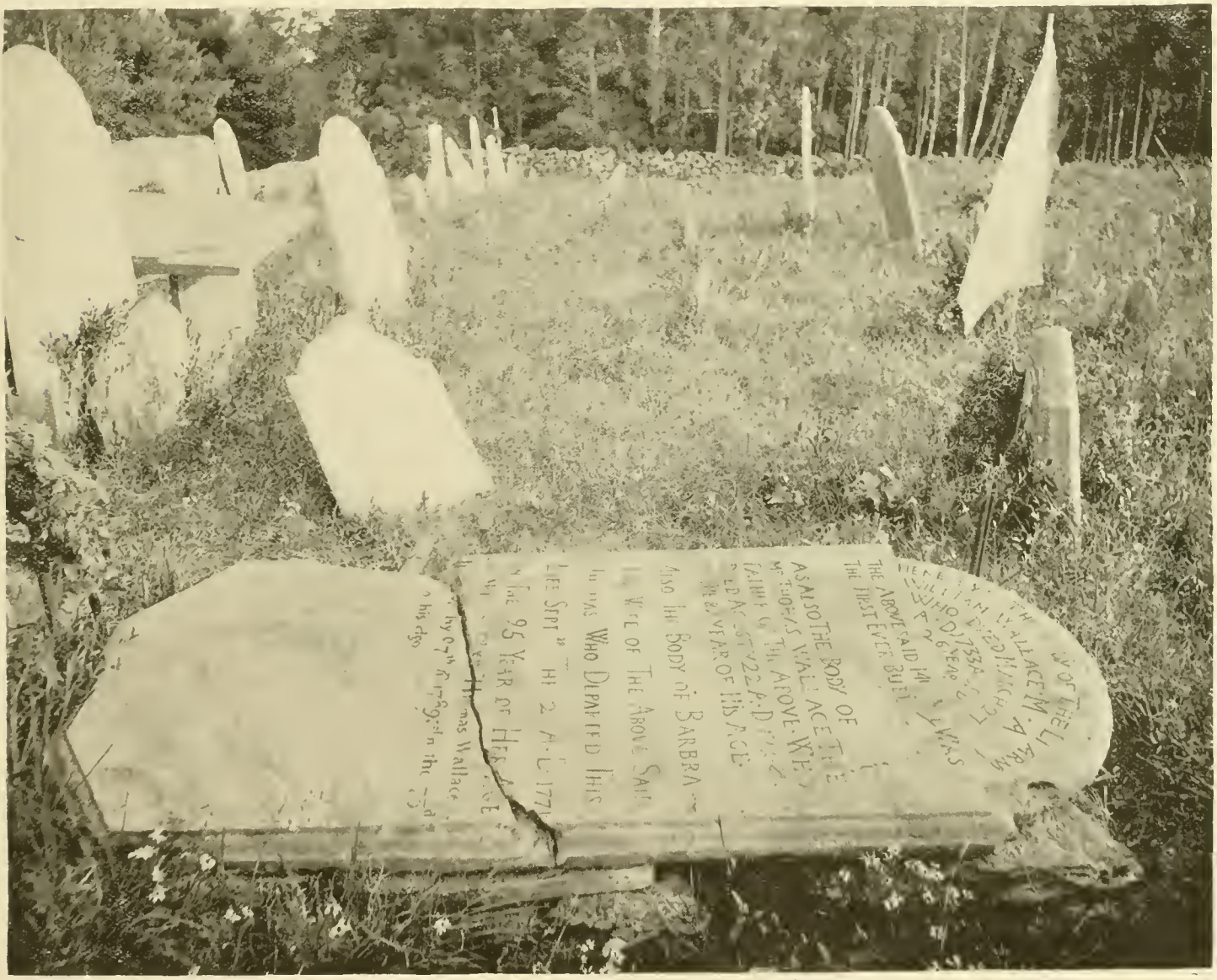
Congregational minister in the First Church, East Derry, April 8, 1884. After a successful pastorate there of more than five years, he went, July 1, 1889, to Chicago, to become pastor of the Tabernacle Church, at the corner of West Indiana and Morgan Streets. The following year he accepted a call to the Orthodox Congregational Church of Keokuk, Ia., where he has remained since Jan. 1, 1891.

THE first settlers of Nutfield had many difficulties and dangers to contend with that would have daunted less braver hearts than theirs. Soon after the little colony had established itself, a party of about a dozen from Haverhill, headed by a man named Herriman, appeared one day on the scene, looking for trouble. They were all well armed, and threatened to drive the Scotchmen away from the region. It was not because they desired to settle in Nutfield themselves, but only because they objected on principle to Dissenters. Evidently, however, they did not realize with whom they were dealing. Some of the Scotchmen, including their minister, had fought in defence of Londonderry, in Ireland, during the siege of that city by the forces of King James II., and they were not easily frightened. A public religious service happened to be held on the day on which the Haverhill invaders arrived, and the Scotchmen, after listening calmly to their insolent command, and quietly taking the measure of their strength, informed them that it was their first duty to attend to the appointed religious service; when that was over, they would give them all the fighting they desired, and to this arrangement the Haverhill men assented. What followed is thus narrated in an old record: "The little company of settlers gathered around the trunk of a large tree which was used by Mr. MacGregor as his pulpit. The assailants retired at a short distance, observed the religious exercises, and, struck with the firm, resolute and undaunted appearance of the people, with their solemnity and devotion, and particularly with the eloquent and impressing discourse delivered on the occasion, they relinquished their hostile design, Herriman remarking, 'It is in vain to attempt to disturb these people; we shall not succeed, for God is evidently among them.'"

A RELIC OF THE EARLY DAYS.

THE HILL GRAVEYARD.

FOR many years this old burial ground in Londonderry was almost unknown. The lot, long ago set apart for the final resting place of the dead, is quite small and is situated upon a lonely road little frequented. After the removal of the meeting house and congregation that once worshipped near by, the circumstances that made the old hill graveyard a fitting burial place were altered, and few found occasion to use these grounds or even visit them. During whole generations bushes and trees grew over the graves, and grasses and briars covered the prone and reclining stones, until it became extremely difficult to walk among the monuments of the departed.



THE HILL GRAVEYARD, LONDONDERRY.

The graveyard was given to the parish, or to the constituency the meeting house was supposed to represent, by Matthew Clark, who held the property as a part of his second division of land, his homestead being situated in the Eng-

lish Range. Many of the English Range people elected to take their second divisions along this hill, which became another range the next in order west of the Eayers Range. A highway was laid out through this range, and on the highest point of land a site was selected for the meeting house of the west parish, supposed to include those people living on the west side of Beaver Brook. The meeting house stood on the east side of the highway, and the graveyard was just opposite upon the west side. It was a grand and sightly place in fact, overlooking the site of the first meeting house and parish on the east side of Beaver Brook, for the eye could see far beyond and around.

After long years of desertion the chance visitors to this hallowed ground began to complain of the neglect and want of proper respect for the memory of so many noble and worthy pioneers there laid away to mingle their dust with the stubborn clay of a region that proved itself too hard for reclamation, and ask that something be done to keep the cattle from pasturing and treading over the peaceful and defenceless tenants of these early graves. The walls had fallen down, the gravestones were broken and jumbled together promiscuously, and the original location of many of them was doubtful. Something has been done to restore the walls and clear the grounds and straighten a few of the reclining slabs.

Just inside the entrance a row of dark monuments tells a story of nearly a whole generation of the McColloms, the aged and the younger, the father and the family. And yet they are not dead, but living in the affections and lives of thousands whom they touched in some way, or in the other annals and experiences of other towns and cities where numerous members of the McCollom family have tried again the experiment of settlement.

A little farther on one reads of the decease of generations of Duncans and immediately recalls the familiar faces of the latest types of a departed name and the numberless legends of the fireside connected with the intercourse and daily conversations between these families and the Bells and the Pinkertons. After locating these old worthies the barren features of the landscape are forgotten in the fraternal bonds of good fellowship that is known to have prevailed among kindred families in early days. There were some distinguished men in those times, and their titles of office generally signified a real and appreciated work among men. The McColloms came from their farm near the old Wallace Pond, afterwards called Scobie's Pond. The Wallaces lived by that pond and attended the west parish meetings, and some noted names are found among the stones of the graveyard. The Scobies that lived by the pond left many traditions long after the name disappeared from the list of the living. The Scobies too are represented among the tenants of the hill graveyard. There are monuments of small and ancient designs erected to the memory of the Craigs, the Alexanders, and the Oughtersons. There were buried the Thompsons, Campbells, Taggarts, Dickeys, Clarks, Aikens, Macks and McAllisters. Doubtless hundreds of persons were interred there without any marking stones.

John Barnard gave up his homestead on the south side of Westrunning Brook for lands in the region known as the Canada Ranges, and became a resident of the west parish instead of the east. The Aikens and McKeens took up tracts of land there, and the records upon the grave stones indicate a strong original organization of this parish.

There are distinguished names that will never be forgotten, for they are bound up in the history of religious societies and the foundations of permanent literary and social institutions. The founder and benefactor of Pinkerton Academy lies buried there and the increasing usefulness of that school of learning will cause this old graveyard to be cared for and visited more and more with the lapse of time and the decadence of the Puritan stock that once covered these hills and valleys and turned the wilderness into fruitful fields and industriously fenced the waste places.

It is well to consider the vigor and manhood of the pioneers who coined money out of

stony rock in the wilderness. A spirit of intense rivalry was displayed at intervals and it led to divisions and strife, but seldom does it happen that any great achievement is recorded which does not have its origin in some form of party spirit. Without the strife and rivalry which differences of opinion and strength of conviction produce, there are invariably indolence, lack of ambition and frequent occasions for intemperance and licentiousness. The vigorous fighting for principle and the strife of emulation to excel in good works mark the healthy and prosperous people. That people will undergo so many privations for the sake of defending the religious principles they advocate is a pretty certain evidence of a favoring Providence, and under such circumstances the body of the faithful increases by accessions from within and without, whereas in the tranquil and non-militant condition faith grows cold and its roots and branches decay and perish for want of vital action.

The sun that is setting over the hills and casting long shadows upon the graves of buried ancestors and pleasing memories of busy industries is discovered to be rising upon still vaster industries and grander achievements in more favorable lands conducted and advanced by the settlers and irresistible energies of this same persistent Gaelic or Celtic race that has become dominant as a power wherever the progress of events has opened a pathway.

GEORGE WILLARD PERKINS was born in Derry, Oct. 23, 1832, on the old Bell Farm, about one mile north of the West Village. His parents were Deacon John and Mary Searle Perkins. When about ten years of age his father sold the Bell Farm and after living in the village a year or more, bought the Nesmith Farm, two miles south of the West Village. It was on this last farm that George grew to manhood, wrestled with the fates of hard-working, poor, economical, New England boyhood, wore homespun clothing, picked stone and hauled them out on the highway (where they yet remain), attended school a few months each winter when the snow was too deep to find the stone, and thus with the enjoyment of a few winter terms in the honored old Pinkerton Academy he succeeded in obtaining a fair education. Like the average New England boy of forty-five years ago he started out at eighteen years of age as a Yankee schoolmaster. Upon

GEORGE WILLARD PERKINS.

arriving at his majority he made teaching a permanent business for two years and filled with a reasonable degree of satisfaction the position of grammar school teacher in South Danvers, (now Peabody) Mass., until the autumn of 1855.

New England society of forty-five years ago being a society of caste almost as much as the Oriental nations are to-day, the degrees of respectability being conferred according to the kind of house a boy was born in and the amount of bank stock his father owned, the

subject of this sketch, at the age of twenty-three years, decided to leave many things dear in his native town and seek a home in the then new West. He secured a position as clerk in a general merchandise store in Wethersfield, Ill., at a salary of twenty dollars a month, and began work in September, 1855. In this position he made a passable tape measurer and molasses drawer, and in consideration of the niggardly sum received as compensation for his work, together with other good and sufficient reasons, he cheated his employer out of his oldest daughter, Miss Ellen E. Little, to whom he was married July 13, 1857, and thus secured with Yankee thrift and ingenuity, not only his first great bargain in the west, but his honored and worthy companion for these thirty-seven intervening years. The goddess of fortune smiled and frowned alternately on the eastern arrival until at the end of about fifteen years he with his wife and four children "moved west," to Fremont County, Iowa, his present home.

Here he engaged in farming, which in that country means grain and stock raising, fattening for the market in the past twenty years several thousand head of cattle and hogs. He had been a member of the old First Congregational Church in Derry, and a charter member of the first Sunday school organized there. In his Iowa home he was superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school twenty-one years.

Not unlike many other Yankee boys who have become westernized, he mixed a little in politics of the stalwart Republican sort, and after holding some County offices was, in November, 1889, elected for four years to the State Senate of Iowa. In November, 1892, he was elected a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, which office he yet holds, and to fill which he has temporarily removed to Des Moines, the capital of the State.

He remembers very kindly the dear old hills of his Derry home and the kind friends who spoke with a smile to cheer his boyish steps and help them up the hill so hard to climb for the boy of fifty years ago who was born poor.

JOSIAH GOODWIN, the son of Deacon Joshua and Elizabeth Goodwin, was born, Nov. 28, 1807, in Londonderry, N. H. Nov. 24, 1831, he was married at Milford, N. H., by Rev. Humphrey Moore, D. D., to Esther, daughter of Abram and Hepzibah Jones, who was born Dec. 5, 1810, in Hillsboro, N. H.

JOSIAH GOODWIN.

This union remained unbroken until March 9, 1888, when the wife was called away by death, after fifty-seven peaceful years of continuous life on the old homestead farm, where their journey in wedlock began. Five children were born to them: Daniel, Henry, John, Esther Miranda, and Joseph Stone. The happy golden wedding of the aged couple was celebrated Nov. 24, 1881, and a host of relatives and friends, with greeting, gift and song, came to pay their timely tribute of love and respect and enjoy the hospitality of the old homestead. Perhaps no resident of the town was better known and for so many years more highly esteemed than Mr. Goodwin. He was a man of great physical strength and possessed of exceptional powers of endurance. Applying himself to hard labor as if it were a pastime, he found no need

or time or place for labor-saving devices to lighten or supplement his oft-tested powers. A kind neighbor and generous to the extent of his means, many a wayfaring traveller went forth from his home strengthened and refreshed. Mr. Goodwin was thoroughly conversant with the Bible, which he statedly read and literally interpreted. With a faith which nothing could shake he put all his trust in Him who became "the end of the law for righteousness." For more than sixty years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church and active as superintendent or teacher in the Sabbath school. After a long and painful illness death came to his release July 29, 1893.

REV. JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D. D., son of Deacon James Ripley and Phebe (Wyman) Wellman, was born in Cornish, Sullivan County, N. H., Nov. 28, 1821. He was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846. During his college course he taught one winter in Upton, Mass., a part of one autumn in an academy in Bradford, N. H., and two winters in East Randolph (now Holbrook), Mass. After graduating at Dartmouth he taught during two terms in Kimball Union Academy, and then was principal for two terms of the academy in Rochester, Mass. In the autumn of 1847 he taught again in the academy at Meriden, N. H., and at the close of the term entered Andover Theological Seminary. He taught again in Kimball Union Academy in the autumn of 1848, and was graduated from Andover Seminary in 1850. After spending one year at Andover as resident licentiate, he was ordained to the Christian ministry and installed as pastor of the historic First Church in Derry, N. H., June 18, 1851, where he labored five years. He was installed pastor of the Eliot Church, Newton, Mass., June 11, 1856, and was dismissed Oct. 23, 1873. His pastorate here included the exciting period of the Civil War. In the second year of the conflict he visited the army in Virginia, and was at Yorktown during the battle at Williamsburg, and after the battle saw something of the horrors of war. He was strongly opposed to slavery, and supported the war as necessary to save the Union. His plain statement of his views in his sermons produced considerable excitement at a time when some believed that the pulpit should be silent on

REV. JOSHUA WYMAN WELLMAN, D. D.

such subjects. He continued, however, in every way which seemed to him to be proper, to help forward the cause of justice, liberty and union. The church became eminently patriotic, and twenty-seven men from the congregation enlisted for the war. During this pastorate the small church of hardly a hundred members grew to be one of the largest and most prominent churches in the Commonwealth. March 25, 1874, Dr. Wellman was installed pastor of the ancient First Church in Malden, Mass., the history of which, written by him, is found in the "History of Middlesex County, Mass." Under

his care this church also grew into a large and influential body. He remained in this pastorate until May 6, 1883, since which time he has not been settled, but has continued to preach, supplying pulpits in various places, while devoting much of his leisure to literary work. Oct. 24, 1854, he married Miss Ellen M. Holbrook, daughter of Caleb Strong and Prudence (Durfee) Holbrook of East Randolph (now Holbrook), Mass. Their children are: Arthur Holbrook, born Oct. 30, 1855; Edward Wyman, born March 15, 1857; died April 17, 1891; Ellen Holbrook, born Nov. 8, 1858, married Robert Cushman King; and Annie Durfee, born July 5, 1862. Dr. Wellman was elected a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1867, and he has been one of the managers of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society since 1870. Since the same year he has been a trustee of Phillips Academy and Andover Theological Seminary; and for about twenty-five years has been a member of the executive committee of the Congregational Board of Ministerial Aid in Massachusetts, of which board he was one of the founders. He has been for many years a director in the American College and Education Society (now the Congregational Education Society), and for several years has been, and is now, chairman of its Board of Directors. He is a member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, and a corporate member of the General Theological Library of Boston. He was the first to advocate the formation of the Congregational Club of Boston and vicinity. Olivet College in 1868, and Dartmouth College in 1870, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has published numerous sermons, addresses and articles on educational and religious subjects.

FIRST CHURCH, EAST DERRY.

RAYMOND CHANDLER DRISKO, the eldest son of E. H. and Elizabeth R. Drisko, was born in Columbia Falls, Me., Aug. 22, 1852. He was educated in the schools of his native town, at the high school in Harrington and at the seminary in Bucksport, Me. Mr. Drisko taught school for several years in his own and adjoining towns, and succeeded, while supervisor of schools of Jonesboro, in securing the adoption of the town system of schools ten years prior to the compulsory system of the State, marking a new era in the educational interests of that town. In September, 1882, he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary and took the complete course of study of that institution, graduating June 3, 1885. From boyhood he had felt himself called to the ministry. Before the completion of his seminary work he was invited to become pastor of the First Congregational Church of Derby, Vt., and to this office he was ordained and installed June 25, 1885. During his pastorate of more than five years in Derby he served two years on the School Board of Orleans County. He was called from Derby to become acting pastor of the First Church in Derry, N. H., where he remained a little more than three years, and then accepted the pastorate of the First Congregational Church, Alfred, Me., where he is now laboring. July 27, 1887, he married Miss Laura Isabelle Drisko. They have one child, Margaret Newcomb, born in Derby, Vt., June 16, 1890.

REV. R. C. DRISKO.

MRS. R. C. DRISKO.

MARGARET NEWCOMB DRISKO.

THE SHOE INDUSTRY OF DERRY DEPOT.

THE greatest benefactor of the human race or of any community in minor divisions of a commonwealth is the individual whose plans of business involve and provide occupation for the largest number of his fellow-citizens; and the organization of skilled and unskilled laborers into mutually supporting corporations has marked a wonderful era of development and material prosperity in the history of this country. The time has passed when every man worked on an independent plan, and with his own hands raised, produced and provided for his family every article of food, clothing or furniture. Then the indispensable articles of subsistence were few, whereas in the present, under the influences of combined activities and the classification of labor, the average condition of the family is much superior to the most thrifty among the people of the generation preceding this.

On the last day of November, 1870, there was little sign of prosperity or happiness in that portion of the town commonly called the Depot. The buildings then standing, few in number, were only partially occupied, and the absence of paint and finish, and the untidiness of the yards and surrounding fields indicated the discontent and hopeless condition of the small community. The boot and shoe factory which had been built for the firm of Currier & Boyd about fifteen years before this period and the few tenement houses in the rear were participants in the general stagnation of industry. For two years there had been no sound of belt, wheel, machinery, engine or laborers in the shop. On the first day of December of that year a new departure was inaugurated, that has proved a blessing to the community and town. Hon. W. S. Pillsbury had been engaged in the manufacture of shoes for several years in Londonderry, and had felt the necessity for more room and better accommodations with nearer access to railroad communications. The idle shop and tenements at the Depot gave him the advantages he desired. He purchased the boot and shoe factory, one-half of the eighteen tenement houses and the store, at that time the only one at the Depot. The winter that had promised so little comfort to the discouraged families at the Depot suddenly assumed a kindly aspect in the resumption of business and the confidence established at once by one whose reputation and experience had been fairly earned. Previous to this change of location Colonel Pillsbury had allowed much of the work upon his boots and shoes to be done at the homes of those employed. The cutting and finishing had been done at the shop, but the binding, fitting and bottoming were done outside. A change was immediately made in the distribution of labor, so that the fitting and bottoming were done at the factory and only the binding allowed to go outside. The work at the factory improved with the introduction of new patterns and more perfect distribution of the details. The town received an impulse in the disposition of those employed in the factory to remain and purchase land and build houses for permanent occupation. The office now used by Colonel Pillsbury, for several years, before he purchased it for the accommodation of his assistants in the correspondence and bookkeeping of the factory, was the schoolhouse of District No. 11.

At the time when he started anew the lapsed boot and shoe industry at the Depot, the whole number of voters in that district could easily have been crowded into that building, whereas at the present time, the eligible school voters as shown by the check list are between twelve and thirteen hundred. This growth of Derry Depot has been steady and permanent, the larger number of houses being owned by the occupants, and many of them are substantially constructed and not devoid of taste in ornamentation.

Great improvements have been made in labor-saving machines from the commencement until the present and the capacity of the factory has been increased from time to time to meet the requirements of the business. An average

William S. Pillsbury

outlay of ten dollars a day since December 1, 1870, would not exceed the expense of all the new machinery added to lessen the labor in the hands of those employed, and notwithstanding these labor-saving changes, the number of laborers has steadily increased. The expenditures for machines to facilitate work is estimated at not less than sixty thousand dollars, exclusive of the power and boilers. Quite recently a large boiler has been purchased and put in the factory, with the attachments and

OLD SHOE FACTORY, DERRY DEPOT.

engine, of which the capacity is estimated at one hundred and forty horse power, a little in excess of the requirements, which are satisfied with one hundred and twenty-five horse power. The new engine replaces two old ones that had become inadequate to the work, a seventy-five and a twenty horse power. The first boiler of the factory generated a steam force of only fifteen horse power. These improvements have been in the interest of those employed by Colonel Pillsbury, as was also the extension of the original building to its present size, that the workmen might accomplish more work with less expenditure of strength, and have abundant space in which to move. The length of the original building used for the factory was eighty-two feet. Additions have been made in various directions, so that the equivalent length of the factory, if placed in one line, would be four hundred and thirty feet. The buildings have been painted and improved by changes that tend to secure them against damage by fire. The roofs, first covered with wooden shingles, are now entirely closed in by slate and iron. Electricity furnishes the means of lighting when the daylight fails, or in the winter when the days are short.

The shoe factories of the Depot are practically under one management, and dependent upon the plans and wishes of one man, who is the moving and controlling power. The old shop, which Colonel Pillsbury bought in 1870, is not more fully un-

der his charge and supervision than the new shop that was built a few years ago by the Derry Building Association, and in 1888 was enlarged and offered to him in the interest of the stockholders and citizens, who believed he had the ability and judgment to make the investment profitable to them and the town. Colonel Pillsbury has the entire confidence and support of the corporation of Colburn & Fuller, whose names appear in the title of the firm, their interests being divided and dispersed to other towns and places, and chiefly limited to a compensation for capital.

JOHN T. WHITELEY.
Foreman of the Cutting Room.

In the old and new shops from six hundred to seven hundred persons are employed. About three fifths of this working force are males, and two fifths women and girls. The average wages of the men is one dollar and eighty cents a day, and that of the women and girls one dollar and forty-five cents. In the payment of wages there has been little change in the period of twenty-four years. A quarter of a century has come and gone, ever bringing the laborer an even price for his services, and there has been no interruption except for very brief periods of a few days at a time. The benefit of a quarter of a century's unbroken record of running machinery, and certain, sure, and definite pay-days, has been seen and appreciated in the material growth and stability of Derry Depot. In the earlier years it was discovered that the total amount of money paid out for wages on an average was about twenty-five per cent of the amount of money used in carrying on the business, including the buying of stock, machinery, etc. But for the last twelve or fifteen years this average has increased until the laborers now receive fully one third of all the money consumed in the production of the finished goods. It now requires, in round numbers, six hundred thousand dollars a year to pay the wages and all the expenses of material, and keep the machinery in running order.

A quarter of a century brings many changes in the habits and dress of the American people, and very noticeably in the varying styles of the shoe. The class of goods manufactured here when Colonel Pillsbury opened his factory, in 1870, could not be sold at any price today in this country. His goods were well made and finely finished, and of the best material, but the demands of the market have wrought a complete change in the style and make-up of these goods. In the earlier years the Colonel employed men in the manufacture of both boots and shoes, and the variety of samples reached about five hundred. Then he furnished boots and shoes for men, boys and children, as well as for women. But the progress of distributive labor and specialization have made it more practicable for him to confine his business to the production of shoes for women, misses, and children. About three hundred varieties are now manufactured here.

The shoes manufactured under the superintendence of Colonel Pillsbury have found a ready market in this country, and over a wide extent of the civilized world. The largest sales have been effected in the southern and western states. The New England group has called for a reasonable proportion of the products, Rhode Island in particular having been a regular and valued consumer beyond her relative area. It is interesting to observe the extent to which foreign countries have

contributed to the deserved reputation of this American industry. Most European countries engage the services of shoemakers and other laborers at much lower prices than are paid to men in the same grades of work in the United States. And yet England has been no small consumer of the products of this new village of Derry Depot, in what was once called His Royal Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, in New England. But the styles of a year in New England are now as numerous

WILLIAM H. BENSON.

Foreman of the Bottoming Room.

and varied as those of a century in the old countries of Europe, and the shoes that are worn there are no longer made in this country, and the shoes made for this country are as yet chiefly confined in European countries to the use or influence of Americans who are living abroad, or connected with commercial houses there. Notwithstanding this, Germany, through the admiration they who have settled in America feel for America and American methods of doing things, has been a large purchaser of American products, and Colonel Pillsbury has received and filled some good orders for shoes made here. Far away in Russia the samples of this factory found interested examiners, and elicited one of the largest orders received for shipment of shoes. Even under the shadow of the pyramids in Egypt shoe dealers have heard of these shoes and forwarded orders for consignments. Very many shipments are made to the West Indies, presumably to meet the needs of Americans who have settled there, or annually flock there to escape the severities of our winter climate. Large consignments have frequently been made to Yukatan, and both coasts of South America are open to the sale of these goods, and under favorable circumstances, that is, when not engaged in warfare, or contracting their import trade, they have given this manufacturing house a fair proportion of orders.

There have always existed the most harmonious relations between Colonel Pillsbury and the men and women associated with him in this industry, so fruitful in the founding of a vigorous community. This manifestation of appreciation may indicate the character of the people, and promises well for the permanent maintenance of good feeling. He has endeavored to introduce as few changes as possible in the divisions of labor or the wages. Certainly there have been no radical changes, unless an exception is made in the instance of abandoning the old system of pegged work for the more modern system of sewed work, and the use of the standard wire screw. There has never been a strike at this factory since the commencement of the Colonel's interest therein, and he has never once failed to give the operatives their wages on the regular pay-days. Until June, 1893, the shops were never shut down for want of orders.

This is a record of twenty-four years that can scarcely find a parallel in the history of manufacturing industries, and with pardonable pride the Colonel may look upon the business he controls, the buildings erected under his superintendence, the growth of the town, the evidences of material prosperity of the people, and other enterprises of more recent beginning, as all due in a great measure to his own energy and perseverance.

COL. WILLIAM S. PILLSBURY, son of the late Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, a Baptist clergyman, well known throughout New Hampshire, was born March 16, 1833, at Sutton. His early educational advantages were limited, and he learned the shoemaker's trade when fourteen years of age. His energy and ability placed him, when twenty years of age, in the position of superintendent of a shoe factory at Cilleysville. From there he was engaged as agent by a firm of shoe manufacturers just starting business at Derry Depot. Upon the opening of the war he enlisted and was commissioned first lieutenant in Co. I of the Fourth N. H. Regt. A severe accident which he met with at Annapolis forced him to return home, but he re-enlisted upon recovery, being made first lieutenant in Co. H, Ninth N. H. Vols., and was in the engagements at South Mountain and Antietam. Illness compelled him to resign his commission, and he was next engaged to superintend experts in the manufacture of shoes by New England methods at Wheeling, W. Va. Returning to Londonderry when he had fully regained his health, he raised for the town its quota of thirty men under Lincoln's last call, and was commissioned lieutenant of Co. D, Unattached Artillery, under the command of Capt. George Colbath of Dover. Being later appointed ordnance officer of the First brigade, Harding's division, stationed at Fort Reno, Md., he remained there until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Concord, June 15, 1865. He soon began the manufacture of shoes at Londonderry, successfully carrying on the business there until the need of larger buildings induced him to remove to Derry Depot, where he has since remained. Colonel Pillsbury has filled numerous offices of public trust. In 1869 he was elected a commissioner for Rockingham county; he has represented his town in the legislature; he was elected a member of Governor Goodell's council, running ahead of his ticket; he served on the staff of Governor Prescott, deriving thence his title of colonel, and he has been moderator at town meetings for a great many years. Colonel Pillsbury is a lifelong Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has long been a trustee.

NEW SHOE FACTORY, DERRY DEPOT.

Colonel Pillsbury was married April 15, 1856, to Miss Martha Silver Crowell, daughter of Capt.

Peter Crowell, of Londonderry. Their children are: Rosecrans W., Charles H. L., Harriet L., and Ulysses Grant.

J. T. WHITELEY was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1842. Both his parents dying before he was a year old, his advantages for securing even the rudiments of an education were very limited, and he was early thrown upon his own resources. He was put to work in a factory when seven years of age, being obliged to labor half of each day, and attend school the other half, until he was twelve years old, when he began to work all day. When he was about sixteen he awakened to the fact that knowledge is of great assistance in fighting the battles of life, and so he began to devote his evenings to study, devouring every book that he could borrow. Two of his uncles were in America, and having a strong desire to come to this country, he saved up his pennies until he had enough to buy a postage stamp, which at that time cost a shilling, in order to write to them. It did not prove a paying investment, however, for he never received a reply, and so he kept plodding along in the old country. In his twentieth year, on June 9, 1863, he was married to Miss Ann Dyson, all the capital the young couple possessed being their willing hands. One child, Mary J., born May 10, 1865, has been added to the family. Ten years later a favorable opportunity of coming to America was offered to Mr. Whiteley, and although the firm for which he had worked more than twenty years endeavored to dissuade him, he set sail with his wife and daughter, and landed in Boston May 16, 1875, settling in Haverhill, and finding employment in a shoe factory, through the kindness of Mr. John Pilling. In 1877 Mr. Whiteley came to Derry, where, with the exception of three visits to his native land, he has resided ever since. For five years he has occupied his present position, that of foreman of the cutting room in the shoe factory. Mr. Whiteley ascribes the success he has attained in life to the assistance given him by his faithful and energetic wife.

VIEW OF DERRY DEPOT, FROM THE WEST.

ORIGIN OF THE NUTFIELD COLONY.

IT has been said of the emigrants of 1719, who founded the colony of Nutfield, that in the assured hope of securing freedom of conscience and religious liberty, they were willing to take their chances in worldly matters, whereas the emigrants of today would, if necessary, reverse that order, and imperil their religious rather than their material interests. However that may be, certain it is that in these piping times of religious toleration no Protestant ever leaves Catholic Ireland, and no Catholic ever leaves Protestant England, in order to obtain freedom of conscience. It is rather the freedom which money will buy that he seeks upon these shores. So it is often difficult now to realize that less than two centuries ago the founders of Nutfield colony preferred the hardships and dangers of the wilderness in an inhospitable clime to the comforts of established homes in a beautiful land. It would, however, be erroneous to suppose that those high-minded men, with their lofty ideals and noble characters, were guided wholly by religious motives in their determination to emigrate. There were material as well as spiritual reasons for leaving their native land. Although the Protestant cause had been firmly established in Ireland, and they were permitted to maintain their own forms of worship unmolested, still, as Presbyterians and dissenters from the Church of England, they were hampered in many ways. They were compelled to give up a tenth part of their income for the support of the established religion, and they held their lands and tenements by lease from the crown, and not as proprietors of the soil. This taxation was not only burdensome, but it was galling in the extreme. Nor was this trammelling of their civil and religious rights the only cause of their dissatisfaction with the conditions at home. Surrounded as they were by the native Irish Catholics, with whom it was impossible for them to affiliate, and breathing the subtle atmosphere of hostility, their position was most uncomfortable. The hundred years of residence in Ireland had only served to accentuate the differences between the Scotch and Irish characters, as Macaulay has so well shown in his summing up of the state of affairs existing at that time. He says: "On the same soil dwelt two populations, locally intermixed, morally and politically sundered. The difference of religion was by no means the only difference, and was perhaps not the chief difference, which existed between them. They sprang from different stocks. They spoke different languages. They had different national characters, as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe. They were in widely different stages of civilization. There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them, and centuries of calamities and wrongs had generated a strong antipathy. The relation in which the minority stood to the majority resembled the relation in which the followers of William the Conquerer stood to the Saxon churls, or the relation in which the followers of Cortez stood to the Indians of Mexico. The appellation of Irish was then given exclusively to the Celts, and to those families which, though not of Celtic origin, had in the course of ages degenerated into Celtic manners. These people, probably somewhat under a million in number, had, with few exceptions, adhered to the Church of Rome. Among them resided about two hundred thousand colonists, proud of their Saxon blood and of their Protestant faith. The great preponderance of numbers on one side was more than compensated by a great superiority of intelligence, vigor, and organization on the other. The English settlers

seem to have been, in knowledge, energy, and perseverance, rather above than below the average level of the population of the mother country. The aboriginal peasantry, on the contrary, were in an almost savage state."

Small wonder then that the Nutfield settlers were not loth to escape all these embarrassments, and that they were willing to forego many material comforts for the sake of a larger civil liberty. The sturdy old James MacGregor, one of the four pastors who accompanied their flocks to America, and the first minister of Londonderry, preached a sermon to his people just before their embarkation, and it is interesting to note his reasons for their removal to this country. He was no hypocrite, but frank and honest, and it is significant that he puts the worldly reason first, and the spiritual reason last: "1. To avoid oppression and cruel bondage. 2. To shun persecution and designed ruin. 3. To withdraw from the communion of idolators. 4. To have an opportunity of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of His inspired Word."

LONDONDERRY, IRELAND, FROM THE NORTH

They were great men, those first settlers of Nutfield, but after all they were human, and made of the same stuff as their descendants, who possess quite as much latent heroism and nobility of character. Still, the story of events in Ireland preceding the emigration of the Nutfield colonists will always be a fascinating one, for those dark and tragic years between 1640 and 1689 in the north of Ireland are memorable in the world's history. Some of the bitterest conflicts were waged there that have ever been fought for human liberty, and the brave defence of Londonderry marks a great

LONDONDERRY, IRELAND, FROM THE SOUTH.

epoch in the world's progress. Hence the appropriateness of a brief outline of those historic events in this Book of Nutfield.

Londonderry, Ireland, was settled by the descendants of a colony which migrated from Argyleshire, Scotland, about the year 1612. They were induced to settle in Ireland by the fact that James I., after the suppression of a rebellion by his Catholic subjects, had acquired almost the whole of the six northern counties of Ireland, and he encouraged his Scotch and English subjects, by liberal grants, to settle there, in the hope that their presence might quell the turbulent Irish spirits. The Irish rebellion in the reign of Charles I. originated in the hatred with which the Irish Catholics regarded their Protestant neighbors. A general massacre was planned, but the plot was fortunately discovered in Dublin. In other parts of Ireland, however, it is said that one hundred and fifty thousand persons were killed. During Cromwell's time the Protestants were protected from the enmity of the Irish Catholics, but James II. greatly disaffected his English subjects by his attempts to re-establish

the supremacy of the Church of Rome. William, Prince of Orange, was encouraged by many in England to attempt a revolution and ascend the throne. He accordingly landed in England in November, 1688, and was soon joined by the principal lords. James escaped to France, where Louis

WALKER'S MONUMENT, LONDONDERRY IRELAND.

XIV. advised him to attempt regaining his throne. Though William of Orange had been elected king, Ireland still maintained its allegiance to James, and Tyrconnel, the lord lieutenant, began raising new levies of troops. James resolved to cross over to Ireland, subdue the places which offered resistance, proceed to Scotland, and then meet William's forces in England. Had not his plans been spoiled by the bold defence of Londonderry, there is little doubt that he would have been successful, and that Catholicism would have been re-established in Great Britain. So this small city of Londonderry became the arena on which the fate of religious freedom was decided.

Londonderry, situated one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Dublin, was the Protestant stronghold of the north of Ireland, and was the only place, excepting Enniskillen, which offered effectual resistance to the arms of James. Tyrconnel determined to seize the city and hold it for the deposed king, but the inhabitants, learning that a regiment of Papal troops was on the way to the city, refused to desert the cause of Protestantism. The gates were closed against the regiment, and that was the beginning of the famous siege of Londonderry, which lasted from December 7, 1688, until July 28, 1689. During those seven or eight months the sufferings of the besieged were such as can be only imagined, not described. So often has the harrowing tale been told that its repetition here is unnecessary. All the horrors of bombardment, starvation, sickness, pestilence, dangers without and treacherous foes within the walls, hope of relief deferred again and again, until the very last extremity was reached,—all this, and more, was endured by the brave men and women who held out for principle. In July, so reduced was the supply of provisions that a rat sold for a shilling, and a mouse for sixpence, while a cat brought four shillings and sixpence. Tallow and salted hides were a luxury. One corpulent man, fearing that the soldiers might kill and eat him, concealed himself for several days. Despair had begun to settle down on nearly every heart. But deliverance was soon at hand, and the siege was at an end. It had cost nearly five thousand lives of the beleaguered and nine thousand of the Catholic forces.

SHIP QUAY STREET, LONDONDERRY, IRELAND.

Some of these brave defenders of Londonderry, or their descendants, were the settlers of Nutfield, and such men were well prepared to encounter the hardships of founding a colony in the wilderness. So important did the king and parlia-

ment consider the defence of Londonderry, that an act was passed exempting from taxation throughout the British dominions all who had borne arms in the city during the siege, and of this act those who settled in Nutfield availed themselves until the American Revolution, occupying lands known as the "exempt farms."

In 1718, for the reasons given above, four Presbyterian ministers of Londonderry, James MacGregor, William Cornwell, William Boyd, and John Holmes, with portions of their respective congregations, determined to emigrate to America. They embarked in five ships for Boston, and arrived there August 4, 1718. Sixteen of the families went to Casco Bay, Me., and remained there during the winter, suffering great privations from lack of food and shelter. James McKeen, the grandfather of the first president of Bowdoin college, was one of the company. In the spring of 1719 the little colony left their winter quarters and went to Haverhill, where they heard of a fine tract of land about fifteen miles distant, called Nutfield, from the abundance of its chestnut, walnut, and

THE DIAMOND LONDONDERRY, IRELAND.

butternut trees. Here they determined, after an investigation, to take up the grant which they had obtained from Massachusetts of a township twelve miles square. After building a few temporary huts they returned to Haverhill for their families, household goods, and provisions. Some of the company returned from Haverhill by way of Dracut, in order to bring with them Rev. Mr. McGregor, who had spent the winter there in teaching, and the two parties met, according to tradition, at a spot which has ever since been known as Horse hill, on the farm now occupied by James M. Bachelder. Here

ENNISKILLEN, IRELAND.

they tied their horses, and Mr. MacGregor made an address, congratulating his flock on their safe arrival, and exhorting them to continued confidence in God. On the following day, April 12, 1719, old style, he returned to his family in Dracut, but before going he delivered the first sermon ever preached in Nutfield. The spot chosen for this first religious service was under a large oak, on the east side of Beaver pond, and Mr. MacGregor's text was from Isaiah xxxii. 2: "And a man shall be as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." After standing more than a hundred and twenty-five years the oak tree fell through decay, and the owner of the field planted an apple tree on the spot as a memorial, which also fell through decay some years ago. Some time in May following the arrival of the settlers, Mr. MacGregor removed with his family from Dracut to Nutfield and assumed the pastoral charge of the society. Thus was the first Presbyterian church in New England formally organized, and to that church most of the other

THE FIRST SERMON IN NUTFIELD.

churches of this denomination in New England, directly or indirectly, owe their existence. Mr. MacGregor, who was then forty-two years of age, had received a thorough classical and theological education, and was a man of great courage. Though only twelve years old at the time of the siege of Londonderry, he bore an active part in its defence, and had the honor of firing the great gun in the tower of the cathedral, [the cuts of Londonderry herewith given show the cathedral on the highest point of land] answering the ships which brought relief from the long agony. His death in 1729 was mourned as a public calamity.

The events immediately following the establishment of Nutfield colony, the many trying experiences of pioneer life, the long and vexatious delays in getting clear titles to the lands, and in securing the incorporation of the town, are narrated elsewhere in this work.

REV. MATTHEW CLARK, the second minister of Londonderry, came to this town in 1729. He supplied the desk, made vacant that year by the death of Rev. James MacGregor, four years, until the settlement of Rev. Thomas Thompson, in 1733. He lived but six years after coming here, dying January 25, 1735, and though never installed over the church, more is known of him by the people of the present day than is known of two of his successors — Mr. Thompson and Mr. Davidson — though their united pastorates amounted to fifty-five years.

The following poem, written by Marian Douglas, was read by Hon. James W. Patterson at the Londonderry celebration, 1869:

Fresh leaves glisten in the sun,
And the air is soft and clear:
'Tis the spring-tide of the year
Of our Lord
Seventeen hundred thirty-one.
'Tis the robin's wedding time,
And a breath of plum and cherry
Makes the air of Londonderry
Sweet as Eden in its prime.

On the road the shadow falls
Of the Reverend Matthew Clark,
Man of prayer and man of mark,
Out today,
Making some parochial calls.

Keeper of the village fold,
Seventy years he 's seen already:
Still his step is firm and steady,
And his eye is keen and bold.

Neither wrong nor vice he spares:
Not alone the pastoral crook,
But the smooth stones from the brook,
Close at hand,
And the ready sling he bears:
And, if any go astray,
He is not afraid to use them:—
Better wound his flock than lose them,
Blindly wandering away.

Hopeful for the days to be,
Forward all his dreams are cast,
But his memories of the past,
One and all,
Lie in lands beyond the sea:
For, but lately, from abroad,
To light up the Derry weavers,

Honest men and true believers,
Came this "candle of the Lord."

Matching well his dauntless mien,
On his temple is a scar,
(You can see it just as far
As his wig
Or the man himself is seen,)
Bravely won when, Heaven's own liege,
Mid the groans of starved and dying,
He had fought, on God relying,
In the Londonderry siege.

Still that memory remains:
And a sound of martial strife,
Beat of drum, or shriek of fife,
Makes the blood
Thrill and tingle in his veins:
And his heart grows young again,
Thinking of the vanished glory
Of those days renowned in story,
Days of triumph and of pain.

When, his cold breath on each brow,
Brave men, without doubt or dread,
Looked in Death's stern eyes and said,
Gravely firm,
"We are stronger far than thou!
Friends of Truth, and foes of Guilt,
Wounded, starving, fainting, breathless
We are God's, and God is deathless,—
Take us, leave us, as thou wilt!"

But today the air of spring
Breathes around a peaceful calm,
And his thoughts are like a psalm,
"Praise to God!"
Sung by Israel's shepherd king:
And around him Fancy paints
Here the budding rod of Aaron,
There the mystic rose of Sharon,
And the lilies of the saints.

And the wind that softly steals
From the orchard trees in bloom,
Laden with their sweet perfume,
Seems to him
Blowing from celestial fields,
Priest and teacher of the town,
Long as stands good Londonderry,
With its stories sad and merry,
Shall thy name be handed down
As a man of prayer and mark,
Grave and reverend Matthew Clark!

A WEDDING IN THE OLDEN TIME was an extremely lively affair. The guests were all invited at least three days beforehand; guns were fired in the respective neighborhoods of bride and groom on the morning of the wedding day, and at the appointed hour the groom and his friends set out from his house. About half way to the bride's dwelling they were met by her male friends, and each company chose one man to "run for the bottle," to the house of the bride. The one who returned first with the bottle gave a toast and drank to the bridegroom's health, after which the beverage was of course passed around. Then the whole party proceeded, firing their muskets as they went by the houses on the way. Arrived at the bride's home, the bridegroom's company were placed in a room by themselves, and it was considered an act of impoliteness for any of the bride's friends to intrude. Just before the ceremony was to begin the best man entered the bride's apartment, led her into the room, and, placing her at the right hand of the groom, took his station immediately behind, as did also the "best maid." After the ceremony all the men kissed the bride, and all the women kissed the groom. Dinner followed, and then came dancing and other amusements.

GEORGE W. KIMBALL'S RESIDENCE, NORTH LONDONDERRY.

J. WARREN BAILEY was born June 3, 1846, on what is known as the Chester road, in the English Range district, being the eldest son of Jeremiah and Harriet N. (Magoon) Bailey. There he passed his boyhood days, attending the district school and, later, Pinkerton Academy. At the age

J. WARREN BAILEY.

of nineteen he accepted a position as officer at the Rhode Island state prison, remaining at this institution, and at the Massachusetts state prison, about six years, a portion of the time as deputy warden. Since then he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, for the past ten years at No. 108 Tremont street. In Somerville, Mass., where for more than twenty years Mr. Bailey has resided, he has been prominently identified with public affairs, having represented his ward in the city council for several years, and his city in the legislature for two terms. He is at present a member of the state board of prison commissioners, president of the West Somerville Co-operative Bank, and a director in the Somerville bank. In 1872 Mr. Bailey married for his first wife Miss Emma R. Clark, of Derry, who died in 1884, leaving one daughter. His second wife was Miss Jennie N. Loud, of Plymouth, Me.

ELDER JOHN PINKERTON, who opened, about the year 1750, the first store of foreign and domestic goods in Londonderry, possessed uncommon financial ability, uniting in his character Scotch prudence with Yankee enterprise. He and his brother James were the principal bankers and money lenders of the town, and they were particularly careful in making loans to have the very best of security. They generally wanted more than two names on a note, and if only one indorser was presented, the elder would insist on another, saying, "A threefold cord is not easily broken; you may give me another name."

REV. MATTHEW CLARK, who succeeded Mr. MacGregor as pastor, was sometimes sensational in his pulpit methods. It is related of him that on one occasion he took his text from Philippians iv. 13, and thus began his sermon: "'I can do all things'— ay, can ye, Paul? I'll bet ye a dollar on that," and he drew a Spanish dollar from his pocket and placed it on the desk. "Stop! let's see what Paul says: 'I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me.' Ay, so can I, Paul; I draw my bet," and he thereupon put the dollar back into his pocket.

CHARLES MCALLISTER'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

IRA H. ADAMS, M. D., the son of Jarvis and Eunice (Mitchell) Adams, was born Aug. 10, 1846, in Pomfret, Vt. His early education was obtained in the public school of his native town, and, later, at Meriden, N. H., where he was fitted for college. He studied medicine at Bowdoin and Dartmouth medical colleges, graduating from the latter institution. In 1874 he began practice in Hooksett, removing later to Derry Depot, where he has since resided. August 31, 1875, he was married to Miss Louise S. Perley, of Lempster, N. H. Two children have been added to the family: Richard Herbert, born June 10, 1876, and Jennie Louise, born Sept. 15, 1881. Dr. Adams has attained high honors in Odd Fellowship, having united with the order in 1875, at Suncook, and having been promoted successively through all the degrees to grand patriarch, and grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge. Dr. Adams's pronounced success as a physician has been due not less to his broad and sympathetic mind than to the many years of hard and faithful work which he has devoted to the profession. Realizing that medicine is as yet more of an art than a science, and that its principles are not all summed up in dry formulas, he has carried everywhere into his practice the indispensable element of personal sympathy, which in many cases is more efficacious than any drug. The natural consequence of this trait in his character has been overwork, and the taxing of his physical powers to such an extent as to render necessary a relaxation of his professional labors. Of such a man it is but scant praise to say that he is "popular," for Dr. Adams is loved and respected by all who know him, and who trust that the impairment of his usefulness is but temporary.

DR. ADAMS'S RESIDENCE, DERRY DEPOT.

HENRY PARKINSON, who was General Stark's quartermaster and intimate friend, came with his parents from Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry in 1744. He received a thorough classical education, graduating in 1765 from Nassau hall, now Princeton college. His parents intended him for the Presbyterian ministry, but he could not accept the doctrine of "election" held by that church, and so he devoted himself to teaching. When the news came from Lexington in April, 1776, Parkinson immediately enlisted in a company of ninety-nine minute men, under Capt. George Reid, and soon joined the American army. Marching as a private to the field, Parkinson was immediately called by Stark, who was well acquainted with him, to the quartermastership of his regiment, sharing with the hero the honors of Bunker Hill and Bennington, and continuing in active service as quartermaster throughout the war. The intimacy between the general and his quartermaster lasted throughout life, and after the old hero, in his great age, was confined at home, Parkinson visited him every year. On retiring from the army, he returned at once to his former work of teaching, and established a classical school at Concord, which attained a wide reputation, and which he conducted for many years. About 1800 he removed to a farm in Canterbury, and divided his remaining years between farming and teaching. His death occurred in 1820. His wife was Jenett McCurdy, and one of his children, Mrs. Daniel Blanchard, born in Concord,

DR. ADAMS AND FAMILY.

in 1788, lived to be nearly 100 years of age. Parkinson was a fine linguist, and spoke Latin fluently. On a slatestone slab in the cemetery at Canterbury Centre is his epitaph, which reads as follows:

Here lie interred the remains of Henry Parkinson, A. M., long distinguished as an excellent classical scholar. The following brief epitome of his life was composed by himself: "Hibernia me genuit, America nutrivit; docui, militavi, atque manus laboravi; et nunc terra me occupat, et quiete in pulvere dormio quasi in gremio materno meo: Huc ades, amice mi care, aspice, et memento ut moriendum quoque certe sit tibi. Ergo vale et cave." Abeit 23d Maie A. D. 1820, aet. 79.

The Latin may be rendered into English thus:

Ireland gave me birth, America brought me up; I taught, did military service, and labored with my hands; and now the earth embraces me, and I sleep quietly in the dust as on my maternal bosom. Come hither, my dear friend, and remember that you also must surely die. Therefore farewell and beware. Died May 23, 1820, aged 79.

FAMILY PRAYER was regularly observed every morning and every evening in all the rude dwellings of the early settlers, and the Scriptures were devoutly read. If any family omitted these daily acts of devotion, there would immediately be an investigation by the pastor. It is related that Rev. Mr. MacGregor was one evening informed that a member of his flock had become neglectful of family worship. He went at once to his house, and finding that the family had retired for the night, called up the man and asked if the report was true. The fact was admitted, and the pastor, reproving him sternly for his fault, refused to leave the house until the backslider had knelt and offered up prayer.

W. P. MACK'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.—VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.

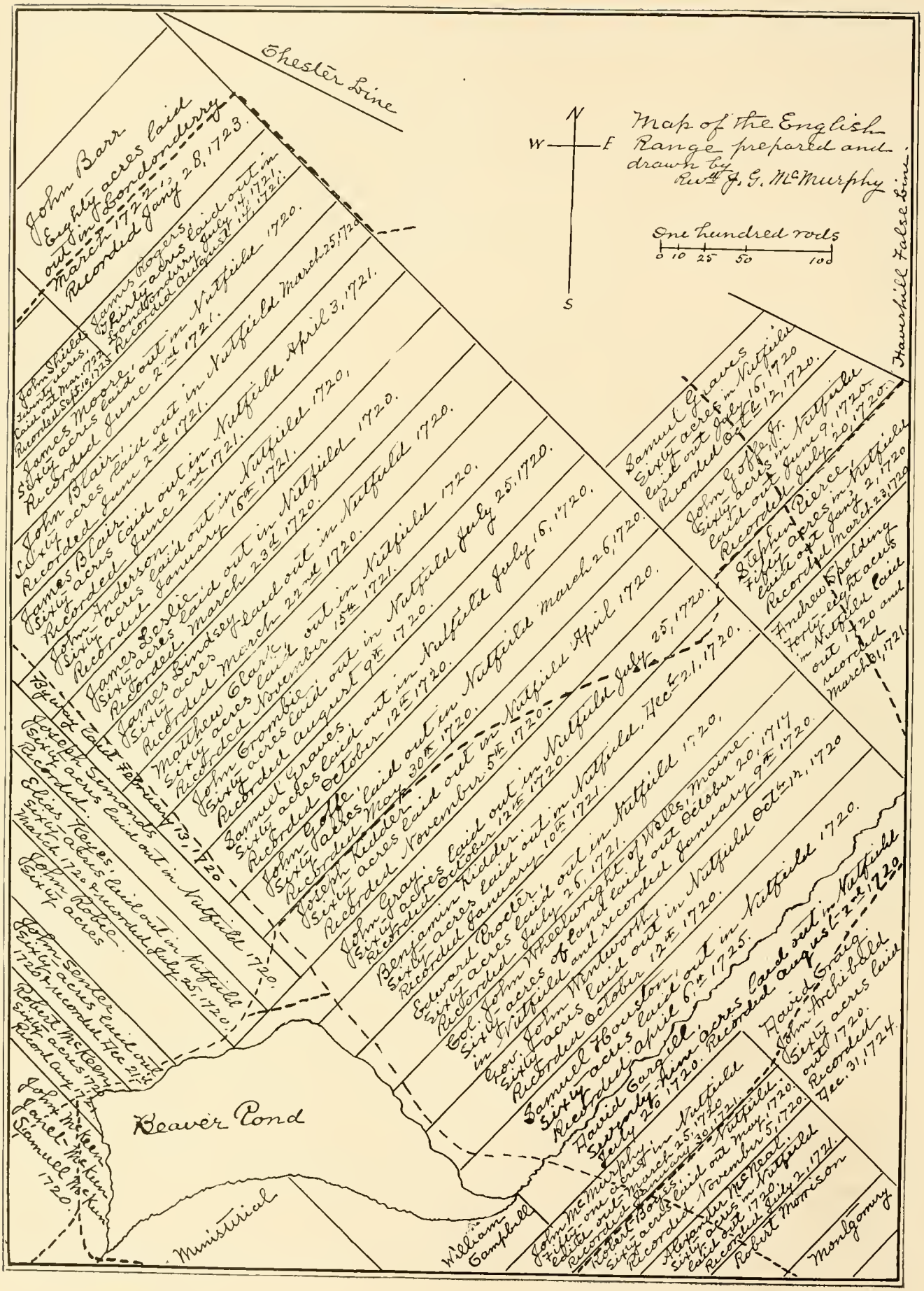
THE ENGLISH RANGE IN NUTFIELD.

BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

WITHIN twelve months after the arrival of the first sixteen families, the population of Nutfield, afterward the incorporated township of Londonderry, numbered several hundred, and simultaneously the allotments of homesteads were made to the proprietors under the charter to the number of one hundred and twenty-four and a half shares, exclusive of large awards in land given to some particularly influential persons who had assisted the emigrants in securing a grant of land. About seven thousand five hundred acres were laid out in homesteads under the schedule as recorded with the charter, June 1, 1722, and on the same day one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six acres were allowed as rewards for special services to thirteen persons directly connected with the procuring of clear titles to the land. The largest grants of land for special services were made to the officers of the crown, who acted as mediators between the colonists and the king. These loyalists were the Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire in New England, and that body of followers commonly designated as the governor's suite, with colonels and men of military insignia in the service of the king. These persons received grants of land in proportion to the supposed importance of their rank and services, not alone in Nutfield but in various other settlements over a wide area of land not very clearly defined in early records.

Without controversy the section of the township which was called the English Range embraced the most pronounced Tory faction, and as Englishmen in sentiment, spirit, and religious opinions the settlers there had a profound contempt for the zeal, piety, and learning of the fugitive Covenanters by whose pestiferous preaching the whole of Great Britain was shaken.

The series of parallel homesteads that may properly be designated as the English Range began at the most easterly corner of Beaver pond and extended in the form of a rectangle whose longer side lay in a due northwest line to a point near Shields's upper pond, and the shorter line lay in a due northeast line along the course of the stream above Beaver pond to the limit of Haverhill False Line, so called by reason of a claim that the people of Haverhill made to the part of this town then lying east of a meridional line through that corner of the English Range. The longer side of the rectangle was about six hundred rods in length and the shorter, the length of a farm or homestead of the common pattern, three hundred and twenty rods. An actual survey of the farms covered by the transcripts of the allotments shows the area of the English Range to have exceeded the amounts indicated in the records. This excess of land area is not peculiar to this range, for examination leads to the conclusion that many allowances were made on general principles for irregularities in the surface and especially for poor land, or land already partially pre-empted for hay privileges. The meadows were measured and bounded separately from the uplands, and frequently the meadow privileges of a settler would be staked and bounded within the limits and boundaries of his neighbor's farm. The laying out of meadows in the Proprietors' Book comprises a large part of the record,



MAP OF THE ENGLISH RANGE.

but in a general review of the limits prescribed in these articles, no particular attention can be given to this feature of the original plan of the land division.

The English Range embraced a beautiful tract of land, with fine glimpses of Beaver pond from almost every part, and some of the farms running completely down to the firm shores were selected for the more noted persons of the community. The map will show the plan of arrangement. The first lot of the series lies just over the stream above Beaver pond, that is, upon the southeast bank, and was assigned to David Cargill, including the privileges of the stream for mill purposes. It should be noted that he had a milldam at either end of this farm, and at a very early period of the town's history. He operated two or more mills at these points, twice utilizing the same stream for power. The upper mill was called a fulling mill, and the inlay was very near the roadside just south of the house now occupied by Benjamin Adams and upon the east side of the road where the stream now crosses the highway to run to his sawmill. Captain Cargill's other mill was called a cornmill or gristmill and was continued until the present generation, having been purchased by John MacMurphy previous to 1755, and remaining in the family for five generations.

The second homestead, joining Captain David Cargill's, was laid out or offered to several persons besides Samuel Houston, who do not appear to have cared much for it. It was once laid out to Col. Wainwright, as may be seen by a reference to the next allotment following. This homestead can easily be identified as the farm upon which Robert Clark now lives.

NOTE.—"At a general town meeting July 2, 1720, the town then voted that Hugh Montgomery shall be written unto to see whether he will come to this town and make a present settlement upon the one half of Capt. Wainwright's lot, the said Capt. Wainwright to keep the other half himself." June 19, 1721, Hugh Montgomery refusing to settle on the terms offered, the half lot was put to auction and was sold to William Gilmore and James Rogers, and Samuel Moore advanced 10 shillings earnest money for them. May 21, 1722, the half lot granted to Col. Wainwright for good reasons was given to David Craig.

The next farm abutting handsomely upon Beaver pond was laid out to the representative of the Crown.

The following agreement will explain the laying out of some of these lots. It was made at the time when the people of Nutfield had secured a deed of the land, on which they had settled, from Col. John Wheelwright of Wells, Me. :

These presents witnesseth that the Rev. James McGregor and Samuel Graves do in the name of the people of Nutfield and by virtue of being a committee from them agree that the Honorable Governor John Wentworth of Portsmouth and Col. Wheelwright of Wells and their heirs forever should have and possess two lots with them in Nutfield, lying to the northward of and butting upon Beaver pond, to wit: Lt.-Gov. Wentworth to have the third and Col. Wheelwright the fourth in order upon that range, together with what second divisions will fall to the said lots throughout the said town, and each of these gentlemen and their heirs to have besides the said lots five hundred acres apiece forever laid out in farms where they shall think fit in the said town.

Recorded this 9th day of January, 1720.

Per JOHN GOFFE,
Town Clerk.

As a single description of these homestead lots will suffice to give an idea of all of them, a further quotation from the Proprietors' Book is here given :

Nutfield, October 12, 1720. Laid out to the Honorable Lieutenant Governor Wentworth a lot of land in Nutfield containing sixty acres, by order of the committee of said town, bounded as followeth : beginning at a small oak tree standing near Beaver pond, thence running a due northeast line three hundred and twenty rods and bounding upon Captain Wainwright's lot unto a stake, from thence running a northwest line thirty rods and bounding upon Andrew Spalding's lot unto a white oak tree marked, from thence running a southwest line three hundred and twenty rods and bounding upon Col. Wheelwright's lot unto a pine tree marked, near the pond, from thence running as the pond runs to the bounds first mentioned, together with an interest in the common or undivided lands within the said township equal to other lots in said town.— James McKeen, James Gregg, Robert Wear, Samuel Graves, John Morrison, David Cargill, John Goffe.

Recorded this 12th day of October, 1720.

Per JOHN GOFFE,
Town Clerk

The governors of the various provinces in New England were generally of good birth and highly respected by the colonies. The policy of Great Britain for several hundred years has been generally pacific, and silently a conquest of nations is being accomplished without the assistance of armies. The resolution passed by the town of Nutfield, in meeting assembled in 1719, is not without interest :

The people of Nutfield do acknowledge with gratitude the obligation they are under to the above mentioned gentlemen, particularly to the Honorable Col. John Wentworth, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. They remember with pleasure that his Honor, on all occasions, shewed a great deal of civility and real kindness to them, being strangers in the country, and cherished small beginnings of their settlement and defended them from the encroachment and violence of such as upon unjust ground would disturb their settlement and always

SECOND FRAMED HOUSE IN NUTFIELD.

gave them a favorable ear and easy access to the government and procured justice for them, and established order and promoted peace and good agreement amongst them and reasonable advice, both with respect to the purity and liberty of the Gospel and the management of their secular affairs, and put arms and ammunition into their hands to defend them from the fears and dangers of the Indians, and contributed liberally by his example and experience to the building of a house for the worship of God; so that under God we owe him as the patron and guardian of our settlement, and erect this monument of gratitude to the name and family of Wentworth to be had in the greatest veneration by the present generation and latest posterity.

It appears from contemporary evidence that there was scarcely a resident of the English Range in 1719 who was not titled and serving the government in some capacity. Their descendants of the next generation were conspicuous leaders in the French and Indian wars. Very familiar are the names of Colonel Thornton, Colonel Barr, Sir James Leslie, Captain Blair, Ensign Blair, Captain Cargill, Colonel Wainwright, Colonel Wheelwright, and Lieutenant Goffe.

In connection with the locating of some whose names are not on the map, it may be added that between the English Range and Chester line were a few farms not drawn or outlined; the farm of James Calderwood, between the upper end and the line, at the narrowest place, opposite the lot of John Barr, being a distance of forty rods, and the farm next on the southeast of James Calderwood was laid out to Joshua Thornton and John MacMurphy in consideration of their appointment as administrators to the estate of James Hunter of Boston. Continuing along the line, the highway passed through Samuel Penhallow's lot and then through the lots of Samuel Graves, John Goffe, Jr., Stephen Pierce, and Andrew Spalding to the fulling mill.

For the clearer apprehension of the neighborly condition of the original settlers in respect to their houses, one needs only to know that they dwelt along the present Range road and in the order given, that road having been laid out very early. The limits of the Range are George W. Dickey's lot at the upper end and Benjamin Adams's at the lower end. George W. Dickey owns the lots of John Shields, James Rogers, James Moore, and John Blair. George I. Choate lately occupied the James Blair place. John F. Baker is on the John Anderson lot, James Sefton on the James Leslie lot. The Cheever heirs occupy the two lots of James Lindsay and Matthew Clark. Nat Palmer was owner of the John Crombie lot. A. J. Seavey occupies the lot of Samuel Graves. The Chase heirs are on the original John Goffe lot, and the next lot east of Chester road is easily identified. To show this identification more conclusively, the record of the road may be consulted:

Nutfield, February 13, 1720. A by-way laid out from John Shield's, from thence running about southerly across the lots until it come to the southwest corner of Joseph Kidder's fence, from thence running west and southerly along by Joseph Simond's house and continuing as the path now goes until it comes to John Senter's house, continuing southerly until it goes up a small hill, and then turning more easterly towards Beaver brook on the east side of the great hill until it comes to the mill bridge into the road leading to Mr. Gregg's.

Clough is on the Simonds place, Hill owns the Keyes place, and Morrill is on the Robie lot. Palmer comes next on John Senter's lot, Jonathan Clement lately on the Robert McKeen lot, and

Walter S. Clement has the lot laid out to Samuel, John, and Janet McKeen.

On the road that led up between John Goffe's and Joseph Kidder's lots are now found the residences of the Chases, Horace A. Hill, C. W. True, S. P. Clark, O. S. Bartlett, and Mr. Towle.

Returning to the southwest corner of Joseph Kidder's fence, and continuing the record of the same date as the last: "A by-way laid out from the southwest corner of Joseph Kidder's fence, from thence running about southeast along by Beaver pond until it come to the southerly side of Governor Wentworth's lot, then turning more easterly by marked trees to Samuel Houston's, and so over Beaver brook by Capt. Cargill's gristmill, then running more southerly by marked trees until it come to John MacMurphy's lot and thence running up between the said John MacMurphy and Robert Boyce, the road being equally divided between the two until it come to the said Boyce's house." This road led to the meeting-house and is easily followed. It is evident from the record that Captain Cargill had a gristmill at the upper end of Beaver pond before Feb. 13, 1720.

In following the record the location of several houses is definitely fixed, and these incidental allusions to the positions of houses are the only reliable evidences of the occupation of the lands at the time, for traditions are vague and contradictory, and almost any man who has lived on a farm for the greater part of his life has his mind filled with legends of old settlers, and cellars, and springs, and mythical personages of various kinds, and will point out the landmarks to inquirers much the same as the Arabs are said to point out the springs and tombs and marvellous footprints of the patriarchs.

Considering the dates assigned to the allotments of land in this town, the records of certain births may be of particular interest. It is not necessary to infer from these records that these births actually occurred in Nutfield, although recorded in the regular manner and form: "John Goffe was born March 16th, 1700. Hannah Goffe was born February 4th, 1705. Sarah Goffe was born August 19th, 1709. Mary Goffe was born April 12th, 1711." The most reasonable inference to be drawn from the record is that John Goffe, being the first clerk officially connected with the history of this town, placed these births on record. But what can be alleged as the cause of the following that antedates the time of settlement, and is even more precise and formal? "William Smith, son of James Smith and Jean his wife, was born February 9th, 1715. Rachel Smith, daughter of James Smith and Jean his wife, was born April 19th, 1718." This is a name that does not occur in the schedule and there was no record of any land being allowed to any of his family in the Proprietors' Book, but in the laying out of some land to John Bell, it is incidentally discovered that the adjoining lot has been occupied by James Smith. "Sarah Graves, daughter of Samuel Graves and Sarah his wife, was born Dec. 17th, 1709. Samuel Graves, son of Samuel Graves and Sarah his wife, was born April 16th, 1711. James Graves, son of Samuel Graves and Sarah his wife, was born April 22nd, 1714. Anna Graves, daughter of Samuel Graves and Sarah his wife, was born July 26th, 1716." There are other records of births occurring earlier than the organized settlement of the colony in Nutfield, but these fully establish the surpassing interest attaching to the publishing of the Records of Londonderry.

BEAVER POND, OR TSIENNETO LAKE, DERRY.

SILAS G. CLIFFORD, the son of Benjamin S. and Mary J. (Shaw) Clifford, was born Nov. 14, 1862, in Epping, N. H. He attended the common schools and at the age of nineteen entered the office of B. W. Hoyt's shoe shop in Epping, going in June, 1884, to Derry and finding employment in Col. W. S. Pillsbury's shoe factory. In a short time some change of employment became necessary, and he made an engagement with Rollins & Smith, then in the grocery business. In 1883 Mr. Clifford purchased an interest in the firm occupying the store now owned by E. N. Whitney, the firm name becoming R. W. Pillsbury & Co. This was a store of general merchandise,

POSTOFFICE, DERRY DEPOT.

SILAS G. CLIFFORD.

including nearly every article in consumption. Mr. Pillsbury soon disposed of his interest in the store to Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Clifford alone remained with the latter at the old stand, the site of the first store at the Depot. Jan. 1, 1889, Mr. Clifford received the appointment of postmaster and entered upon his duties, severing his relations with the above mentioned firm. The public has been thoroughly satisfied with the cordial and cheerful attention bestowed upon it in the delivery of mail and other services of the postoffice. The amount of business transacted at the Depot postoffice has long since surpassed the combined receipts and disbursements of all the other offices in town, although so young in point of history. Mr. Clifford, previous to his appointment in the postoffice, acted three years in the capacity of deputy sheriff under the late J. Horst Kent. He is widely connected with the social interests of the community by his membership and associations in the St. Mark's Lodge of Masons, the Independent order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Trinity Commandery, Manchester, and of Aleppo Temple, Boston.

MISS ETHEL E. BOYD, POSTAL CLERK.

OLD ZEKIEL, the last descendant of one of the few friendly Indian families who here and there remained in the Merrimack valley after the final retreat of their race to the Canadian border, upon the Dover massacre in 1689, lived for many years alone in his cabin, which stood on land originally settled by James Wilson, who came from

Londonderry, Ireland, soon after the arrival of the first colony. Zekiel's cabin was in a meadow, and a canal connected it with a pretty sheet of water, about three hundred feet distant, so that he could paddle his canoe from what is still known as Zekiel's pond to his cabin door. Until within a few years the canal was still dimly traceable, and the meadow in cultivation disclosed such a multitude of Indian relics as to make the tradition credible that it had once been an Indian camping ground, and that it was here where Hannah Dustin, with her captors, rested the first night after the Haverhill massacre in 1697. The Wilson farm was sold to Joseph Proctor, grandfather of Alexis Proctor, in 1789.

CRIME was not by any means unknown in the early and simpler times of the colony. There were, however, not so many laws, and consequently not so much law-breaking, as in modern days, and justice seems occasionally to have miscarried in its old familiar way. About 1750, Jotham Odiorne, a wealthy resident of Portsmouth, received two anonymous letters, threatening his life and the burning of his property unless the sum of five hundred pounds should be left "at the westerly end of the long bridge, which is between Kingston and Chester," on a certain night. History records that the money was deposited there — though why this formality was necessary is not very clear — and a guard stationed close at hand to arrest the blackmailer. Strange coincidences have frequently happened, especially in connection with criminal matters, and this time it happened that Captain John Mitchell, a reputable citizen of Londonderry, came along and alighted from his horse near the spot where the money had been placed. He was, of course, immediately arrested, and committed to jail at Portsmouth to await trial. He protested his innocence, but public sentiment seems to have been very generally against him, and so strong was the belief in his guilt that he found it difficult to secure a lawyer to undertake his defence. Rev. David MacGregor, however, pastor of the West parish, and third son of Rev. James MacGregor, was convinced of Captain Mitchell's innocence, and although the accused was not a member of his church, and not even friendly to him, the preacher offered himself as his attorney. Mr. MacGregor was not versed in the forms and technicalities of the law, and was totally ignorant of criminal procedure, but he managed Mitchell's defence with great ability and ingenuity, and supported it with powerful argument. The evidence, however, appeared to be against the defendant, and he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand pounds, and costs. Unable to pay the fine, he was kept in prison until, by the exertions of Mr. MacGregor, he was released on bail. His bond was renewed from time to time, until at length his innocence was fully established by the finding of new evidence, and he was honorably acquitted.

REV. JESSE GIBSON McMURPHY was born April 8, 1845, in Derry, N. H., on the farm where five generations of the same surname have lived. He labored on the farm in summer and attended Pinkerton Academy in winter until fitted for college. Before and during his course in Hanover he taught one term in each of five years to assist in bearing the expenses of an education. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1868. The following year found him in the state of Wisconsin attached to a body of engineers with headquarters at Milwaukee, acting under appointment, as United States foreman on harbor improvements along the shores of Lake Michigan.

In the spring of 1870 he returned to New Hampshire on a visit and was married to Miss Mary L. James, April 23 of that year, by Rev. William House of Londonderry. Miss James was an estimable lady of refinement and culture, who, by her own industry, had obtained a thorough Normal School training at Salem, Mass. She was the daughter of Capt. Joseph Warren and Harriet Neely (Hoyt) James of Deerfield, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. McMurphy went again to Wisconsin, where both fell under the influence of the Episcopal Church and united in membership by confirmation. Mrs. McMurphy continued teaching and Mr. McMurphy began to study for Holy Orders at Nashotah Theological Seminary, became a candidate May 8, 1871, graduated in 1873, was ordained to the diaconate in Milwaukee June 8, 1873, by the Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, and

Assembly Room

Reception Rooms

Art Studio

Library looking east

Library looking west

The Mc Murphy Home School and Residence

MISS ALICE STEVENS,
KINDERGARTEN.

MISS S. M. MORRISON,
LATIN, GREEK AND GERMAN

PROF. BRUNO SODER,
OF BERLITZ SCHOOL,
GERMAN.

MRS. M. L. McMURPHY,
PRINCIPAL,
LITERATURE AND ART.

The Home School.

Racine,
Wisconsin.

MRS. I. M. BLACK,
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE.

MISS ALICE ABBOTT,
ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

PROF. NICHOLAS C. BISCHE,
OF BERLITZ SCHOOL,
FRENCH.

REV. J. G. McMURPHY,
RECTOR.

admitted to the priesthood May 31, 1874, in the same city and diocese, by act of the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse.

For the next three years Mr. McMurphy was an instructor in Racine College and pastor of Immanuel Church in Racine, Wis. He has remained a resident of that city ever since, or more than twenty years. The McMurphy Home School was opened in 1877 and has been maintained seventeen years (1894), during which period many young ladies have been prepared for college, and in eastern schools — Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, and in the University of Chicago — have done credit to their former instructors. Other graduates have become worthy citizens and married and their children have grown up to enter the same school.

REV. JESSE G. MCMURPHY.

Mr. McMurphy has found time to translate in metric stanzas many choice selections from the German, French, Italian, and Spanish authors, some of which have appeared in papers and magazines, and he has not neglected the ancient languages. A more laborious and protracted undertaking has been the collection of genealogical tables of his own and kindred families from every state, and records of the settlement and allotment of homesteads and the progressive development in this, his native town.

He is a conservative churchman in practice, but has been a member of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament for twenty-two years, allying him strongly with the restoration movement in England and the English colonies, and he also daily unites with the Society for the Promotion of Christian Unity in the works of that order.

MRS. J. G. MCMURPHY AND TWO CHILDREN.

In 1875, Mr. McMurphy was elected a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences and lectured before the assembly. He is corresponding member of the New Hampshire State Historical Society, having been elected June 13, 1894.

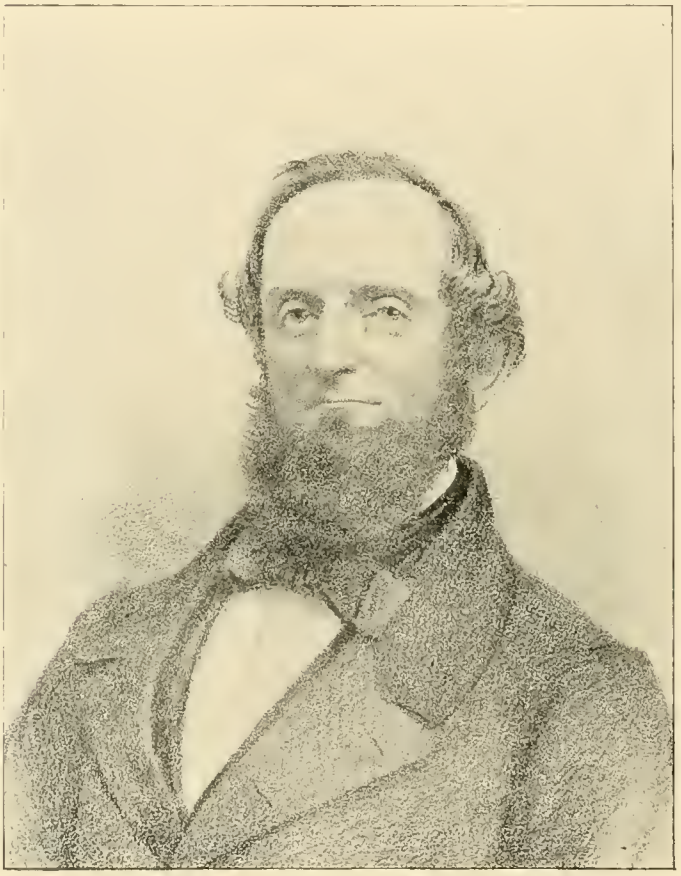
Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McMurphy: (1) Sarah Russell, b. Sept. 29, 1871, graduated at the McMurphy Home School 1890, from the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, in 1892, and now teaching her third year in St. Mary's Institute, Dallas, Texas. (2) Alexander James, b. Aug. 29, 1875, d. y. (3) Jerome C., b. April 19, 1881, now at Racine College, Wis.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY is not of recent origin. Rev. James MacGregor was a muscular Christian, as he proved upon more than one occasion. In the summer after the arrival of the first settlers at Nutfield a large party of men came up from Massachusetts, as had been their custom for several years previous, to mow the grass on the fine natural meadows. Their coming was not wholly unexpected, but it was supposed they

would refrain from their purpose after being told that the Nutfield settlers had a claim to the land and grass. They laughed to scorn the claims of the settlers, however, and proceeded to carry out their intention. Then Mr. MacGregor, at the head of his parishioners, went out and ordered them off the ground. This angered the leader of the party, who stepped up to the minister and, shaking his fist in his face, exclaimed in a threatening voice, alluding to his clerical attire, "Nothing saves you, sir, but your black coat." "Well, it shan't save *you*, sir," retorted Mr. MacGregor, and throwing off his coat, was about to smite him hip and thigh, when the boasting leader, with his party, beat a hasty retreat.

THE FIRST BIRTH IN NUTFIELD was that of Jonathan Morrison, son of John and Margaret Morrison, who was born Sept. 8, 1719, within less than six months after the settlement of the colony. The second child born was James McKeen, Jr. Their births were not far apart, and there had been much anxious speculation which mother's son should obtain the prize of a farm, or lot of land, which was to be assigned to the first-born son of Nutfield. Jonathan Morrison, the winner of the prize, became celebrated as a mechanic, being the first, and for a considerable time the only one in Peterboro, where his father settled. He was not a jack at all trades, but was a really skilful millwright, stonecutter, blacksmith, carpenter, house-joiner, and gunmaker. Highly gifted, quick and very ingenious, he was also generous in the extreme. He removed from Peterboro to Vermont, and died about the year 1778. The records do not state whether he ever availed himself of the prize which he won by his promptness in arriving at the Nutfield colony.

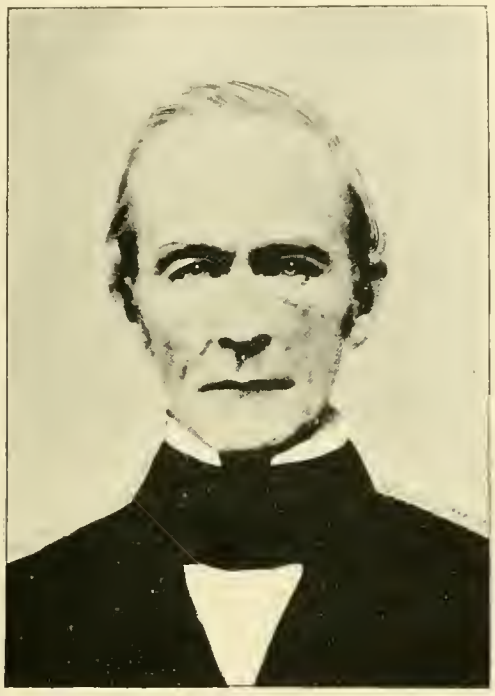
JAMES H. CROMBIE, M. D., the son of James Crombie, M. D., was born in Temple Sept. 2, 1813. His father removed to Francestown in 1820 and continued in the practice of medicine there for many years. After receiving a thorough preparatory education, the son began the study of medicine at Woodstock, Vt., and continued his studies at Boston and at Keene. His instructor at the latter place was Dr. Twitchel, one of the eminent surgeons of his time. Graduating from Dartmouth Medical College in 1837, Dr. Crombie immediately began active practice with his father in Francestown. He soon attained a wide reputation for skill in surgery, many of his more important cases being reported in the medical journals. In 1850 he removed to Derry, where he soon built up an extensive practice. He had always taken great interest in military matters, having been for years surgeon of the old corps of Amoskeag Veterans, and immediately after the battle of Petersburg he entered the army as contract surgeon, serving in that capacity for several months. Upon returning to Derry he resumed the practice of his profession and continued it until his death, which occurred June 30, 1884, from hypertrophy of the heart. He left a widow, but no children. His fellow-members in George E. Upton post, G. A. R., were his faithful attendants during the last days of his distressing illness. Dr. Crombie was widely known and highly respected for his skill as a physician and his personal qualities.



JAMES H. CROMBIE, M. D.

BALLOU - McGREGOR.

EDWARD BALLOU, the son of Jonathan and Janet (McGregor) Ballou, was born in Deerfield, Nov. 5, 1799, and was employed in his father's store until he came to Londonderry and settled at



EDWARD BALLOU.

the upper end of the Aikens Range, where the family has since lived. Nov. 13, 1823, he married Isabella D. MacGregor, daughter of James and Rosanna (Aiken) MacGregor, who lived on the Major John Pinkerton place, lately occupied by Alexander MacGregor, and now in the possession of Deacon T. T. Moore. This marriage was solemnized by Rev. Daniel Dana of Londonderry, and twelve children blessed the union: (1) George W., born Jan. 19, 1825, who was never married and carries on the farm; (2) Samuel A., born March 3, 1827, died Sept. 16, 1843; (3) Jennette McG., born April 19, 1829; (4) Rosanna A., born March 8, 1831, died Feb. 20, 1833; (5) Nancy McG., born Aug. 31, 1833, died Feb. 10, 1837; (6) Sarah W., born Dec. 21, 1835, a school teacher, married to William S. Baker of Portsmouth Sept. 14, 1858, by Rev. E. N. Hidden of Derry; no children; she died Sept. 11, 1865; (7) Isabella McD., born Sept. 26, 1838, died July 31, 1855; (8) Mary B., born Feb. 6, 1841, married George A. Seavey of Windham, whose sketch is given elsewhere; (9) Nancy R., born May 21, 1843, married to Caleb Clark of Windham, Sept. 6, 1865, by Rev. L. S. Parker of Derry, and had three children: Lilly, died young; Edward B., born 1872; Mary Louise, born 1874, a popular teacher in Windham; (10) Samuel E., born Aug. 29, 1845, unmarried; (11) E. Louisa, born June 25, 1848, took care of her mother's aunt in Boston many years and inherited her fortune, married Thomas Chapman, and with her husband lives in Windham; (12) Edwin L. Parker, born April 25, 1851, married Mrs. Sarah Josephine Clay Johnson and lives on the John Bell place at the upper end of the Aiken Range in Derry.

Edward Ballou, the father, was a justice of the peace, served as selectman in Derry several years, was representative in the legislature two years, and died Sept. 19, 1863. James MacGregor Ballou is living (1895).

ISABELLA D. (MACGREGOR) BALLOU.

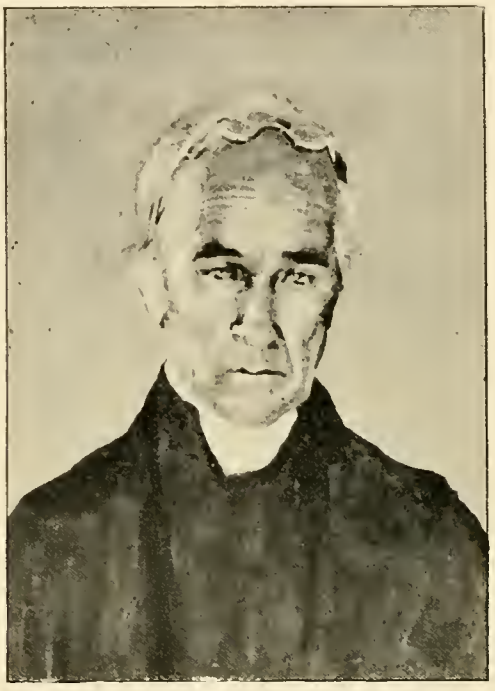
The father of Mrs. Ballou was born in Londonderry March 28, 1777, and married Rosanna Aiken of Chester, Dec. 22, 1803. She was born March 2, 1784, the daughter of Samuel and Isa-

bella (McDole) Aiken. The marriage was performed by Rev. Mr. Colby of Chester, now a part of Auburn. Their children were : (1) Agnes, born Oct. 10, 1804, died July 15, 1811 ; (2) Isabella D., married Edward Ballou ; (3) Alexander, born Nov. 6, 1809, married Sarah Wyse ; (4) Lewis A., born Aug. 12, 1812, married a Whittier and Augusta Blodgett ; (5) Eliza Jane, born July 14, 1820 ; (6) John A., born Oct. 14, 1822.

After the death of Mr. MacGregor the widow married Dearborn Whittier of Hooksett, Jan. 3, 1827. She died Nov. 23, 1867 ; he was killed by the cars at Wilson's Crossing, Jan. 26, 1850. Mrs. Ballou had her first child in her arms when she shook hands with Lafayette at East Derry in 1824.

James MacGregor, the second of the name in Londonderry, and father of James 3rd, married Agnes Cochran. Their children were : (1) Jennet, who married Jonathan Ballou of Deerfield and had a family of children ; (2) Mary Ann, who never married ; (3) Rev. David, of whom a portrait is herewith given ; he graduated at Dartmouth, studied theology, became a Presbyterian clergyman and was the first settled pastor of the society in Bedford. He married Mary Butterfield of Hanover, and after her death he married Mary Orr of

Bedford ; she died, and his third wife was Rebecca Merrill of Londonderry. He left children. (4) Alexander, who married Polly Pinkerton and lived in Londonderry, and he had one son, John P., adopted by Major John Pinkerton. (5) Susan, who married Thomas Bassett, a storekeeper in Londonderry, who had previously kept a store in Deerfield ; they had a son, Thomas, who became a physician and settled in Kingston. (6) Robert, who married Polly Hovens of Rhode Island and lived there some years, until the death of John MacGregor, when he returned to Londonderry and



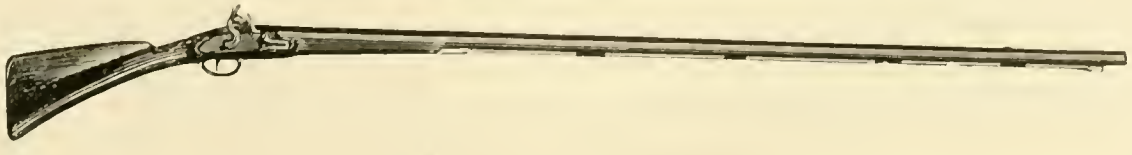
REV. DAVID MACGREGOR.

settled at the Upper Village. He afterward bought the farm where Reed P. Clark lately lived in Londonderry, and lived there, raising a large family of children, and some of the descendants remain there still. (7) Betsey, never married. (8) Polly, married Jonathan Emerson, lived on the Pinkerton place on the turnpike, and had one son. (9) James, of whom an account is given elsewhere.

Mrs. Ballou remembers this elopement story of the MacGregors : Rev. James MacGregor, first pastor of the church in Londonderry, had died and his son, Rev. David, was then pastor of the East Parish church. Alexander, another son, lived on some of the MacGregor lands where the Morrisons recently lived, and where the old MacGregor house, the first framed house in Londonderry, was still standing a few years ago. James, another brother, had a pew in the meeting-house. Susan, a daughter of Alexander MacGregor, fell in love with one Burnside, who kept a store in the East

Village and was not liked by the stricter Presbyterians, especially by the MacGregors. Susan's parents opposed the intimacy between her and Burnside, but their mutual affection ripened, and failing to secure the consent of her father and mother, Susan determined to elope. The arrangements were quietly made by procuring a license from the Governor, and the time was set. Susan prepared her wardrobe, tied it in a bundle, and on the day of the wedding placed it behind the door that opened into the stairway in the front hall. Burnside gathered his friends on horseback, and halting them a few steps from the house, rode up to the door in great style. Susan caught up her bundle from behind the hall door, and before any of the family knew what was going on, had mounted the horse behind her lover, and the party had started for a minister. Nothing was done to interfere with the wedding, and Mr. and Mrs. Burnside settled down to housekeeping, to the great indignation of the MacGregors, who refused to visit them. Mrs. Burnside, however, sought to overcome their scruples by taking her husband to church the following Sunday. With great assurance she marched up the aisle a little late, followed by her husband, and stopped in front of her uncle James MacGregor's pew. He instantly opened the pew door and let her in, but seeing Burnside he suddenly closed the door and shut him out. Burnside, however, did not hesitate a moment, and touching the door lightly with his hand, he vaulted over it and sat down beside his wife, to the amazement of the congregation and the mortification of the MacGregors. Such audacity was unbearable, and James MacGregor seized the young man by the shoulders and would have pitched him out of the pew but for the timely remonstrance of the scandalized pastor. Stopping in the midst of his sermon, Rev. David McGregor called out: "Brother James, do not disturb the house of God!" This restored order, and the young couple remained together. But the MacGregors did not visit Susan until after the birth of her first child, when it was commonly reported that she was in delicate health and might not live long. Then they relented, and were in a measure reconciled to the marriage. It is said that the issue of this marriage became renowned in the succeeding generations and one of the sons was a general in the Revolutionary war. This Susan MacGregor and James, 2nd, were the only children of Alexander, the son of the Rev. James, first pastor of this town. Alexander married and settled in Rhode Island, and died after the birth of these two children. His widow married an Allen and remained in Rhode Island, but the two children were brought to Londonderry and raised in the family of James MacGregor, who figures as the uncle in this story.

FIRST FRAMED HOUSE IN NUTFIELD.



GUN USED BY REV. JAMES MACGREGOR.

HON. GEORGE C. HAZELTON.

HON. GEORGE C. HAZELTON, of Washington, D. C., was born in Chester, at the old homestead on Walnut hill, being one of six children, four brothers and two sisters. His father, William Hazelton, was of English, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mercy J. Cochrane, of Scotch descent. John Cochrane, his maternal grandfather, spoke the vernacular dialect of Scotland and was quite familiar with the history and literature of that country, being especially fond of Scott and Burns, many of whose poems, it is said, he could recite from memory. From their mother the children largely derived their love of learning and the ambition to acquire it. Their schooldays fell within the latter part of the first half of the nineteenth century, a period when the district school furnished very meagre educational facilities, and when those who would avail themselves of greater advantages had to resort either to private tutorage or to the academy. Under such circumstances Rockingham county was especially fortunate in the opportune establishment of two great institutions of learning, Phillips Academy at Exeter and Pinkerton at Derry. The latter, not less than the former, appeared at the right time and was located in a community from which it has commanded a liberal patronage, and to which it has always been an inspiration and a great force in the development of the cause of education. The district school advanced but little beyond the rudiments of the common English branches; the academy, well organized, with ample curriculum, was competent to qualify the student for the business pursuits of life, to educate him in the higher English branches, and in the classics for admission to any college. It was distinguished for its training and discipline in the art of composition, of public declamation, and especially for the lyceum, or forum of debate, which it always maintained — all of which gave culture, development, and strength to the student's mental powers and laid the foundation for the discharge of public duties in after life of the highest value and consideration.

Mr. Hazelton began his course of study at Pinkerton Academy in 1849, leaving the institution in 1855 to enter Union College, New York, at the beginning of the sophomore year. Sometimes he was engaged during this period in teaching a district school in the winter, and he spent one year of the time, under Professor Henshaw, in the study of the classics at Dummer Academy in Massachusetts. Chester, of all the surrounding towns, was at that time the most generous patron of Pinkerton Academy. Notable among others who prepared there for their college course were Charles, the son of Hon. John Bell, and George, John, Louis, and Charles, sons of Senator Bell; also the sons of Dr. Kittridge, the three Hazelton brothers — Gerry Whiting, George C., the subject of this sketch, and John Franklin,— M. W. Tewsbury, Franklin Greenleaf, Timothy Hazelton and others. To these the academy was accessible, and they were accustomed to return to their homes over Sunday, which somewhat lessened the expense of attendance upon the academy, a matter of careful consideration in those economical days. During this period, following Mr. Hildreth, the pioneer principal, Emery, Parker, Row, Humphrey, Glassy, Poland, Professor Henshaw, and John W. Ray officiated as teachers of the academy. Under their instruction it took high rank, but especially so under the guidance of Professor Henshaw, who possessed rare skill and ability as a teacher of the classics and of higher mathematics in qualifying students for admission to colleges and universities. He was called from his academic chair of usefulness here to take charge of Dummer Academy, and thence became one of the leading professors in Rutgers College, New Jersey, where, after a career of distinguished service in the cause of education, he died.

Among the contemporaries of Mr. Hazelton at the academy were the Folsom brothers, the Brickett brothers, Paul and George, Aiken, Ben Warner, whose untimely death was a public calamity, Wallace W. Poore, with whom Mr. Hazelton has ever since maintained intimate friendly relations, J. G. Woodbury, nephew of Judge Levi Woodbury of national fame, Goodwin of the Crawford House in Boston, Tewsbury, a graduate of Dartmouth and one of the leading teachers of Massachusetts at the time of his death, the Chases

Geo. C. Hazelton

of Derry, Roberts of Massachusetts, and, in 1855, while under the instruction of John W. Ray, Harriet Prescott Spofford, who has attained prominence in American literature, and many others.

Mr. Hazelton early began to participate in the debates in the lyceum, and with Woodbury, Poore, Roberts, and others, is still remembered as one of its leading spirits. He often recurs to this experience as among the most valuable of his educational advantages, to which his success in his profession and in public life is largely indebted.

Few of the sons of Pinkerton Academy have been more devoted to their alma mater than he. He returned to take part in the dedication of the new building, erected upon the foundation of the old, around which many of his tenderest memories clustered, and was at that time elected president of the Alumni Association of the Academy.

His life has been a most successful one. He was graduated at Union College, was admitted to the bar in the state of New York, practised his profession in Schenectady for a time, and in 1863 moved to Wisconsin, to enter upon its practice there, which state was his residence until 1884, when he made his permanent home in Washington. While a citizen of Wisconsin, her people honored him with such public trusts as district attorney of Grant county, as state senator for four years, and as member of the national Congress for six years. Since his residence in Washington he has held the office of attorney for the District of Columbia, under an appointment conferred by President Harrison. Mr. Hazelton's political career has been so well described in the Encyclopædia of Eminent and Representative Men of Virginia and the District of Columbia, a volume of rare merit, published in 1893, that permission has been sought and obtained to reproduce herewith an extract from that work. It is as follows :

Mr. Hazelton was elected to the Wisconsin state senate in 1857, and was chosen president pro tempore of that body. He was again elected to the senate in 1869. At the expiration of his last term in the state senate he gave five years of close and diligent attention to the practice of law in the United States and state courts. Here he soon became known as one of the leading lawyers of Wisconsin. His success as a jury lawyer was most marked, and soon gave him an extensive practice and a wide experience. If he was anything he was an active and ardent republican. Each recurring canvass found him vigorously engaged. The result was that he was again called upon to represent his fellow-citizens, this time in the national legislature, being elected to the Forty-Fifth Congress in November, 1876. He entered Congress at a time when he found himself numbered among the republican minority, when the democratic majority controlled legislation, and when their speaker denied the new members of the house a just and fair recognition upon the floor in debate upon pending measures. But he was not thus to be repressed. Wherever opportunity offered, his readiness and ability to state a point with rare terseness and force soon began to command the attention of the house. Such was the state of affairs when he was renominated in 1878, and at once took the stump on the republican financial platform. Both greenbackers and democrats united to beat him, and it was only by the most persuasive speeches and untiring labor that he overcame the majority and was re-elected to the Forty-Sixth Congress. In the first session of this Congress he had the first opportunity to show the real quality of his intellect. April 24, 1879, when the majority were threatening the immediate repeal of the reconstruction measures, he delivered a speech in the house of representatives on the "Powers of Government," in which he not only exhibited a thorough knowledge of the legal and political phases of the question, but a boldness of thought in applying principles, that clearly showed that he had been a close student of our political history. And when the majority were attempting to impede the resumption of specie payments, at the same session, on Feb. 22, he spoke on the subject of the national banks and their resumption of specie payments. This speech, made in favor of honest money and national good faith, was one of his best efforts. It attracted much attention at the time and was widely published and commented upon in the daily press. His efforts during this session ranked him among the best orators in the house, and in the autumn of that year he was invited to go to California and assist in the canvass in that state. The election was for members of Congress, and it was regarded as a test election of the coming national campaign of 1880. The republicans carried the state, and it was conceded that no man from outside of it contributed more to that success than Mr. Hazelton. He delivered an oration at the famous Arlington cemetery on Decoration day, May 29, 1880. This speech was also published in the daily press and in pamphlet form, and the Union soldiers all over the land spoke of it in the warmest terms. He has ever been their energetic and faithful friend. In 1880 he was renominated for the third time and was most triumphantly re-elected, his majority ranking among the highest ever given in his congressional district for any man since the close of the Rebellion. . . . . In December, 1890, he was appointed attorney for the District of Columbia, of which office he is still the incumbent. He is admitted to practice in all the New York courts, the United States Supreme court, and the courts of Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

There is, therefore, no doubt that Mr. Hazelton, as a representative, student, graduate, and alumnus of Pinkerton Academy, is fairly entitled to the place that has been assigned to him in the present work.

TITULARY LITIGATIONS.

PRIOR to the arrival of the colony that settled in Nutfield, various grants of land in New England had been issued by the Crown covering the period of a century. In addition to the ownership of lands obtained by the possession of royal charters, as some of the settlers were particularly conscientious about depriving the peaceable Indians of their natural heritage without reasonable compensation, numerous deeds were obtained from the Indian chiefs, so that it became extremely difficult to ascertain the extent of occupied territories, and consequently impossible to assign new territories that should be entirely free from former owners or claimants. There were these two sources of titulary possession and ownership, royal grants and Indian grants, and those who emigrated to New England on account of alleged persecutions and discriminations in the old country, generally preferred to obtain their lands in the new country without seeking farther than was absolutely necessary the assistance of that royal government whose authority to them had appeared partial and oppressive. Before arrangements were made for embarking with all their possessions to New England, a large number of men in the north of Ireland signed and forwarded a petition to the governor of these colonies asking preliminary questions relative to the plan of emigration and a portion of unoccupied land on which to settle with their families. As this petition may be of interest hereafter in tracing families who came to Londonderry and other parts of New England or this country, a copy is here inserted :

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Colonel Samuel Shute, Governor of New England.

We, whose names are underwritten, inhabitants of the North of Ireland, do in our own names, and in the names of many others our neighbors, gentlemen, ministers, farmers, and tradesmen, commissionate and appoint our trusty and well beloved friend, the Rev. William Boyd of Macasky, to His Excellency the Right Honorable Colonel Samuel Shute, Governor of New England, and to assure His Excellency of our sincere and hearty inclination to transport ourselves to that very excellent and renowned plantation upon our obtaining from His Excellency suitable encouragement. And further to act and do in our names as his prudence shall direct. Given under our hands th's 26th day of March, Annoque Domini 1718. James Tratte, V. D. M.; Thomas Cobham, V. D. M.; Robert Houston, V. D. M.; William Leech, V. D. M.; Robert Higginbotham, V. D. M.; John Porter, V. D. M.; Hen. Neille, V. D. M.; Tho. Elder, V. D. M.; James Thomson, V. D. M.; William Ker, Will. McAlben, Jahon Anderson, George Greye, Andrew Dean, Alexander Dunlop, M. A.; Arch. M. Cook, M. A.; Alex'r Blair, B. Cochran, William Galt, Peter Thompson, Richard McLoughlin, John Muar, William Jeameson, Wm. Agnew, Jeremiah Thompson, John Mitchell, James Paterson, Joseph Curry, David Willson, Patrick Anderson, John Gray, James Grey, Alexander McBride, Bart., Samuel McGivorn, John Hurdock, Geo. Campbell, James Shorswood, John McLoughlin, George McLoughlin, James Hune, Thomas Ramsay, Francis Ritchie, James Gregg, Robert Boyd, Hugh Tarbel, David Tarbel, John his × mark Robb, Jeattes Fulltone, Robert Wear, Alexander Donnaldson, Arch'd Duglass, Robert Stivin, Robert Henry, James Pettey, David Bigger, David Patterson, David (illegible), John Wight, Joseph Wight, Robt. Willson, James Ball, Andrew Cord, James Nesmith, John Black, John Thompson, Samuel Boyd, Lawrence McLaughlin, John Heslet, George McAlester, Thomas Ramadge, James Campbell, David Lindsay, Robert Givern, James Laidlay, Benjamin Galt, Daniel Todd, Robert Barr, Hugh Hollmes, Robert King, John Black, Peter Christy, James Smith, James Smith, Patrick Smith, Samuel Ceverelle, James Craig, Samuel Wilson, M. A, Gawen Jirwen, Robert Miller, Thomas Wilson, William Wilson, James Brice, Ninian Pattison, James Thompson, John Thompson, Robert Thompson, Adam Thompson, Alexander Pattison, Thomas Dunlop, John Willson, David Willson, John Moor, James McKeen, John Lamont, John Smith, Patrick Orr, Bonill Orr, William Orr, John Orr, Jeams Lenox, John Leslie, John Lason, John Calvil, Samuel Wat, James Crawford, David Henderson, Mathew Storah (?), David Widborn, Luk Wat, Robert Hendee, William Walas, Thomas Walas, Thomas Cecoch (?), William Boyd, William Christy, John Boyd, William Boyd,

Hugh Orr, Robert Johnston, Thomas Black, Peter Murray, John Jameson, John Cochran, Samuel Gonston, Thomas Shadey, William Ker, Thomas Moore, Andrew Watson, John Thonson, James McKerrall, Hugh Stockman, Andrew Cochran, James Carkley, Lawrence Dod, Sandes Mear, John Jackson, James Curry, James Elder, James Acton, Samuel Smith, Andrew Dody, James Forsaith, Andrew Fleming, Gorge Thomson, James Brouster, Thomas (illegible), James Beverlan, Peter Simpson, Thomas McLoughlin, Robert Boyd, Andrew Agnew, James King, Thomas Elder, Daniel Johnston, Robert Walker, David Jonston, James Steuart, John Murray, Thomas Blackwel, Thomas Wilson, John Ross, William Johnston, John King, Andrew Curry, John (illegible), Samuel Code, James Blak, Thomas Gro, Thomas Ouston, Jame Gro, John Clark, Thomas McFader, David Hanson, Richard Acton, James Claire, Jacob Clark, Abram Baberley, Steven Murdock, Robert Murdock, John Murdock, William Jennson, James Rodger, John Buyers, Robert Smith, Adam Dean, Randall Alexander, Thomas Boyd, Hugh Rogers, John Craig, Wm. Boyle, Benj. Boyle, Ja. Kenedy, M. Stirling, Samuel Ross, John Ramsay, John McKeen, James Willsone, Robert McKeen, John Boyd, Andrew Dunlap, James Ramsay, William Park, John Blair, James Thompson, Lawrence McLoughlin, Will. Campibell, James Bankhead, Andrew Patrick, James McFee, James Tonson (?), George Anton, George Kairy, Thomas Freeland, Thomas Hunter, Daniel his × mark McKerrell, Horgos his × mark Kenedey, John his × mark Suene, Adam his × mark Ditkoy, Alexander Kid, Thomas Lorie, Thomas Hines, Will his × mark Holkins, George Anton, John Colbreath, William Caird, John Gray, John Woodman (?), AndrewWatson, William Bleair, Joseph Bleair, Hugh his × mark Blare, William Blare, Samuel Anton, James Knox, Robert Hendry, John Knox, William Hendry, William Dunkan, David Duncan, John Muree, James Gillmor, Samuel Gillmor, Alexander Cochran, Edward McKane, John Morduck, Samuel his × mark McMun, Henry Calual, Thomas McLoughlin, Robert Huoy, John Millar, Hugh Calwell, William Boyd, John Stirling, Samuel Smith, John Lamond, Robert Lamond, Robert Knox, William Wilson, Wm. Patterson, James Alexander, James Nesmith, David Craig, Weall, McNeall, Thomas Orr, Wm. Caldwall, James Moore, Jr., Sam. Gunion, Matthew Lord, Robert Knox, Alex. McGregore, James Trotter, Robert Roo, Joseph Watson, Robert Miller, John Smeally, James Morieson, James Walker, Robert Walker, William his × mark Calwall, William Walker, Samuel his × mark Young, Alexander Richey, James Morieson, Joseph his × mark Burrlan, Robert his × mark Crage, John Thompson, Hugh Tomson, James Still, James his × mark Hoog, Thomas Hanson, Richard Etone, James Etone, Thomas Etone, Samuell Hanson, James Cochran, James Hulton (?), Thomas Hasetone (?), John Cochran, William Cochran, Samuel his × mark Huntor, John Huntor.

The accuracy of this list cannot be fully and clearly established, as it is the copy of a copy. The manuscript is very old and illegible in many places, but the value of the document lies largely in the proof it affords of the original spelling of proper names in the signatures, and in this respect it is superior to the authority of the public records where the clerk is responsible for the orthography and is not always correctly informed.

CRYSTAL AVENUE, DERRY DEPOT (1894).

The encouragement offered by the governor was so favorable that the colony of Nutfield was informally organized on the 11th of April, 1719, under the belief that the territory had not been appropriated. As the party arrived, full of hope and ambition, and began to cut timber and erect log cabins along Westrunning brook, it was soon discovered that other civilized white people were scattered through the wilderness, and claiming lands by reason of certain deeds and papers. Claims were challenged. The controversy aroused opposition and investigations that led to the finding of several Indian deeds, or claims founded on such deeds, in the possession of earlier settlers. Some of these settlers were easily induced to part with their lands for small sums of money, being persuaded that these titles were conflicting and doubtful. There was one deed dated March 13, 1701, covering so exactly the territory desired by the new colony, that it was deemed expedient to investigate no further, but proceed immediately to

find the party to whom the original grant had been issued, or his living representative with the largest claim, and come to some agreement with him whereby the people of Nutfield might be allowed to remain, and occupy and acquire legal possession of the land. The largest owner was located, and the town records, commonly called the Proprietors' Book, furnish the following particulars of the Wheelwright purchase :

September 23, 1719. The town ordered James Gregg and Robert Wear to present a petition to the court of New Hampshire to obtain a power of government and town privileges. The said petition was presented and the answer of it delayed until the next spring session. The town understanding that it was needful to make an agreement with Col. John Wheelwright of Wells about the sale of Nutfield, ordered October, 1719. Rev. James MacGregor and Samuel Graves to wait upon Col. Wheelwright for that end : they accordingly obtained a deed from Col. Wheelwright and came to an agreement with him. The copy of the Deed is as followeth :

These presents witnesseth that I, John Wheelwright, of Wells, in the county of York, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, do for me myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, by virtue of a deed or grant made to my grandfather, a minister of the Gospel, and others named in said grant, by sundry Indian Sagemores, with the consent of the whole tribe of Indians between the rivers of Merrimack and Piscataqua, to them and their heirs, forever, full power for the laying out, bounding and granting these lands into suitable tracts for townships, unto such numbers of people as may from time to time offer to settle and improve the same, which deed beareth date May the seventeenth, one thousand six hundred twenty-and-nine, and is well executed, acknowledged, and approved by the authority, on the day, as may at large more fully appear; pursuant thereunto I do by these presents give and grant all my right, title, and interest therein contained unto Mr. James MacGregor, Samuel Graves, David Cargill, James MacKeen, James Gregg, and one hundred more mentioned in a list, to them and their heirs, forever, a certain tract of land bounded as followeth ; not exceeding the quantity of ten miles square, beginning at a pine tree marked which is the southwest corner of Chester, and running to the northwest corner of said Chester, and from the northwest corner running upon a due west line unto the river Merrimack, and down the river Merrimack until it meet with the line of Dunstable, and then turning eastward upon said Dunstable line until it meet with the line of Dracut, and continuing eastward upon Dracut line until it meet with the line of Haverhill, and extending northward upon Haverhill line until it meet with the line of Chester, and then turning westward upon the said line of Chester unto the pine tree first mentioned, where it began. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
DANIEL DUPEE,
JOHN HIRST.

Suffolk, ss , Boston, Oct. 20, 1719. John Wheelwright, Esq , personally appearing, acknowledged the above instrument to be his voluntary act and deed.

Coram WM. WELSTEED, *Just. Peace.*

In the meanwhile a new discovery was made of more serious import to the little colony at Nutfield, that the grant of ten miles square so much desired by reason of its situation and fertility, was not within the limits of the province of Massachusetts Bay, but included in the boundaries of the province of New Hampshire. While attacked on every side by the indignant possessors of other and older claims, and hustled about, and having their goods damaged in ejectments from the more fierce claimants, the town had informally organized and appointed officers and committees to attend to the very important matters of title and occupancy. The town had not been incorporated, nor even the right to occupy fully or legally established. The officers applied to the general court of New Hampshire in the expectation of securing an act of incorporation, Sept. 23, 1719. The petition represents the people of Nutfield, at that time humbled by the accumulation of obstacles, and quite willing to accept some assistance from King George in furtherance of their plan for permanent settlement, and especially set forth the claim, that they were descended from, and professed the faith and principles of the established church, and were loyal subjects of the British crown. George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., was graciously pleased to grant to his beloved subjects the ten miles square tract of land on certain conditions. But the name of Nutfield was sacrificed, and the township really and truly incorporated by the name of Londonderry.

The date of this royal document was June 21, 1722, and attached to it was the schedule of the names and shares of the proprietors of the township of Londonderry. Nutfield existed in hypothetical anticipation of being legally incorporated either in the province of Massachusetts Bay or the province of New Hampshire, under some delusive titulary conveyance from Indian, adventurer, immigration agent, or pioneer, for three years, and during those three years all the business of town meetings, and actions of officers and committees were anticipatory of legal justification.

After more than three years of struggling against misfortunes and much importunate beseeching, through the intervention of influential officers of the crown, the precious document was brought to town, not to Nutfield, but to Londonderry, and not in the province of Massachusetts, but in the province of New Hampshire. The copy

of the royal grant and schedule is herewith presented to the reader :

George by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, etc. To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye that we of our especial knowledge and mere motion for the due encouragement of settling new plantations, by and with the advice and consent of our council, have given and granted by these presents, as far as in us lies do give and grant, in equal shares unto sundry of our beloved subjects, whose names are entered unto a schedule hereunto annexed, that inhabit, or shall inhabit, within the said grant within our province of New Hampshire, all that tract of land, within the following bounds, being ten miles square, or so much as amounts to ten miles square, and no more, bearing on the northeast angle at a beach tree marked, which is the southeast angle of Chester, and running from thence due south on Kingstown line four miles and a half, and from thence on a west line one mile and three quarters, and from thence south six miles and a half, and from thence west-north-west nine miles and a half, and from thence north eleven miles and a half, and from thence north-north-east three miles, from thence east-south-east one mile, and from thence south-south-west to the southwest angle of Chester, and from thence on an east-south-east line bounding on Chester ten miles unto the beach tree first mentioned, and that the same be a town corporate by the name of Londonderry, to the persons aforesaid, forever, provided nevertheless, and the true intent and meaning of these presents is, anything to the contrary notwithstanding, that nothing in this said grant shall extend to, or be understood to extend, to defeat, prejudice, or make null and void any claim, title or pretence, which our province of the Massachusetts Bay may have to all, or any part of the premises granted as aforesaid, or the right to claim property, or demand of any private person or persons, by reason and means of all or any part of the said granted premises falling within the line or boundaries of our said province of the Massachusetts Bay, to have and to hold the said land to the grantees, their heirs, and assigns, forever, upon the following conditions, viz :

1st. That the proprietors of every share build a dwelling house within three years, and settle a family therein, and break up three acres of ground, and plant or sow the same within four years, and pay his or their proportion of the town charges, when and so often as occasion shall require the same.

2nd. That upon default of any particular proprietor in complying with the conditions of this charter, or his part, such delinquent proprietor shall forfeit his share to the other proprietors, to be disposed of by vote of the major part of the proprietors, and in case of an Indian war within the said four years, the said grantees shall have four years more, after the said war is ended, for the performance of those conditions. The said men and inhabitants also rendering and paying for the same to us and our successors, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the annual quit-rent or acknowledgement of one peck of potatoes, on the first day of October yearly forever, reserving also unto us, and our heirs and successors, all mast trees growing on said tract of land, and according to the acts of Parliament in that behalf made and provided, and for the better order, rule and government of the said town, we do by these presents grant, for us and our heirs and successors, unto the said grantees, that yearly and every year, upon the fifth day of March forever, except the Lord's Day, and then on the Monday next following, they shall meet and elect and choose, by the major part of the electors present, all town officers, according to the laws and usage of the other towns within our said province, for the year ensuing, with such powers, privileges and authorities, as other town officers in our province aforesaid do enjoy, as also that on every Wednesday in the week forever, they may hold, keep and enjoy a market, for the selling and buying of goods, wares, merchandise and all kinds of creatures, endowed with the usual privileges, profits and immunities, as other market towns usually hold, possess and enjoy, and two fairs annually forever, the first to be held, or kept, within the said town on the eighth day of October next, and so de anno in annum forever, and the other on the eighth day of May in like manner, provided that it should so happen, that if at any time, either of those days fall on the Lord's Day, then the said fair shall be held and kept the day following, and that the said fair shall have, hold and possess the liberties, privileges and immunities, that other fairs in other towns usually possess, hold and enjoy.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Samuel Shute, Esq., our Governor and [L. S.] Commander in Chief of our said province the twenty-first of June, Anno Domini, seventeen hundred twenty-two, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

By advice of the Council,

SAMUEL SHUTE.

RICHARD WALDRON, *Cler. Con.*

A schedule of the names of proprietors of Londonderry : John Moore, Robert Willson, James Moore, John Archibald, James and John Doak, Henry Green, Abel Merrill, Randall Alexander, Robert Doak, Alexander Walker, John Clark, James Anderson, James Alexander, James Morrison, John Mitchell, Archibald Clendennen, John Barnard, James MacKeen and sons (2 shares), Jonathan Tyler, Alexander Nichols, James Nichols, William Nichols, William Humphrey, John Barr and sons (2 shares), David Craig and William Gillmore (2 shares), John Stewart, Thomas Steele, Samuel Allison, John Morrison, Robert Wear, Allen Anderson, Mr. MacGregor and sons (3 shares), James Nesmith, James Clark, William Gregg, John Gregg, John Gregg and sons (2 shares), William Willson and John Ritchey, David Cargill, Jr., William Thompson, Hugh Montgomery, Robert Morrison, Alexander MacNeal, Robert Boyes, John MacMurphy, John MacNeal, William Campbell, Capt. David Cargill, John Archibald, Jr., James MacNeal, Daniel McDuffee (½ share), Samuel Houston, Col. John Wheelwright, Edward Proctor, Benjamin Kidder, John Gray, Joseph Kidder, John Goffe, Samuel Grover, John Crombie, Matthew Clark, James Lindsay, James Leslie John Anderson, James Blair, John Blair, James Moore, John Shields (½ share), James Rodgers (½ share), Joseph Simonds, Elias Keyes, John Robey, John Senter, Robert MacKeen, Janet, Samuel and John MacKeen, William Coghran, John, Peter, and Andrew Coghran, David Boyle, James Gregg,

Samuel Grover and Robert Boyes, James Aiken, William Aiken, Edward Aiken, John Wallace, Benjamin Willson, Andrew Todd, John Bell, David Morrison, Samuel Morrison, Abram Holmes, John Given, William Eayres, Thomas Boyle, Elizabeth Willson and Mary her daughter (½ share), Samuel Graves, Jr., John Goffe, Jr., Stephen Pierce, Andrew Spalding, Alexander MacMurphy and James Liggitt (½ share), James MacGregor for servants (½ share), Capt. Cargill for two servants, George Clark (½ share), Thomas Clark (½ share), Nehemiah Giffin (½ share), James MacGloughlan (½ share), Parsonage lot: John Barnard, Jr., John MacConoghy, John MacClury (½ share), John Woodburn, Benning Wentworth, Richard Waldron, Jr., Lt. Gov. Wentworth, Robert Armstrong, Robert Auchmuty, making a total of 122½ shares.

The full number of proprietors in our charter is one hundred and twenty-four and a half, parsonage and all. The memorandum over and above what is already given in this schedule is added to Mr. MacGregor, 250 acres; Mr. MacKeen, 250 acres; Mr. David Cargill, 100 acres; Mr. James Gregg, 150 acres; John Goffe, 100 acres; total, 850 acres. And to the two last mentioned, viz. Gregg and Goffe, a mill stream within the said town for their good service in promoting the settlement of the town.

RICHARD WALDRON,
Cler. Con.

New Hampshire, June 22, 1722. Admitted proprietors and commoners in the town of Londonderry with the persons mentioned in this schedule: His Excellency Governor Shute a home lot and 500 acres; His Honor Lieut. Gov. Wentworth a home lot and 500 acres; Samuel Penhallow, Mark Hunkins, George Jaffrey, Shadrack Waldron, Richard Wibbard, Thomas Westbrook, Thomas Parker, Archie MacPheadin, one share each.

RICHARD WALDRON, *Clerk of Council.*

BROADWAY, DERRY DEPOT.—LOOKING EAST (1894).

It might have been thought the rights and interests of every person in the new colony of Londonderry had been thoroughly secured at the end of three such vexatious years in this liberal charter and kingly favor, but unfortunately there were clauses in the royal grant that left the title to the land no clearer than before, as it was not permitted to make void the claim of the province of Massachusetts, to any or all of this tract, nor could it be enforced against the rights of any private person, and interminable disputes occurred all along the boundaries, especially on the east and south. In some instances the claimants, despairing of receiving justice at the hands of public officers, attempted to settle the question of occupancy by physical force. There was so little currency in the country at that period, and very few of the settlers had any means of defraying the expenses of a lawsuit in defence of their homesteads, the suffering was so great, the redress so remote, and delays so disastrous in the cases of ejectment, that the town was obliged to have a warrant article almost annually to see what next should be done for protection, and determine how the cost of suits should be raised. The deeds that have been mentioned hitherto and the charter have been given in this article, although they may be found in other histories of towns embraced in part in the original boundary of Londonderry. There is no doubt about the validity of another deed of which little has been written in former histories, and a careful examination of the records will convince the reader that much more profitable sales were made under the provisions of the Mason grant, than under that of Wheelwright, and it was found practically impossible to expel those who held land under the Mason grant. Ejectments came by the grant, but the people who could be disturbed by reason of the Mason grant finally took measures to forever clear their titles of any claim under it. The deed will give a fair understanding of the situation in this and neighboring towns twenty-five years after the arrival of the Nutfield colony. It is said these twelve men of Portsmouth named in

the deed below quit claimed to seventeen old towns between the Merrimack and Piscataqua rivers already settled without exacting more than a nominal consideration :

To all People to whom these presents shall come, John Tufton Mason of Portsmouth within the Province of New Hampshire in New England, Esquire, sendeth greeting :

Know ye that Captain John Mason heretofore of London, Esquire, now deceased, by virtue of several grants to him made by and under the Crown and several confirmations and ratifications thereof by the Crown, claimed and held a certain tract of land situated in New England in America, lying upon the sea coast between the river Merrimack and the river of Piscataqua, and running up Piscataqua river to the farthest head thereof, and from thence northwestward until sixty miles are completed, and so running up the river Merrimack sixty miles, and thence across the main land to the end of the sixty miles aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of New Hampshire, which grants and the right, title and inheritance of in and unto the same, which did belong to the said Capt. John Mason, is now become the estate in fee of the said John Tufton Mason, as he is heir at law of John Tufton Mason, deceased, who was the son and heir of Robert Tufton Mason, deceased, who was grandson and heir at law of the said Capt. John Mason, deceased. And for and in consideration of the sum of fifteen hundred pounds of good and lawful money of the province of New Hampshire, aforesaid, to me the said John Tufton Mason in hand well and truly paid by Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne Junr., and Joshua Pierce, Esquire, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Junr., and John Wentworth, Junr., gentlemen, all of Portsmouth aforesaid, and Thomas Wallingford of Sommersworth in said Province, Esquire, and Thomas Packer of Greenland in the Province aforesaid, the receipt whereof, to full content and satisfaction, I hereby acknowledge, and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof, I do exonerate, acquit and discharge them, the said Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Junr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Junr., John Wentworth, Junr., Thomas Wallingford, and Thomas Packer, and all and every of their several and respective heirs, executors and administrators, forever. Have given, granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, make over, convey, and forever confirm, unto them, the said Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Junr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Junr., John Wentworth, Junr., Thomas Wallingford, and Thomas Packer, their heirs and assigns forever, in the manner and proportion hereafter in these presents mentioned, all that my right, title, interest, estate, inheritance, property, possession, claim or demand whatsoever, which I now have, of in and unto all that tract or parcel of land situated in the Province aforesaid, containing Two Hundred Thousand Acres, more or less, bounded as follows, viz :

Beginning at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, thence up the same to the farthest head of Newickewannick river, so called, and to the farthest head thereof, and thence northwestward until sixty miles be completed from the mouth of said Piscataqua river, the place where it began, and then from Piscataqua river aforesaid along the sea coast towards Merrimack river until it comes to the boundary line between the said Province of New Hampshire and the Province of Massachusetts Bay, thence running as the said boundary line runs until sixty miles be completed from the sea, then running from the westerly end of the sixty miles last mentioned across the land to the northerly end of the sixty miles first mentioned, together with the southeast half of the Isle of Shoals, with all my right, title, interest, estate, inheritance, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, I have of in and unto all and every of the towns, parishes, precincts, districts, villages, buildings, woods, rivers, ponds, waters and water courses, stones, mines, quarries and minerals, and all timber trees within the said boundaries with all and every of the privileges and appurtenances, profits, commodities and accommodations to the same and any and every part and parcel thereof, in any manner belonging, with the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits, to the same and to any and every part and parcel thereof in any manner belonging, and appurtaining. To have and to hold the said granted and bargained premises, with the privileges and appurtenances as aforesaid, in manner and form following, viz : to the said Theodore Atkinson three fifteenths parts thereof, to him, his heirs and assigns. And to the said Mark Hunking Wentworth his heirs and assigns two fifteenths parts thereof, and to the said Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Junr., Joshua Pierce,

BROADWAY, DERRY DEPOT.— LOOKING WEST (1894).

Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Junr., John Wentworth, Junr., Thomas Wallingford and Thomas Packer, to each of them and their several and respective heirs and assigns forever, one fifteenth part thereof, forever, so that no person or persons claiming, or that shall or may hereafter claim the said granted and bargained premises, or any part thereof, from by or under me the said John Tufton Mason, shall have any right, interest, inheritance, possession or property whatsoever of in and unto the same, or to any part or parcel thereof, forever, hereafter. Moreover Anna Elizabeth Mason, the wife of me the said John Tufton Mason, doth by these presents give, grant and surrender all her right of dower and thirds in the premises, unto them the said Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffatt, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Junr., Joshua Pierce, Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Jr., John Wentworth, Jr., Thomas Wallingford and Thomas Packer, their heirs and assigns, forever. In witness whereof the said John Tufton Mason and Anna Elizabeth my said wife, hereunto set our hands and seals, the thirtieth day of July, in the twentieth year of the reign of King George the Second, Anno Domini 1746.

JOHN TUFTON MASON. [s.]
ANNA ELIZABETH
TUFTON MASON. [s.]

Signed sealed and delivered after the words (all her right of dower and thirds in the premises) were inserted in the last line of second page In presence of us

JOSHUA GILMAN.
NOAH EMERY.

BIRCH STREET, DERRY DEPOT (1894).

Province of New Hampshire, July 30, 1746. Received of Theodore Atkinson, Esquire, and others, in the foregoing deed mentioned, fifteen hundred pounds the full sum of the consideration this deed mentioned. £1500. JOHN TUFTON MASON.

Province of New Hampshire, Portsmouth, July 31, 1746. Then John Tufton Mason, Esquire, above named and Anna Elizabeth his wife, personally appearing before me the subscriber, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said Province, acknowledged the foregoing deed to be their free act and deed.

PIERCE LONG.

Rec'd. Aug. 27, 1746, and recorded 28th Aug., 1746.

D. PIERCE, *Recorder.*

Province of New Hampshire. A true copy from Lib. 31 Fol. 220. Examined the 22nd June, 1756.

D. PIERCE, *Recorder.*

The conflicting of titles sprang from many causes, chief among them a general ignorance of the geography of the country, and the granting of territory already covered under the supposition that the terms of the former conveyance had been violated to the extent of annulling the grant, or the supposition that an Indian deed was better than a royal grant. There was, even after the purchase under the Mason grant just quoted, abundant cause for anxiety among the early settlers, and it delayed the development of the town seriously, and led to innumerable cases of abandonment of homesteads, and removal to other parts of the country. The following paper may be of some assistance in understanding more of the situation. It is found in a manuscript of the date Aug. 9, 1766.

A brief account of the title of Capt. John Mason. Upon Mr. Allen petitioning Queen Anne to be put in possession of the waste lands, the assembly passed an act for confirmation of their township grants without respect to the Mason Claim. Upon Mr. Allen's application the Queen in council repealed that act. the Crown assumed the vacant lands until Mr. Allen can make it appear that Mr. Mason was ever in possession of said lands, as did appear by the cases of Allen against Waldron and Vaughan John Hobby, grandson to Sir Charles Hobby and John Adams of Boston, claiming one half of the Mason grant bought of Col. Allen, Mason's heirs saying the grant was entailed and could not be sold. In 1635 Captain John Mason dies, having willed New Hampshire to John Tufton on condition of his taking the name of Mason. John dying a minor, it fell to Robert Tufton Mason an infant. When Robert came of age he petitioned King Charles II to be relieved as to the property of his land, Geoffrey Palmer Attorney General made report that these lands were the undoubted right of Robert Mason. William Housleton and Peter Buckly sent over to answer Mason's complaint as attorneys for the Massachusetts Bay province disclaimed said lands before the court of King's Bench. Mr. Mason brought suits of ejectment against William Vaughan and recovered judgment. Vaughan appealed Home. His appeal was dismissed

John W. Noyes.

and the former judgment confirmed, the appellant pays cost. Mr. Mason, despairing of any agreement with the people, returns to England and dies, leaving two sons John and Robert Tufton Mason, who conveyed the whole of their rights to Samuel Allen of London for 2750£ sterling.

An abstract of Mason's deed to Allen may be seen in Douglass' History, page 29, vol. II. Col. Allen came over to prosecute his claims and found 24 or 25 leaves torn out of the records. These leaves contained the former judgment obtained by Mason. Mr. Allen petitioned Queen Anne to be put in possession of the waste lands. The petition was referred to the Board of Trade and Plantation and they consulted with Sir Edward Northey, Attorney General, who reported that Her Majesty might safely put him in possession of the unimproved lands but where the inhabitants had possession he must bring writs of ejectment. Gov. Dudley was ordered to be present when the trial of Waldron and Allen came, and Dadley pretended to be indisposed in body and could go no further than Newbury. The defendant recovered cost. Col. Allen appealed Home but died before the appeal was prosecuted. His son Charles succeeded him in these claims, who brought a new writ of ejectment, was lost in cost, as appeared the verdict being repressed. He appealed Home but likewise died before his case came on, leaving two sons and one daughter ; to cut off Allen's claims the Government lately made agreement of the waste lands to 60 of the inhabitants of New Hampshire by the name of Kingswood. There is a paragraph in the Massachusetts new charter which favors Allen's claim and reads thus : "Nothing therein contained shall prejudice any right of Samuel Allen claiming under Capt. Mason deceased of any part of the premises."

HON. JOHN W. NOYES, son of Daniel and Nancy (Weare) Noyes, was born in Springfield, N. H., Jan. 14, 1810. His father, a native of Kingston, N. H., and a son of James Noyes, was a descendant of the Noyes family who were early settlers of Newbury, Mass. Daniel Noyes removed to Springfield and engaged in business at an early age. He also held the various town offices and was a member of the State Legislature. His wife was a descendant of Hon. Nathaniel Weare, a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire in the early days of the colony. John W. Noyes removed to Chester in March, 1832, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the Legislature in 1841, '42, '53, '54, '75, and '76, and was a member of the Executive Council in 1864 and '65, besides holding at various times nearly all the town offices and being town treasurer for twenty-five years. He has been justice of the peace continuously since 1841 and notary public nearly as long. For nearly sixty years he has been much engaged in the probate and insurance business. In 1840 he was chosen one of the directors of the Derry Bank, which at that time was located in the East Village. In 1864, the bank, which was then at the Depot Village, was organized as a national bank, and Mr. Noyes was elected president, which office he has continued to hold to the present time.

A YOUNG BRITISH OFFICER, clad in a bright scarlet uniform, was visiting in Londonderry during his furlough at the time of the old French war. Going to church on Sunday, he entered and, taking a conspicuous place in sight of the whole congregation, remained standing. Rev. Matthew Clark, the minister, noticing that the attention of his audience, especially of the young ladies, was being engrossed by the officer, paused in the midst of his sermon and said to him : "Ye are a brave lad, ye ha'e a brave suit o' claithes, and we ha'e a' seen them ; ye may sit doun." The soldier's courage failed him completely, and he instantly took his seat, while the preacher went on with his discourse.

VOLNEY H. MOODY was born March 26, 1859, at Tunbridge, Vt. He obtained a common school education, supplemented by a few terms at the high schools of Chelsea and Royalton in the same state. He remained at work upon the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. In the fall of that year, 1880, he went to Derry Depot and obtained employment in the cutting room of the shoe factory under the management and superintendence of Col. W. S. Pillsbury. Here he remained for eight years, when he found an opportunity, in 1888, to purchase an interest for himself in the store next west of the railroad and on the north side of Broadway, with the firm of Pillsbury & Parmerton. In a short time he disposed of his interest there, and bought another interest in the store immediately opposite, with G. B. Smith, retaining this position until Jan. 1, 1890, when he was enabled to secure the ground floor and suitable accommodations for the large business he has built up in dry and fancy goods. The business has steadily increased under his management, each year requiring more space for the display and handling of his goods. He has found it necessary to occupy more room and with larger accommoda-

tions he has greatly increased and improved his display of goods. Mr. Moody was married, Sept. 3, 1885, to Nancy J. Gage of Derry, daughter of John A. and Martha (Tenney) Gage. To this union was born Howard G. Moody, July 30, 1887. The immediate ancestors of Mr. Moody are Flor-

VOLNEY H. MOODY.

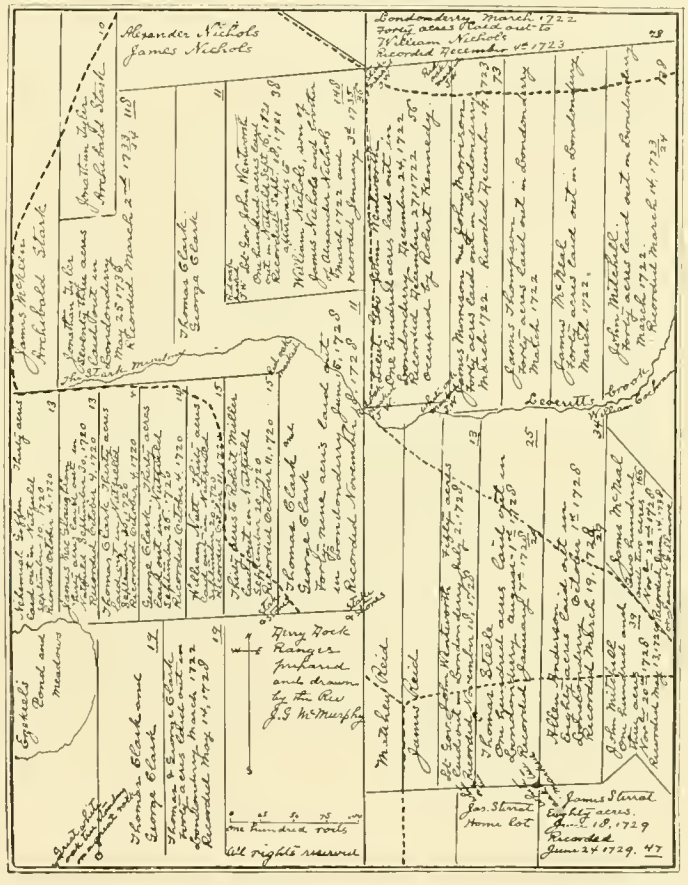
entine D. and Mary (Cram) Moody of Tunbridge, Vt. During Mr. Moody's residence in Derry, he has become identified with whatever movement tended toward the development of a new community and the general welfare of the citizens. The importance of this new community in Derry Depot has been felt by the larger consensus of the township and appreciated in the election of more of these citizens to the offices of the town. Mr. Moody was one of the selectmen in 1890, '91 and '92. In 1891 and '92 he was chairman of the board. At the town meeting of 1894 a large majority voted for him to be the town's representative in the General Court at Concord. His political opinions are coincident with the republican platforms. In social and political circles Mr. Moody has aimed at the recompense of reward that is found in conscientious attention to the duties of one's position, and this carefulness in detail has been the occasion of his promotion. He is a member of the Masonic order, represented in St. Mark's Lodge. He is also in honor among the Independent Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs.

THE ELDERS OF THE CHURCH in the early days exercised a most rigid supervision over the flock, their authority extending even into private and domestic affairs. If there was a rumor of trouble in a family, the elders would at once investigate and some action on the case would be taken. The first matter of this kind to engage their attention was a report that James Doake had beaten his father. The elders promptly investigated and reported "that after a great deal of pains taken, they cannot find it proven that James Doake did beat his father, yet the session agreeth that James Doake should be rebuked before them for giving his father the lie, and to be exhorted to respect and honor his parents in words and actions."

THE FUNERAL OBSERVANCES of the early settlers were of a character in some respects peculiar. When death entered their homes all work ceased in the neighborhood, and the people gathered at the house of mourning to observe a custom which they had brought with them from Ireland. These wakes often exhibited an incongruous mixture of solemnity and hilarity which we should find it difficult to understand. After the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, liquor would be handed round, and before dawn the joke and the laugh would break in upon the slumbers of the dead. There was always a large attendance at a funeral. Sermons were rarely delivered on the occasion, but before the prayer strong drink was served to the mourners and to the whole congregation. The same was done after prayer and at the grave, as well as at the house after the burial. Many a family became seriously embarrassed in consequence of the heavy expenses incurred by the funeral services.

DERRY DOCK RANGES.

THIS name seems to have denoted a section of land docked from the territory of Haverhill, or possibly it is descriptive of the valley that may have suggested to retired sea captains the figure of a dock. (See page 307). This area was referred to in the early records as the Leveritts' land, and a stream running through it was Leveritts' brook. The Nutfield settlers soon displaced the former occupants, and the land was allotted to persons named in the charter. The name of one of these charter settlers appears in this article for the first time, in consequence of his home lot being remote from other home lots. James Sterrat was mentioned in the list that tradition limited to sixteen names of persons with families who first settled permanently in Nutfield, more strictly defined as members of Rev. James McGregor's congregation who had come with him to America. Eighty acres of amendment land were laid out to Sterrat to the right of the pastor's servant, and Sterrat's home lot lay immediately west of this amendment. Home lots were early provided for Nehemiah Griffin and James MacGlaughlan, servants of James McKeen and James Nesmith, respectively, and other lands were added later in this part of the town. James McKeen had two other servants, Thomas Clark and George Clark, and they also received homesteads adjoining the other servants' lands. Capt. David Cargill's two servants, William Nutt and Robert Miller, received homes in the same range, and adjoining the last named. This was a wise arrangement in many respects, for the territory was on the debatable frontier, and along the fine meadows of Leveritts' brook the people of Haverhill were annually carrying away the hay. It was thus necessary to have strong and courageous men on the ground.



Not far from the meadows two distinguished generals — Stark and Reid — were born (see pages 15, 165, and 293), and extremes met in this same region of contentions, and so it remained until after the Revolution. The proscribed loyalists found at least temporary shelter under the same roof with the men that led the colonists to battle, and in childhood the same mothers reared and watched over some of them. Gen. Stark's father was here quite early, as there is a record July 12, 1723, of one acre of meadow laid out to him and Abraham Blair. The position of meadows generally cannot be represented on these maps, but those at the upper end of Leveritts' brook were near the eastern boundary of the farm laid out to Jonathan Tyler and west of Lieut. Gov. Wentworth's farm. The land laid out to George and Thomas Clark later became the property of the Reids, and the Tyler homestead passed to the Starks.

THE LONGEST COURTSHIP on the records of Nutfield is that of Gabriel Barr and Rachel Wilson, who "kept company" forty years and finally died unmarried. Love laughs at locksmiths, but not at religious differences. Gabriel belonged to Rev. William Davidson's parish, and his sweetheart to Rev. Mr. McGregor's, and they could not agree which of the two good Presbyterian churches they should attend, the feud

between the two parishes being extremely bitter. The Scotch blood that ran in the veins of the lovers made it impossible for either to yield, and hence the long courtship, ended only by death.

GEORGE ISAAC McALLISTER was born in Londonderry Dec. 11, 1853, his parents being Jonathan and Caroline (Choate) McAllister. His father, a successful farmer and a prominent citizen, resides in Londonderry, where he was born March 12, 1817. His mother was born in Derry April 8, 1823, and was a daughter of James Choate. He graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1873, from the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1877, studied law with Cross & Burnham and Hon. David Cross, was admitted to the bar in March, 1881, and has since practised law in Manchester, where he resides. He was associated with Hon. Henry E. Burnham as a partner in the practice of the law from April 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1884, and has been the candidate of the Democratic party for county solicitor. From Nov. 1, 1885, to Dec. 1, 1889, he held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue under Collector Calvin Page. Mr. McAllister has taken a great interest in Free Masonry. Since he was made a Mason, in 1881, he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in E. A. Raymond Consistory at Nashua, has been Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Eminent Commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester, is the Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the state of New Hampshire. He is also a member of Ridgely Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Security Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Board of Trade, of the Granite State Club, and attends the First Baptist church. He married Mattie M., daughter of Hon. John M. and Susan E. Hayes, on Dec. 22, 1886. They have two bright children: Bertha Hayes, born Sept. 27, 1887, and Harold Cleveland, born March 28, 1893. Mr. McAllister is a public spirited citizen, a good lawyer, and is held in high esteem by his clients and friends. He is an excellent speaker, and has been called upon to deliver orations upon numerous public occasions.

GEORGE I. MCALLISTER.

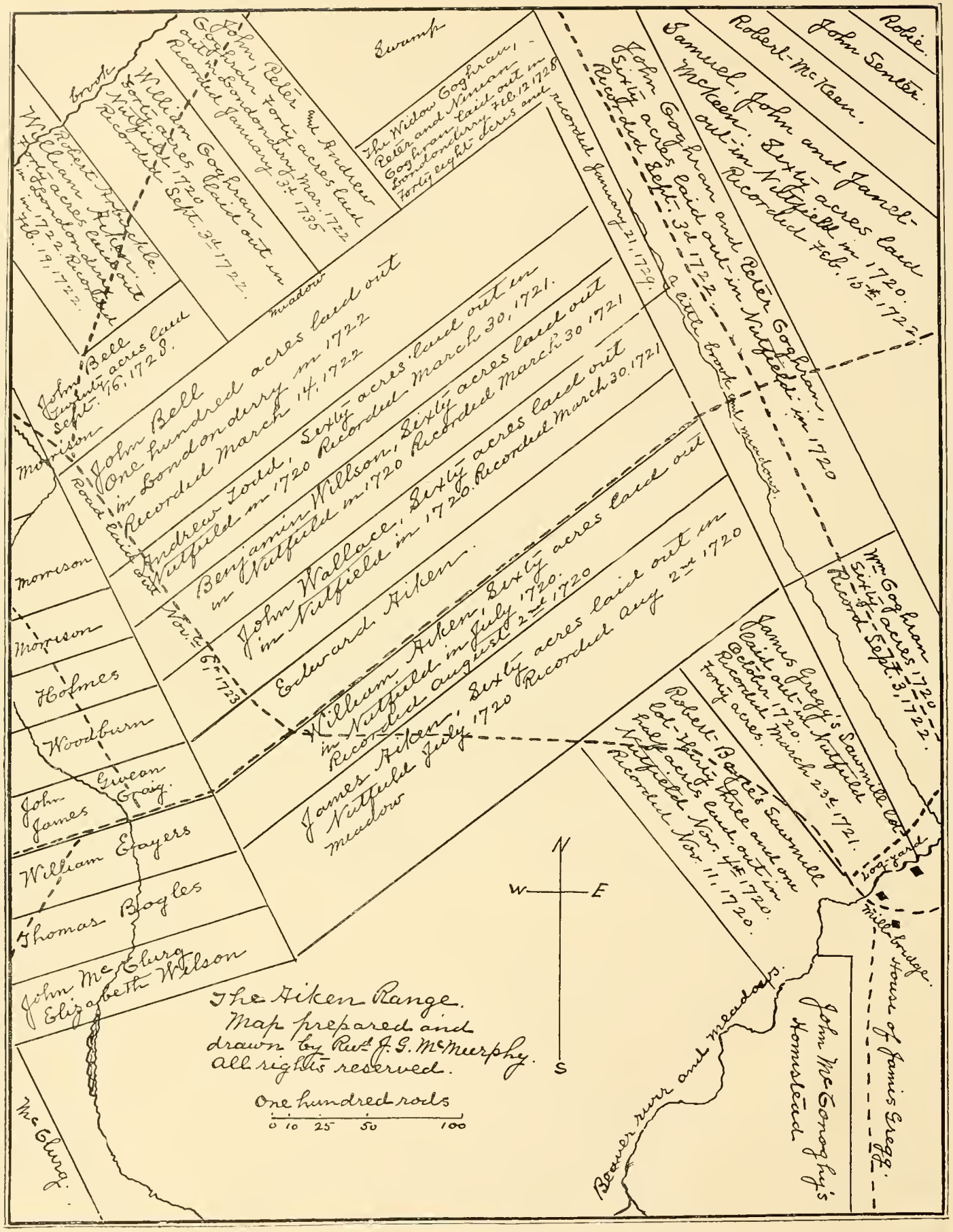
EDW. L. PARKER, for forty years pastor of the First church in Derry, was born in Litchfield July 28, 1785. On Sunday afternoon, July 14, 1850, while returning home from a service which he had held in a schoolhouse, his horse stumbled and fell. He alighted from his carriage and went back to Mr. Clark's, the nearest house, to call assistance. On returning to the carriage, and while stooping over the horse, he groaned and fell into Mr. Clark's arms, expiring without a struggle. Death was caused by angina pectoris. He was married in 1811 to Miss Mehetable Kimball, daughter of Stephen Kimball of Hanover. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were born to them. Mr. Parker was not a great or an eloquent preacher, but it is said that he never delivered a poor sermon.

THE AIKENS RANGE.

BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

THE position of this section of land, mostly devoted to homesteads, is on the westerly side of Beaver brook, and the lots were laid out in parallelograms whose angles were somewhat oblique, to enable the surveyors to make common headlines and place the farms in one range. The westerly headline of the Aikens Range is the easterly headline of the Eagers Range. The easterly headline of the Aikens Range is a side line to the connected homesteads of the Coghrans (a notable family whose name is variously written as Coughran, Coghran, Cochran, and Cochrane, and probably to be identified with Coffran). The longer lines of the Aikens Range of homesteads are nearly parallel to the general course of Beaver brook. The homestead lying nearest to the brook leaves a wide space between that was not adapted to immediate settlement. At this part of Beaver brook the meadow margin is very broad, and at the time the homesteads were laid out all the meadow was staked and bounded for the exclusive use of the settlers as they had agreed among themselves. The legal possession of these meadows then became fixed by a formal act of the committee for lot laying and the recording of the former transaction. James Aiken had the homestead nearest the brook, but that was not nearer than the farm upon which the Bradfords live. The rocky ridge to the southward probably limited the lot in that direction. The general model of the sixty-acre lot was a mile in length and of width to correspond, but if the land was unfit for cultivation or already pre-empted for hay privileges the width often exceeded the average of thirty-three or thirty-four rods by ten, fifteen, or even twenty rods. The longer lines also exceeded the record by twenty, thirty, and even forty rods. It has been explained by old surveyors in the following manner: The chain bearers added to the length of every chain; when the foremost man had drawn his chain straight from the hand of the rear man at the last pin, he took the end of the chain in one hand and a pin in the other hand and stepping as far as he could in advance he reached forward with the pin and dropped it. This method would increase each chain length about the measure of a man's stature, and the excess for a mile line would be about thirty rods.

The next homestead in the range was laid out to William Aiken and comprised the farm now occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Karr and some small pieces that have been deeded to other parties on the eastern end. Edward Aiken had the homestead now owned by John Folsom, and this also extended originally farther east. The original eastern boundary of the Aikens homesteads was a small stream, which shows how much has been taken from the ends of all of these farms. John Wallace had the lot now occupied by L. H. Pillsbury, and Benjamin Wilson's homestead came next in order where Joseph R. Clark owns. Joseph R. Clark also owns the original homestead of Andrew Todd. In the records, owing to the obliquity of the angles, it was represented that each end line was thirty-one rods, but in fact there is none so narrow even in these most excellent lands. John Bell had one hundred acres laid out in one strip because he preferred to take his first and second divisions together, the homestead of



MAP OF THE AIKENS RANGE.

sixty and the second division of forty acres or its equivalent. Beyond this homestead the regularity of the plan of allotment is broken and the farms are laid out in such figures as the nature of the ground would best allow. The land north of John Bell's lot was laid out chiefly for second divisions and amendments, but it appears from records of roads and subsequent history of the town that most of these pieces of land have been occupied at some time by persons who built houses upon them and made homesteads of them, although at present they are mostly deserted and only the marks of former cultivation are apparent in old field walls, garden spots, stumps of orchard trees, wells, and stone foundations for houses and barns.

On June 17, 1719, the town ordered a sawmill to be built upon Beaver river and entered into an agreement with Robert Boyce, James Gregg, Samuel Graves and Joseph Simonds, whereby they should have the privilege of the river from the pond downward to the bottom of the falls, but James Gregg alone had the right of building the gristmill. The sawmill was built about where Wallace W. Poor's sawmill stands and had an acre of ground for a mill yard for storing boards and lumber. The gristmill was not far from the site of the present gristmill of Leando Hardy and Gregg's house on the south side of the road as it turns eastward by the gristmill. These men were allowed certain parcels of land as rewards for undertaking to supply the wants of the settlers in respect to lumber and corn meal and other meals at fixed prices. It is seen in reading over the allotment of lands that James Gregg had a forty-acre lot laid out to him in October of the next year on the northerly side of the river opposite to his homestead and the mill sites, and that parcel of land covered the greater part of the space now occupied by Derry Village; on the river side it joined upon his privilege and the margin by the river which he used for a log yard, the latter being in the vicinity of the spot now occupied by the factory of Benjamin Chase. Robert Boyce had also a forty-acre parcel allotted to him, for similar reasons immediately west of that allotted to James Gregg. The actions of the town are not always understood, for it often appears that verbal agreements were entered into that never obtained the confirmation of a vote. Some agreement had been made with one William Gregg to give him a gristmill lot, but an indignation meeting was held upon the 4th day of April, 1720, and the resolution was passed that William Gregg for good reasons should not have the gristmill lot that was intended for him nor any other interest in the town of Nutfield. At a general town meeting held June 8, 1720, there was a resolution that John Hunter shall not have a lot in this town. Some of these proceedings appear to have been arbitrary and actuated by party spirit and are fully equal to the average wrangling over rights and titles in the frontier settlements of the newer west of the present generation.

As a specimen of the records in laying out the Aikens Range the following is typical of all :

> Nutfield July 1720. A lot being laid out to William Aiken in the double range lying on the west of Beaver river containing sixty acres, its bounds and measures are as followeth : beginning at a small pine tree marked, from thence running a due north-north-west line thirty-one rods to another pine tree marked from thence running a due north-east line three hundred and twenty rods and bounding all the way upon Edward Aiken's lot unto a stake set up near a small brook, from thence to another stake near the same brook marked running a south-south-east line thirty-one rods, from thence running a due south-east line three hundred and twenty rods and joining all the way upon James Aiken's lot unto the pine tree first mentioned, together with an interest in the common or undivided lands of the said township equal to other lots in the said town. James McKeen, Robert Wear, James Gregg, John Goffe, Committee. Recorded this 2nd of August 1720. Pr. JOHN GOFFE,
> *Town Clerk.*

The description of William Aiken's homestead is such that the location of both Edward and James Aiken is known. The two western corners of this lot were marked by blazing pine trees. One acquainted with the soil of that locality is not surprised, although no indications of pine are seen at present within the limits of the farm ; in reality no forest remains upon any part of the land.

The Aikens were widely connected by marriages and remained for many generations upon the same homesteads. Many living persons were contemporary with the latest generation of the Aikens that dwelt upon their ancestral lands, and many anecdotes are told of their earlier generations illustrative of the habits and personal peculiarities of the race that gave a name to the range. The

name Aikens Range was not given at the time the land was laid out to them and their neighbors, but in a few months there were so many reasons for distinguishing the two double ranges, and also the two parts of the same double range, that the two parts were named from prominent men in either part and the term Double Range became restricted to the pair of ranges lying southeast of Beaver river, and the two lying northwest of the river ceased to be associated together or called the double range.

The Bell family continued to live upon the original homestead until the close of the first quarter of the present century, and the last representative of the name living and dying upon the spot is remembered by some of the present inhabitants of the town.

The town records furnish numerous facts concerning the births, marriages, and deaths of the settlers in this range, and histories of these and neighboring towns contain abundant material for very complete genealogical sketches of these old familiar characters. The long residence of the Todds upon their original homestead and the distinctions earned by some of the men in the wars of the country have served to fix forever in the memory of the living and perhaps to the coming generations the abode of the Todds. The John Wallace homestead has made a deep impression upon the memory of many on account of the noble elm trees that have been allowed to grow up around the buildings and the ample yard or lawn in front with so many associations of gentle deeds and gentle people. Many young people have received inspirations from the examples of Christian men and women that have moved and had their being among the quiet shades of those ancestral walks.

All roads led to the great Canadian settlements that were older than those of the New Hampshire Province, and the settlers travelled between these, trusting to the friendly guidance of the Indians. In the vague geographical knowledge of the times and the real uncertainty of territorial boundaries the early settlers came to speak of all the northern parts of the province and even of the grant on which they lived as Canada. To add to this confusion of terms there was an emigrant

THE CHRISPEEN HOUSE, LONDONDERRY.

named Robert Kennedy, who had received an allotment of land in the northwestern part of the town. A road was laid out passing his land and house; others settled along that road and had adjoining lands until by some accident the road was called Kennedy street, and therefrom began a series of clerical errors. The street was Canada street and even the man's name appears to have undergone the same transformation. As three ranges of lands or lots were surveyed through this region, the distinction obtained of naming them Canada West, Canada Middle, and Canada East Range. Then there came into the nomenclature of the township the term Canada Great Swamp, to include a vast region that was almost inaccessible and is of little value now.

From James Gregg's sawmill and gristmill there were two roads leading northerly, not including the English Range road. One led directly through the Coghrans' lands, and the walls along the sides of this road are partly standing near the Ladd house, or the site of the old Hoyt buildings. The other led through the Aikens Range. The Coghran road led over the Ramsey dam and into former Indian trails that took the same general direction towards the interior, and by way of the Amoskeag Falls where the fishing interests appear to have centred for a hundred years. The Aiken road has remained without change, and a transcript of the record of its laying out is here presented:

Londonderry Novbr. 6, 1723. Laid out by the selectmen a straight road in the west part of this town, beginning at the north side of John Bell's homestead lot where the old road now comes on the north side of the said Bell's house, and on the north of the fence, across Andrew Todd's lot, and Benjamin Wilson's lot, and across John Wallace's lot continuing on the north side of the aforesaid fence where the path now is, and so across Edward Aiken's lot, and turning a little more easterly across William Aiken's lot and James Aiken's lot, the said road to be continued across the aforesaid lots four rods wide, and then slanting upon Robert Boyce's land, as the path is now until an oak tree marked on the line between the said Boyce and James Gregg, and so running along said line till it come to a swamp, and then turning all upon Boyce till it cross the said swamp, and then to turn to the said line till it come to another swamp, then to turn upon Mr. Gregg's land till the bridge over Beaver brook, below the said Mr. Gregg's gristmill, the said road to be two rods wide from the coming on Boyce's land to the said bridge, this by order of the selectmen. Samuel Moore, John Blair, Benjamin Wilson, Robert Boyce, Selectmen. Recorded this 13th day of September 1723. Per JOHN MACMURPHY,

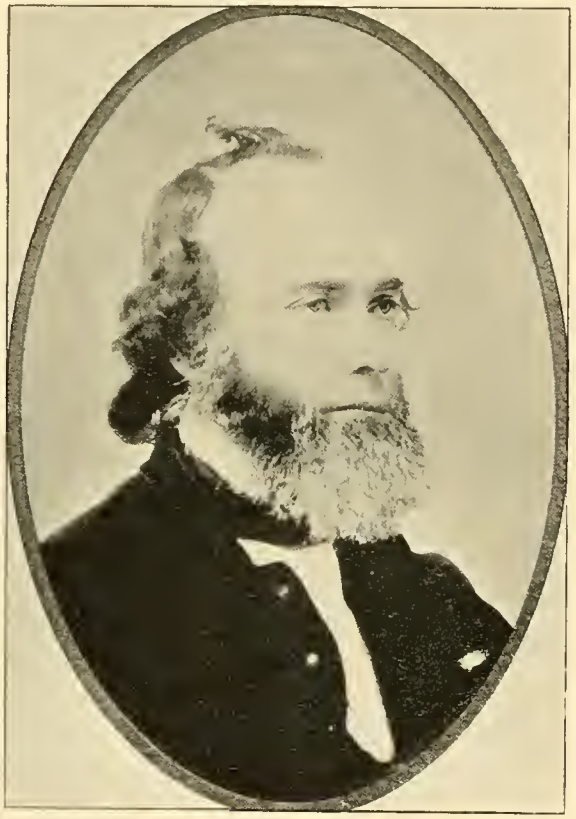
Town Clerk.

The wall or fence along one side of the Aiken road, already there before the laying out of the road, was a necessity in keeping cattle out of the meadows that were already appropriated within every one of these lots. It is quite probable that the laying out of the road was a very formal transaction and was merely the legal establishment of the bounds of a road that was already in constant use and indispensable. As now, there was a highway the entire length of William Aiken's homestead upon the line between his farm and Edward Aiken's. This road crossed the Coghran road and continued through the lands of John, Samuel, and Janet McKeen, and through Robert McKeen's lot and joined with that other road that came from the English Range at the southeast corner of Joseph Kidder's fence and ran along by the pond and brook to the sawmill and gristmill below the falls.

There was a meeting-house erected upon the Aikens Range that had a short but significant history. The site was upon the northerly side of the road leading from Mrs. Elizabeth H. Karr's house to that of Frank P. Bradford and on the land of the latter upon the brow of a little hill. In the space covered by this map three meeting-houses have been erected, two of which remain standing. The changes that have occurred on the lots of James Gregg and John Boyce cannot be described in this general review, but require separate treatment, and will most naturally come in the fuller accounts of industries, business, homes, families, and genealogical sketches.

DR. WILLIAM JOHNSON CAMPBELL was born at the old homestead, "Campbell Springs," Francestown, N. H., July 30, 1820. His early education was received in Francestown and in Nashua. He then entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1842, thus receiving his diploma at the age of twenty-two years. From this time until his death he was in the active practice of his profession, five years in his native town and twenty-

seven years in the more enlarged field of usefulness in the town of Londonderry. Dr. Campbell was twice married, the first time in 1844, to Miss Sarah A. Cutter, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Cutter of Jaffrey, N. H. Mrs. Campbell died in 1846, and on Nov. 15, 1849, Dr. Campbell was married to Miss Charlotte A. M. Philbrick, daughter of Nathan Philbrick of Weare, N. H. His widow and five children survive him. It is needless to



DR. WILLIAM JOHNSON CAMPBELL.

say that the ancestry of the Campbell family is above reproach. The family can be traced back over two hundred years and numbers among its members many who were distinguished in the history of Scotland. Dr. Campbell's grandfather fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and continued in the army until the close of the war. His father was in the war of 1812 and was major of Cook's regiment of Hillsborough county.

HORACE GREELEY, the most distinguished of American newspaper men, was descended from old Nutfield stock, though not a native of Londonderry, having been born just over the line in Amherst. The following characteristic letter from him was written to Rev. Edward L. Parker, while the latter was preparing his History of Londonderry, and possesses so much genealogical and other interest that it is here published for the first time:

NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 17th this moment, and must give it a hurried answer at once, as I leave town for several days tomorrow, and my letters that get behind are pretty certain to remain unanswered.

I will do what I can to promote the success of your enterprise. I think it will be best, however, to invite all to communicate directly with you, as my correspondence is so large that it is very badly neglected, and I should not like to be the means of your losing anything transmitted, whether of information or encouragement.

I can give you personally very little aid in your work. Genealogies never interested me — I think we have other work to do than trace our ancestors — but your enterprise has noble aims and must have good issues. I was not born in Londonderry, but in Amherst, the first house in the township on the old road from Bedford Meeting-House. But my parents were both from Londonderry, and most of their parents before them. You may learn most of the Greeleys by a letter to Deacon Samuel Greeley of Boston, who is of the Wilton branch of the family. Col. Joe Greeley of Nashua (a cousin of my father) is probably also well versed in family history. My two grandfathers died within a few rods of each other in Londonderry (the High Range, near the west side of the town). Grandfather Zaccheus Greeley died at his son John Greeley's, who still lives there. Grandfather was 94 years old when he died, some three years ago. His father was also named Zaccheus, and was a trader and lumber dealer (a rogue, I have heard) in what is now Hudson. He lived to about 70. My impression is that the family came over quite early, and first settled in Salisbury, wherever that may be. My branch of it has generally hung about the Merrimack and Nashua, and I have an impression that Capt. Zaccheus Lovell, or Lovewell, who commanded and was killed in a famous Indian fight long ago, was an ancestor of mine. Both "Zaccheus" and "Lovell" are freely used as Christian names in our family. John Greeley, my only uncle now in Londonderry, knows considerable, though not so much as he thinks he does. As he lives by the side of John Woodburn, who now holds the land allotted to the first Woodburn in the original settlement of the town, I think it might be worth your while to look over there some day.

My grandmother on my father's side was Esther Senter, of an old Londonderry family, now mainly scattered away.

The Woodburns you already know. My grandfather was David, father of John, who now holds the farm. I think my great-grandfather's name was John, but you will easily learn.

My grandmother was Margaret Clark, whose mother (I think) came over a girl with the original emigration or soon after. She was of the family of Rev. Lieut. Clark, whose mingled clerical

and military character is already widely known. I believe the Clarks are nearly all away now. My grandmother died some 55 to 60 years ago, and her husband married again — a Jane Caldwell or McAlister, who survived him, but is also long dead. But my great-grandmother (who was a Clark before she was a Woodburn) was a woman of remarkable intelligence, and she gave the family history to my mother very fully and vividly. Mother still lives (address Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.), but is broken down in mind and body, and I fear she would not be able to write anything that would be worth having. Perhaps her sister (Mrs. John Dickey, two miles north of old Londonderry Meeting-House) could give you some facts respecting the Clarks as well as Woodburns (though the former only have been notable), but I never heard her speak on the subject. But there is a Judge Clark, now residing in New Haven, Conn., who is full of the matter, and you ought to write him. He can really help you, and will be very glad to do it. I forget his first name, but there is no other Judge Clark in New Haven.

There can be no doubt that your book will sell. There are at least 50,000 people now alive who claim descent from Londonderry. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

REV. E. L. PARKER, Derry, N. H.

P. S.— Your Prospectus don't say what your book is to cost. Put me down as subscribing for five copies. Don't forget to notice the swarming of the old hive to Vermont, settling Londonderry, Windham, etc., in that state. The Woodburns are mainly there now. I saw several of them last month.

JOSHUA A. MOAR was born in Peterborough, N. H., Nov. 10, 1814. He was third son of Timothy and Betsey (Hopkins) Moar, whose family consisted of twelve children. His early life was spent in his native town, and his later boyhood in Milford, N. H., where the family for a long time resided. In early manhood he went to Boston and applied himself to the study of medicine, but instead of entering the profession he was led to pursue another course, and later in life established a home in Londonderry. He was married Aug. 6, 1837, to Lovina Witherspoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Rollin H. Neale of Boston. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moar, all daughters. The eldest, Mary A., was married to Henry Goodwin, whose sketch is given elsewhere in the present work. Five of the children survive the father, whose death occurred Sept. 26, 1872. Mrs. Moar died Dec. 26, 1882. Mr. Moar was a tender husband and father, a kind and genial neighbor, an honored townsman, and a Christian gentleman. In him affability was blended with firmness, and, ever conscious of human frailty, he sought to realize the highest ideals of human character. His devotion to religious principles was no less marked than his love for his fellowman. In the Methodist church and society he worked with an earnestness which was the result

JOSHUA A. MOAR.

of continuous consecration to the Master's service. Hospitality was an especial characteristic of his nature, and he found great delight in the companionship of his friends. The genial and wholesome influence of his kindly and upright life will long remain.

PLAIN SPEAKING, even to a clergyman, was the custom among the blunt Scotch settlers of Nutfield. If they had anything to say, they never beat about the bush. It is related of one of the early ministers — tradition has kindly concealed his identity — that after passing a long and laborious day in parochial visits, he rode up toward evening to the house of one of his elders. He had, as a matter of course, been urged at every dwelling to partake of the stimulants which were then considered indispensable, and, between fatigue and the excessive hospitality of his parishioners, he found it difficult to keep himself upright in the saddle. The elder's keen eye took in the situation. "Won't ye light doun, parson," said he, "and come in and get something to eat? For I perceive ye've had enough to drink already!"

THE HOVEY FAMILY.

THE earliest tradition of the name of Hovey in America, as remembered by the descendants, is the arrival of three brothers who came from England and settled in New England, one in Massachusetts, one in Vermont, and one in Connecticut. They were young men, all mechanics, and soon reared families and made reputations of sterling character and acquired an influence which has been sustained by all their descendants. The earliest recorded date of a birth in the family name in this country is that of Samuel Hovey, Jr., born in Windham, Conn., March 7, 1743. Joseph Hovey was born at Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 17, 1762, and was descended from the brother who settled in that state. He was a sea captain; he located in Londonderry and died on his farm near Derry Depot, where the late John Merrill lived and died. His children were: Joseph, Jr., John, Isaac, James, Sallie, Betsey, Lucretia, Charlotte, Eunice, Robert, and Charles. Joseph, Jr., died at the same place. He left two sons and two daughters: Joseph, William, Paulina (Mrs. Merrill), and Sarah. John was a mechanic; he married Abigail Dustin, and was the owner of three places in Londonderry,—one in the Crowell neighborhood, the Joslin farm near Derry Village, and the farm at the Baptist church (the Corning settlement). He moved to Marietta, O., in 1839 and died there in 1851. His wife died in that place in 1884. Eight children were born to them: John D. (who was a teacher in western Ohio), Albert G. (who went to Oregon in 1850), Milton (architect and builder, deceased, Marietta, Ohio), James B. (merchant in Marietta), Frank S. (merchant and accountant, died in Oregon), George T. (architect and builder in Marietta), Abbie D., the youngest (Mrs. Sprague of Marietta), and Mary W. (the oldest of the children, married Rev. Dr. Mather of Delaware, O.). Isaac Hovey was a physician at Atkinson, N. H. He left one son, Isaac. James, who died in Boston, left one son, James, deceased in Illinois. Sallie married E. Danforth. Lucretia and Charlotte remained unmarried. Eunice married a Mr. Gouch of Boston, and Betsey was also married. Robert and Charles left families in New England.

Albert G., son of John and Abigail (Dustin) Hovey, was born in Londonderry in 18—. His father, who was a farmer, carpenter, contractor and builder, was a very able and energetic man. He constructed several of the principal buildings in Londonderry, including the Baptist church, and had a wide reputation as a master at his trade and a man of scrupulous integrity. His wife, Abigail Dustin, who was a highly educated woman for her time, died at the age of nearly ninety at Marietta, O. Albert G. Hovey attended the common schools of his native town, and among his companions at the Eakin schoolhouse, near Derry Village, he well remembers the names of Eakin, Ealey, Carr, Carlton, Cheney, Belloa, Perkins, Page, McMurphy, and others. At the Barclay school his schoolmates included Adams, Dickey, Boise, Watts, McGregor, Perkins, Annis, Anderson, Crowell, and Brickett, and at the Corning school there were Corning, Pillsbury, Jackson, Nesmith, Davis, Morrison, Annis, and Richardson. Mr. Hovey went with his parents to Ohio in 1839, and in 1850 he went to the Pacific coast, locating in Oregon, where he has since resided. Although he has never sought honors or office, he has held many places of public trust in his adopted state. He has been clerk of the courts, mayor of the city of Eugene, state senator, three times a delegate to Republican national conventions, and in 1892 was appointed by President Harrison on the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Hovey is a member of the Board of Regents and treasurer of the State University of Oregon. He is president and chief owner of the Lane County Bank, established at Eugene, Oregon, in 1882. Mr. Hovey is married and has two sons and one daughter. Although warmly attached to his adopted state, he retains a fond remembrance of his native town and the highest regard for all her people, both early and later acquaintances. In a recent letter to the publisher of this work he says: "I beg to say that so far as the soil of Londonderry is concerned, it is the poorest country I have ever known inhabited by such a noble people."

THE OLD WILSON HOUSE.

IN the northeastern part of Londonderry, about one fourth of a mile from the railway station called Wilson's, stands the old Wilson homestead, owned and occupied by John Pinkerton Wilson

JOHN PINKERTON WILSON.

and family. This house, being one of the oldest in town, was built prior to 1730 by James Wilson, great-grandfather of the present owner. In those days the highways were few and far between, there being only a foot-path to the nearest sawmill, one mile away. Mr. Wilson was obliged to bring on his back the boards for the construction of his house. The frame was hewn from trees cut on and around the site selected for the building, some of the timbers being two feet square. The chimney was built on a foundation of stone twelve feet square, and made with three fireplaces, one of which was large enough for a log six feet long. At the time of building this house Mr. Wilson owned a vast tract of land. It is not known of how many children his family consisted, but the home place was willed to his son Robert in the year 1762. Robert was born in this house in 1733; was married to Jane Thompson in 1762, and ten children were born to them. Robert Wilson resided in this house until June 14, 1825, when he dropped dead by the old well-curb, at the age of ninety-two years. He was known as "Colonel Wilson." To each of his children he gave a tract of land. To Thomas, his sixth child, he willed the old homestead. Thomas was born and lived on this place until his death, which occurred in 1863, at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Rebecca Pinkerton in 1801, and five children were born to them, two of whom grew to manhood. Robert, the eldest son, was born March 4, 1809, and went South in early life, settling in Mississippi, where he resided until his death in 1883, his age being nearly seventy-five years. The other son, John Pinkerton, who is the present owner of the

MRS. JOHN PINKERTON WILSON.

house, was born Jan. 23, 1818. He married Adeline Annis in 1844. Nine children were born to them, four of whom died when quite young. Robert, the eldest son, died in 1884, at the age

of forty-two years. The remaining four children, two sons and two daughters, are now living in Londonderry: George W., Abbie D. (wife of Clarence N. Garvin), Belinda M. (wife of Frank A. Benson), and David Brewster. Mr. Wilson has also nine grandchildren living. Five generations have been born in the old Wilson house.

HOW WE KILLED THE BEAR.—This expression, which has passed into current speech and become almost proverbial, is said upon the authority of tradition to have originated in Nutfield. In the so-called Canada Great Swamp of Londonderry there were formerly bears, and the early inhabitants suffered greatly from the attacks of the animals upon their cattle. The two James Wilsons—Black Jim and Curly Jim, so named on account of their characteristic hair—operated a sawmill on the upper course of the Aiken brook, and one day they saw a bear a short distance from the mill travelling into thicker woods. They picked up axes and followed the animal and saw it enter a den, visible to this day, composed of rocks and tree roots. One of the men mounted the top of the den and with an axe in hand waited for the bear to come out, while the other hurried down to the first house south of the woods, where Irving Coburn now lives, but then occupied by one Josselyn, and asked him to take his gun and shoot a bear that was driven into a den in the woods. Josselyn declined to go with his gun, declaring he would endanger his life by attempting to kill a bear with a common fowling piece. Wilson succeeded in borrowing the gun for himself and started back for the den, followed at a considerable distance by Josselyn. The bear had not attempted to leave its hiding place, and was killed at the first shot. For some minutes Black and Curly did not approach nearer the opening of the den, and Josselyn stood a long distance away, shouting: "Is the bear killed? Is he dead?" and could not be induced to come near until the Wilsons had pulled the dead bear from the den. Then he came to their assistance with immense exhibition of pleasure. The bear weighed about four hundred pounds, and the meat was sent around among the neighbors, Josselyn himself receiving a large share, and whenever he met them he would tell the story over and over of "how we killed the bear."

THE OLD WILSON HOUSE.

CHURCH discipline was a grave matter in the early days. In 1735 the town voted that if a man was found sleeping in church he should be punished by sitting in the stocks, though no penalty was provided for dull and prosy sermons. One church member for disrespect of his father was publicly rebuked and exhorted to honor his parents; another was censured for using "unjustifiable expressions of a profane character"; another, for having found an axe in the road and not leaving it at the next tavern, as the law required; and still another, for reproachful words respecting the minister. It is a curious fact that there is no record of the disciplining of a church member for getting drunk, although drunkenness was so common.

TOMATOES were first raised in Londonderry in 1822 by the widow of Rev. William Morrison, who brought the seed from Octorara, Penn.

NUTFIELD IN THE REVOLUTION.

SPRUNG from a hardy race of warriors who for generations had battled for civil or religious rights, and in whom the love of liberty amounted to a passion, the descendants of the Nutfield settlers could not have been otherwise than intensely patriotic in the Revolution. Indeed, the first act of open resistance to British authority and arms in the colonies was committed by a little band of Londonderry men. Long before the battle at Lexington, while the British troops were stationed in Boston, four soldiers deserted and joined friends in Londonderry. Their hiding place having been revealed by a Tory, an English officer with a detachment of soldiers was sent to arrest them. The deserters were soon found and marched back toward Boston, but the fact quickly became known in the town, and a party of young men, led by Captain James Aiken, pursued and overtook them a few miles from Haverhill. Passing the British soldiers on the road, the captain suddenly drew up his men in front of them and commanded the officer to deliver his prisoners. The order was obeyed, and the four soldiers returned with their liberators to Londonderry and became residents of the town, no further attempts being made for their arrest. That was the spirit manifested by the men of Nutfield before the outbreak of hostilities, and the warlike frenzy that seized the town when the news came from Lexington in April, 1775, can easily be imagined. Men stopped their work instantly to carry the word from one section of the town to another, and in a few hours all who could bear arms were assembled on the common, near the meeting-house. A large volunteer company was formed from the two companies of militia and started at once to join the American troops near Boston, their accoutrements, ammunition, and provisions being forwarded to them afterward. Of this company George Reid, who subsequently became distinguished, was chosen captain; Abraham Reid, first lieutenant; James Anderson, ensign and second lieutenant; John Patten, quartermaster sergeant; Daniel Miltimore, John Nesmith, Robert Barnet, John Mackey, sergeants; James McCluer, Robert Boyes, Joshua Thompson, George McMurphy, corporals; Robert Burke, drummer; Thomas Inglis, fifer. The privates in the company were: Matthew Anderson, Robert Adams, Samuel Ayres, Hugh Alexander, John Anderson, Alexander Brown, William Boyd, John Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Peter Christie, Solomon Collins, Stephen Chase, William Dickey, James Duncan, Samuel Dickey, John Ferguson, John Head, Asa Senter, Samuel Houston, Jonathan Holmes, Peter Jenkins, John Livingstone, Hugh Montgomery, John Morrison, James Morrison, Joseph Mack, Martin Montgomery, Robert McMurphy, William McMurphy, William Moore, Robert Mack, David McClary, Archibald Mack, James Nesmith, James Nesmith, Jr., William Parker, Joshua Reid, William Rowell, Thomas Roach, Abel Senter, Samuel Thompson, John Vance, Hugh Watts, Thomas Wilson, John Patterson, Henry Parkinson, Samuel Stinson, John Smith, Richard Cressey, James Moore, and six men from Windham.

In August, 1776, a company, commanded by Captain John Nesmith, was raised in which were thirty-nine men from Londonderry. Of these the new enlistments were: Samuel Cherry, ensign; Solomon Todd, sergeant; Michael George, drummer; Timothy Dustin, fifer, and John McClurg, William Rogers, Robert McCluer, James Ewins, Robert Boyes, Jr., John Orr, Samuel Rowell, John Humphrey, John Cox, Edward Cox, John Anderson, Jr., Thomas White, Ephraim White, James Moor, Samuel Eayers, John Ramsey, David George, Jonathan Gregg, Abner Andrews, Alexander Craige, William Colby, Patrick Fling, William Adams, James Boyes, Jr., Jonathan George, Charity Killicut, and John Lancaster, privates; with these additional enlistments in December, 1776: Jonathan Wallace, William Lyon, Moses Watts, Thomas McClary, Jesse Jones, Arthur Nesmith, John Todd, Benjamin Nesmith, James Hobbs, Nathan Whiting, Benjamin Robinson, David Marshall, William Burroughs.

In 1777 and 1778 about fifty men enlisted, many of whom had previously seen service; in 1779 there were seventeen enlistments; in 1780, thirteen; in 1781, thirty. The town voted, in March, 1777, to "raise a bounty of eighteen pounds sterling for each man that is now wanting to make up

our complement of men," and in April the bounty was increased to thirty pounds sterling. In January, 1778, the selectmen were authorized to provide for the families of soldiers belonging to the town. During the entire struggle of eight years, Londonderry not only furnished her full proportion of regular troops, but the repeated emergencies which called for special aid were met with readiness. According to the census taken in 1778, there were in the town of Londonderry four hundred and four males between the ages of sixteen and fifty, and sixty-six of these were in the army, — a larger number than from any other town in the county. Portsmouth sent only fifty men, and there was but one town in the state which contributed more soldiers than Londonderry; that town was Amherst, which sent eighty-one. Londonderry paid for bounties a larger sum than any other town, and it is believed that, including volunteers and recruits for the continental line, she actually furnished a greater number of soldiers than any other town. Her list of distinguished officers, headed by Generals Stark and Reid, includes Colonel William Gregg, Captain Daniel Reynolds, and Lieutenants McClary and Adam Taylor. Lieutenant McClary, who was killed at Bennington, was the only man from Londonderry who lost his life in battle during the war.

THE FIRST ROAD in Nutfield, joining the two villages, is thus referred to in the records of Feb. 13, 1720: "A by-way laid out from the bridge below the sawmill, from thence running sou-easterly by Mr. Gregg's hous, from thence turning more easterly, along by James Clark's new hous, & so up by James Neasmath's & so along as the old way as far as the east corner of Robert Wear's fence." Dec. 16, 1725, the selectmen indorsed the road as laid out, and voted that it be "two rods wide & to be open & common without

SOME CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS IN MANCHESTER.

RESIDENCE OF BISHOP BRADLEY.
MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.
ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANAGE FOR GIRLS.
ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE FOR BOYS.

gates & bars." About the same time the English Range road was laid out, and in 1724 the road to "Ammasceegg Falls" was laid out by Captain James Gregg and William Aiken. The roads from the East Church in Derry to the pond, and that running south by the cemetery, and also the highway across the Double Range south of Westrunning brook were all laid out by the selectmen June 1, 1723. The Aikens Range road, four rods wide across the Aiken lots and two rods wide through the village to the mill, was laid out Nov. 6, 1723; the Chester road, Nov. 17, 1723; the highway between Derry village and the Depot, in 1737; the Londonderry turnpike, in 1806; the road in Londonderry running east to meet the Aikens Range road, June 19, 1730; and the main road across Londonderry, east and west to Litchfield, in 1744; and from Dissmore's Corner north to the Baptist Church, in 1745. Some of the highways that were laid out were never built, and for years they were nothing more than bridle-paths.

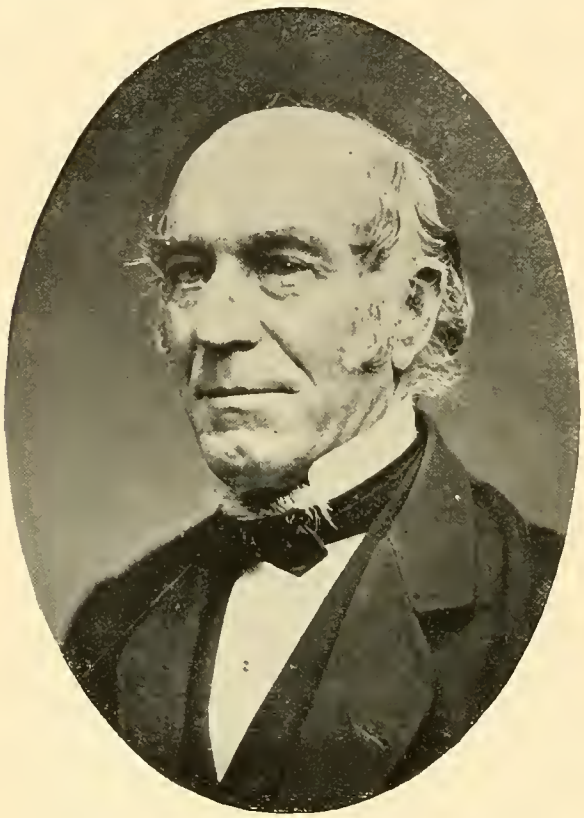
JAMES WEBSTER was born in Atkinson, N. H., Sept. 22, 1799. He was descended from sturdy New England stock that had inhabited that part of the country for many years. His father with his family, including the subject of this sketch, moved to Derry in 1816, and purchased the farm in the southeastern part of the town known as the "Wood place," which still remains in the possession of a grandson. James Webster was married Jan. 22, 1829, to Maria Eayrs of Dunstable (now Nashua) at Newburyport, Mass., where the bride then lived. The newly married couple returned to the paternal home in Derry and continued to reside there ever afterward. One half the property was deeded to James, who carried on the farm, sharing the house with his parents and one brother until their death. Nine children were born to him: James Henry, H. Maria, Charles P., Sarah A., George A., Ellen A., Mary F., Julia S., and John E. Two have died; the others are married. The mother was born April 4, 1808, and died May 14, 1875. The father died Aug. 19, 1881. Such is the record of a most worthy and happy family life, uneventful though it was in great or striking deeds. He was captain of a military company, and the title always clung to him. He never sought for office. He was a man of sturdy integrity, of genial manner, of dignified bearing, and sympathetic heart. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church for many years. Both were best known and appreciated in their happy home, but when they passed away there was a great void in neighborhood and town, recognized by a host of loving friends. His home was one of generous hospitality, from which no stranger was

JAMES WEBSTER.

ever turned away hungry, and where the call of suffering was never unheeded. The loss of his wife, a devoted companion for more than forty-six years, was a blow from which Mr. Webster never recovered; but with a fortitude born of true Christian faith his native sunny temperament still lighted up his household. At a ripe old age he passed away, with loving hands to minister to his wants, yielding up a life rich in the fruitage of the good and true.

THE LEACH LIBRARY in Londonderry owes its origin to a fund of three thousand dollars bequeathed by David Rollins Leach, who was born in Londonderry, Aug. 8, 1806, and died at Manchester, April 1, 1878. At its next annual

meeting the town voted to accept the bequest, chose a board of nine trustees and authorized the selectmen to build an addition to the town hall for a library room. About one thousand books were on the shelves when the library was thrown open for use, Feb. 25, 1880, and since then about one thousand more have been added, making a very creditable and useful collection. There was a



DAVID ROLLINS LEACH.

social library of several hundred volumes, kept first at the store of William Anderson, in 1830, and transferred in 1834 to the house of Robert Mack. A few years later the books were sold at auction and the proceeds divided among the stockholders. In 1858, forty residents of the town purchased a small library of about two hundred volumes, which were later donated to the Leach library.

OUR HOME JUBILEE.—A poem written by Lucinda J. Gregg and read by Rev. J. T. McCollom at the Londonderry celebration, 1869:

Let Nutfield today sound its merriest notes!
Let the hills and the vales catch the strain as it floats!
Ring out the loud echoes from mountain to sea,
And rejoice in the day of our glad Jubilee!

From the East, from the North, from the prairies afar,
From the Pine Tree domains to the southern Lone Star,
We wanderers come to the cherished home-fold,
To unite in one song for the bright days of old.

A song for the true, and a song for the brave,
Who came from afar o'er the easterly wave;
One song for the lake on whose beautiful shore,
Their wanderings ended, they worshipped of yore.

Today we will sing of the brown homes they made,
Where earnest hands toiled, and where loving hearts prayed;
And the home for the Sabbath, just over the way,
The sacred old church, that's one hundred today.

In our jubilant song comes a sadder refrain;—
For the forms of the fathers we see not again.
In their green-covered houses on yonder white hill,
With the marble doors locked, they are sleeping so still!

In that glorious day when the sleepers arise,
When together we go to our home in the skies,
It is then we shall know — but, oh! never till then —
How much we all owe to these brave, faithful men.

Adown the long years comes a noble array:
Ah! many are found on Fame's roll-call today.
From these valleys and hills has an army of worth,
Of talent and trust, gone to bless the wide earth.

Of those left at home, there is many a name,
All heroic, all noble, unspoken by Fame:—
One sigh for the dead,— for the living, one song!
God bless the loved home-land that claims all the throng!

Then hail to old Derry! its lake and its lea,
Its beautiful stream winding down to the sea,
Its wondrous old trees with the evergreen crest,
Its fine, fertile fields, sloping green to the west!

All hail to old Nutfield! whose broader expanse
Our forefathers claimed as the years did advance;
We always shall love thee, wherever we roam,
And breathe out a prayer for our earliest home.

But Time's speeding onward: how soon in its flight
Will it bear us afar and away out of sight!
How few, on another centennial day,
Will return and talk over the years sped away!

But we hope, oh! we hope, when our earth-day is done,
When our tent 's taken down at life's last setting sun,
On the Plains all immortal, with glory untold,
We shall sing of the days that can never grow old.

HON. CYRUS A. SULLOWAY.

HON. CYRUS A. SULLOWAY, son of Greeley and Betsey L. Sulloway, was born in Grafton, June 8, 1839. His youth was spent upon his father's farm, and his opportunities for acquiring a liberal education were of that restricted character common to New Hampshire farmer boys of that period. By his enterprise and zeal, however, he succeeded in supplementing his district school education by an academic course at Colby Academy in New London. In 1861 he began the study of law with Pike & Barnard of Franklin, the senior member of which firm died while holding the office of United States senator, and the junior that of attorney-general of the state. Mr. Sulloway was admitted to the bar at Plymouth in November, 1863, and soon thereafter removed to Manchester and entered into copartnership with Samuel D. Lord, under the firm name of Lord & Sulloway. This business copartnership continued for ten years and was eminently successful, securing a wide clientage and a lucrative practice. Upon its dissolution Mr. Sulloway associated with himself Mr. E. M. Topliff, under the firm name of Sulloway & Topliff. The practice of this firm has been very extensive, and among the largest in the state. From 1873 to 1878 Mr. Sulloway was deputy collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the legislature in 1872, '73, '79, '91, and '93, serving as chairman of the committee on elections during his first term and twice subsequently as chairman of the judiciary committee. Upon his first entry into legislative life he at once took commanding position as leader, which position he maintained with consummate ability during his entire career of legislative experience. His conspicuous service in this capacity gave him wide fame and great popularity throughout the state. Always an active partisan in whatever he espoused, he entered into the heated controversies that agitated the legislature during his membership, with zeal and enthusiasm and always as the central figure of the most excited controversy. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Sulloway received the unanimous Republican nomination for congress in the first district, and at once entered upon the canvass with his characteristic ardor and impetuosity, and the result was his triumphant election by more than 6000 plurality. This was the first test of his personal and political popularity before so large a constituency, embracing one half of the state, and the outcome justified the high expectations which his friends have long entertained as to his strong hold upon the favor and good will of the people of the state. As a lawyer, and especially as a jury advocate, Mr. Sulloway has achieved a most pronounced success, and his future prospects, both political and professional,

HON. CYRUS A. SULLOWAY.

ought to satisfy the most exacting ambition. Mr. Sulloway was married May 31, 1864, to Helen M., daughter of Jonathan W. and Theodorah D. Fifield of Franklin. One daughter, Belle H., was born July 31, 1868. Mrs. Sulloway having deceased July 20, 1892, Mr. Sulloway, on May 31, 1894, married Miss Martha J. Webster of Haverhill, Mass.

WORLDLY WISDOM and practical sagacity were prominent traits in the character of the Scotch Irishmen who settled Nutfield. Dealers in mythical corner lots and nebulous western real estate and confidence men of every species would have earned but a precarious livelihood among those alert, long-headed men. The advice of one of the elders to a young man who was about journeying into a new country is worthy to go with the celebrated counsels of Polonius to Laertes. The young man was to carry considerable silver money, and the elder said to him: "When ye come into a strange hoose, don't set doun your saddle-bags as if there was eggs in 'em, nor yet fling them doun so as to chink the coin; but put them doun indifferently, in a corner where you can see 'em, but never look at 'em."

COMMUNION SEASONS in the early days of the Nutfield settlement were held only twice a year and were occasions of great importance to the church. In 1734 Mr. Thompson had seven hundred communicants present at one season, the number including members of the church residing in other settlements and members of other churches. Communion seasons were preceded by preaching on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Thursday was observed with great strictness as a sacramental fast-day, and any violation of it was a serious matter. One church member was disciplined for spreading out hay to dry on a Thursday. The Monday following communion was a day of thanksgiving. These extra services gave rise to much preaching, requiring the aid of other ministers. Communicants from several churches, with their ministers and elders, often united in the sacrament on the Sabbath. Small pieces of metal called tokens, stamped with the initials of the churches, were distributed to prevent intruders. Long, narrow tables were spread in the aisles, and sometimes three or four sittings, arranged according to age, would be necessary, protracting the services until sunset. These seasons were often attended with many conversions.

WILLIAM PARKER CLARK, son of Deacon William Danforth and Almira Elizabeth (Dodge) Clark, was born in Derry, April 30, 1845. He was educated in the public and in select schools in the adjoining town of Auburn, afterward taking a commercial course at Comers' College in Boston. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Clark went to Nashua, and worked on a farm the three following summers for Mr. George McQuesten, who took a kindly and salutary interest in his welfare, and whose influence upon him was as good as that of a parent. In October, 1865, he entered the service of Holt & McQuesten, flour and grain dealers, in the Laton building, Railroad square, and by constant attention to business he gained the confidence of his employers and became a member of the firm. In later years the business was transferred to the store under the First Baptist Church, Main street, where it is still carried on under the firm name of McQuesten & Co., the firm consisting of Ezra P. Howard, William P. Clark, and Joshua W. Hunt. In 1868 Mr. Clark married Miss Elizabeth S. Davis of Dover, N. H. Three daughters have been added to the family: Lillian, Vennie Ethel, and Evangelyn May Clark. Mr. Clark has always taken a deep interest in political affairs, being a Republican. He is also an active member of the First Congregational Church.

WILLIAM PARKER CLARK.

DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER.

RT. REV. DENIS M. BRADLEY, first Catholic bishop of Manchester, was born in Ireland Feb 25, 1846. When he was eight years of age his mother came to America and with her five children settled in Manchester. After attending the Catholic schools of the town, the boy was sent to the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, and upon graduating from that institution he entered upon the study of theology in St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy, N. Y., and was there ordained to the priesthood June 3, 1871, by Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid of Rochester. Manchester at that time belonged to the diocese of Portland, and Bishop Bacon appointed the young priest to the cathedral in the latter city, where he remained during the lifetime of that prelate, serving during the last two years as rector of the cathedral and chancellor of the diocese. He continued to discharge the same duties under Bishop Healey until June 16, 1880, when he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Manchester. Upon the erection of the state of New Hampshire into a separate diocese in 1884, Father Bradley was recommended for the new see by the bishops of New England on account of his zeal and services in parochial duties and his experience in diocesan affairs, gained in Portland. He was accordingly appointed by Pope Leo XIII and consecrated June 11, 1884. Under his wise administration the cause of Catholicity has prospered wonderfully in New Hampshire. He combines the rare qualities of leadership with great executive ability and personal traits that have endeared him to hosts of non-Catholics, and he has thus been able to allay much of the prejudice that has always existed in New Hampshire against his religion. The first Catholic church in the state was built in 1823 by Rev. Virgil H. Barber, a convert. Ten years later another church was erected at Dover, and for twenty years these were the only Catholic churches in New Hampshire. In 1847 Rev. John B. Daly, a Franciscan father, began a church in Manchester. The Sisters of Mercy, the first religious community established in New Hampshire, came to Manchester under Mother Francis Warde, at the request of Rev. Wm. McDonald, in 1860. At the time of Bishop Bradley's consecration in St. Joseph's Church, which is now his cathedral, there were thirty-seven churches and chapels in the state, and thirty-eight priests. The Catholic population of New Hampshire was about 50,000, and there were 3,500 pupils in the Catholic schools. In the eleven years of Bishop Bradley's administration the number of Catholics in the state has increased to nearly 90,000, and there are about 10,000 pupils in the Catholic schools. The diocese contains thirty-two parochial schools for boys and the same number for girls; there are five high schools for boys, six academies for young ladies, one college and five orphan asylums. The other Catholic institutions in the state include six convents of brothers, twenty convents of sisters, three hospitals, four

RT. REV. DENIS M. BRADLEY.

homes for aged women and three homes for working girls. There are eighty Catholic priests in the state, fifty churches with resident priests, seventeen missions connected with the church, two new

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, MANCHESTER.

churches building, seventeen chapels and twenty-seven stations. It is doubtful if any other religious denomination can show such a rapid growth within so short a time.

GEORGE EDWARD SEAVEY, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Coburn) Seavey, was born in Pelham June 20, 1839, and from his earliest years has been engaged in the operation of sawmills and cider presses. He parents had not the means of giving him any educational advantages, but he early learned by experience the principles of business and the value of money, purchasing his first jackknife with money earned in saving the wages of an assistant about the mills. In the spring of 1852 he moved with his parents to Windham and operated a sawmill and cider press for thirteen years. The mill was on the turnpike near a place of historic interest known as the Bessells Camp. In the winter of 1865 Mr. Seavey, in partnership with John S. Brown and Nathaniel H. Clark, erected a steam sawmill at Windham Junction, the first sawmill operated by steam in the town. The addition of cider presses and tanks completed the foundation of an industry for Windham that has brought prosperity to the partners and materially enhanced the value of real estate in the vicinity and continues to encourage increase of population. Ordinarily from six to eight

GEORGE EDWARD SEAVEY.

men are employed in the mill yard, but at times the number is greatly increased. In the winter of 1893-94 fifty horses were required for the transportation of lumber; at present twenty-four are in constant use. The chief articles of manufacture

are unplaned box boards, the amount of lumber converted into boards averaging one million feet annually for the last ten years. In the cider making season two hydraulic presses with a capacity of three hundred barrels in ten hours are used, and one of the tanks contains one hundred and fifty and the other seventy-five barrels. About 95 per cent of the cider is sold to be manufactured into vinegar. Over four thousand barrels of cider are annually made at this mill in Windham, and a single vinegar firm has received $100,000 worth of cider from this mill in the past twenty years.

Mr. Seavey was married Nov. 10, 1868, to Mary Ballou, daughter of Edward and Isabella (McGregor) Ballou of Derry, who was born Feb. 7, 1842. Her ancestry is traced back through successive generations of the MacGregors to the first settlers of Londonderry, and the traditions of the family extend to the old country, from which in 1719 these pioneers received letters of intelligence from their relatives in Armagh and Antrim, Ireland. Mr. Seavey was selectman of Windham from 1879 to 1881 inclusive. In 1882 he represented his town in the State Legislature, and he has also served as supervisor for six years, having been re-elected for the fourth term.

SINCERITY was a striking characteristic of the men who settled Nutfield. They were called obstinate sometimes, and it was a Scotchman himself who said: "It behooves a Scotchman to be right; for if he be wrong, he be forever and eternally wrong." An anecdote is related of one of the descendants of the Nutfield Scotchmen which breathes the spirit of the first generation. He had been elected to the General Court from Londonderry, and at the close of the session the friends of the presiding officer had prepared the usual complimentary resolution for him. The Londonderry member, it was well known, differed from that official in politics and religion, and even had doubts of his honesty. His friends, therefore, dreading to encounter the public opposition of the outspoken "gentleman from Londonderry," thought it prudent to show him the resolution in private, before it was offered. It was in the ordinary form, to present "the thanks of the assembly to the presiding officer for the dignity, ability, and integrity

GEORGE E. SEAVEY'S RESIDENCE.

with which he had discharged his duties." The member from Londonderry perused the paper deliberately, and then remarked: "There is but one word in the resolution that I object to; just strike out the little word *integrity*, and I will vote for the rest cheerfully." It was thought best to expunge the obnoxious word, and so the resolution stands recorded to this day.

WILLIAM G. BAKER, son of John and Lucy (Gay) Baker, was born on the English Range, Derry, June 9, 1845. He is a descendant of Robert Baker, who came from England early in the settlement of this country and settled in Beverly, Mass. He received a common school

WILLIAM G. BAKER.

education and after a few terms at Pinkerton Academy completed his education by a course in a commercial college. When a young man he went to Boston, where he engaged in active business, and for over twenty years carried on a successful business in upholstery and interior decorations on Bromfield street. For the past few years he has been in the real estate business. He represented Ward 23, Boston (West Roxbury District), in the Legislature for two years, serving with much ability, and acting as clerk of the insurance committee, clerk of the committee on public service, and as chairman of the committee on federal relations. His name has been often mentioned as candidate for state senator and also for alderman of the city, but on account of business interests he has refused to continue in political life. He is prominently identified with fraternal beneficiary societies, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and others. For about twenty years he has lived in that part of Ward 23, Boston, known as Egleston Square. He has three children: William W., Alice M., and Florence H. The son, William W., is now in Harvard College.

THE BEAR AND THE SAWMILL.—There is an anecdote in connection with the two James Wilsons and the second sawmill located upon the upper course of the Aiken brook, which may seem somewhat apocryphal, but is nevertheless well vouched for. The Wilsons were accustomed to carry their dinners to the mill and eat while sawing through a long log. One day they placed a long log on the carriage, set the saw in motion and sat down on the log with the dinner pail between them. Thus eating their dinner and moving from time to time in advance of the saw until it had passed the middle, they changed their places behind it, still riding on the moving carriage. Suddenly a bear appeared upon the scene, and the men, having no firearms, hastily climbed over the low braces of the roof into safe places upon the tie beams. The bear came straight into the mill, climbed upon the log where the men had been sitting, and began eating the remnants of the dinner, with his back to the saw. Presently the saw worked along the log until it nipped the short tip of the bear's tail. He gave an angry snarl and hitched himself along a few inches, so intent upon his feast that he scarcely minded the incident. A moment later the saw came up to him again, this time catching and tearing a gash in his back instead

of his tail. In great rage the bear turned around with his mouth wide extended and both forepaws ready to strike an enemy. Seeing the moving saw and associating it with the cause of his pain and misfortune, he attempted to bite it and at the same time clasped it with his powerful paws. The result was such a deep cut in his forehead that he rolled off on the floor and died in a few minutes.

REV. ORRIN G. BAKER, youngest son of John and Lucy (Gay) Baker, was born on the English Range, Derry, Dec. 23, 1847. Having fitted for college at Pinkerton Academy, he graduated from Dartmouth in 1874, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1877. He taught school

REV. ORRIN G. BAKER.

a number of terms during his course of study. After graduating from the Seminary, he was ordained and installed over the Congregational Church at Jamaica, Vt., where he remained nearly eight years and a half. He was then pastor two years at East Fairfield, Vt., and six years at West Charlestown, Vt., and has just accepted a call to Ferrisburgh, Vt. He has been very successful in all the varieties of church work, especially in reaching and helping young people. He has always been interested in education, at times as superintendent of schools, and always ready to help in every work for the welfare of the community and town. Both as a man and for his work, he has been respected and loved by the people. He married Alida M., daughter of Harrison G. and Eliza (Hall) Barnes of Walpole, N. H. They have six children: Harrison Barnes, John William, Eliza Lucinda, Paul Gay, Stella Kellogg, and Edward Edmunds.

A FEW RECORDS OF THE PROVINCE touching the early settlers of Londonderry are given below. The first bears date June 26, 1718, and is an order of the Governor and Council:

1. Whereas there are sundry familys *of credit and reputation* late arrived in this Government from Ireland, most of them being farmers, and disposed either to buy or rent lands, if to be had at reasonable terms w^th^in this Province,

Ordered, That publick notice be given throughout the Province, thereof, that any p'sons inclined either to lett or sell land, may have an opportunity so to do.

RICHARD WALDRON, *Cler. Con.*

SCHOOLS.

2. December 23 1727. In the House of Representatives.

Ordered, Upon the motion of James McKeen, Esq., and considering the Infancy of the Town of London Derry, Provided they keep two Schools for writing and reading in said Town, that they be exempted from the Penaltys in the Laws of this Province relating to Grammar Schools, for one year now next ensuing, and to commence from their annual meeting in March next, and all courts that have authority in that affair are to take notice of this order and conform according to it.

JAMES JEFFRY, *Cler. Assm.*

In towns of one hundred families, the penalty for not maintaining a grammar school in which Latin was taught was £20 for six months' neglect.

The reason that Mr. McKeen assigned for this motion was, that "the charge of the Grammar School will maintain *two* other Schools for reading and writing, which is much more beneficial to them; few, if any of them, being able to give their children Grammar learning."

LINEN MANUFACTURES.

3. In the House of Representatives, May 7th, 1731.

Whereas there are great frauds and deceit practiced by persons travelling in this Province by selling of Foreign Linnens under pretence they were made at Londonderry, in this Province,

which tends to the Damage of those who really make and sell the Linen in Londonderry, &c., for prevention of which and for encouraging the manufacturing Linen in said Town,

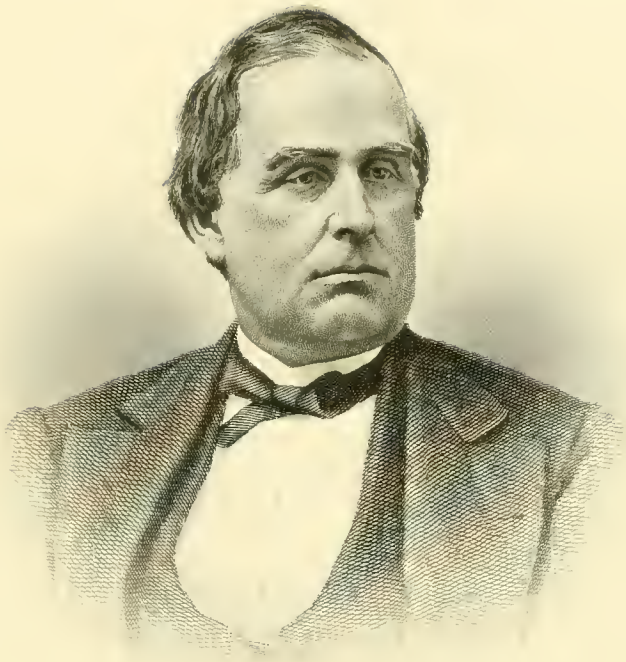
Voted, That an Act be drawn up authorizing the said Town to make choice of a suitable person to seal all such linen as shall be made in the said Town, and to have a Seal with the name of the Town engraved on it, and authority to such sealer (if suspect 'twas not made in the Town) to administer an oath to the persons that bring linen to be sealed, that it was *bona fide* made in said town.

HENRY GOODWIN, the second son of Josiah Goodwin, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work, was born in Londonderry, N. H., March 30, 1835. Until twenty-four years

HENRY GOODWIN.

of age he remained with his parents on the farm. In 1859, after having served for a time on the school committee and having had some experience as a school teacher, he went to Boston and engaged in the newspaper business as a carrier. He followed this occupation for eight years successfully, when he sold his interest and formed a partnership which eventuated in the establishment of the Crawford House, Boston, where he has continuously served his patrons for nearly thirty years. In 1889 George H. Rimbach became a partner with Mr. Goodwin, and the firm has continued as Goodwin & Rimbach. In 1860 he married Mary A. Moar of Londonderry, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William House, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Their silver wedding was appropriately celebrated May 17, 1885. Arthur Worthington, their only child, was born in 1865 and died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the First Congregational Church, Charlestown. He fully appreciates the advantages of a godly ancestry, the inheritance of a strong constitution, and the possible blessings which in after years may come to one who has toiled in the woods during the rigorous winter months, and in the rocky soil of Rockingham the rest of the year, which yields such a reluctant recompense for the seed and service of the tiller. He has still a fondness for the home of his childhood and a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of his native state and the goodly town of Londonderry.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES have been very infrequent in the healthful regions settled by the men of Nutfield. Only twice have serious epidemics raged. The first time was in 1753, when a malady much resembling the yellow fever of later years carried off many of the inhabitants, including some of the principal citizens. In 1812 the spotted fever caused many deaths in the community. Alexander Anderson, who lived in the West Parish, lost three children, David Anderson four, Robert Taylor four, and William Thompson two. The sickness was so general that the physicians were unable to attend to all the cases, and doctors from abroad were employed by the town. Bleeding was the principal means of cure resorted to, and Christopher Thom, Abraham Morrison, and Joseph Gregg went from house to house with lancets. Many patients recovered in spite of the bleeding.



T. M. Pinkerton.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE HILL GRAVEYARD, LONDONDERRY.

A RECENT visit to this ancient burial ground resulted in deciphering the inscriptions on all the monuments now remaining visible, and for the benefit of posterity an alphabetical arrangement of the names of the dead is herewith presented, with the dates of decease and ages so far as given. Many more stones without inscriptions are firmly fixed at the heads of graves whose inmates are only to be conjectured by the surrounding memorials. Several hundred bodies have been interred, a small portion of these have been removed to other places of burial, and probably the removal of more is anticipated, as the memory of the worthy dead is being revived in more conspicuous and abiding entablatures by the present generation.

HOME OF MRS. MARY J. TENNEY, GEN. STARK'S GRANDDAUGHTER.
Situated near the Hill Graveyard, Londonderry.— Winter scene.

AIKEN, Martha (dau of William Aiken) died May 4, 1749, aged 14 yrs; William died Oct 16, 1745, aged 54 yrs.

ALEXANDER, Agnes (dau of William and Elizabeth Alexander) died Jan 10, 1771, aged 15 mos; Agnes (wife of John Alexander) died Sept 4, 1769, aged 71 yrs; John died Feb 14, 1771, aged 92 yrs; John (son of William and Elizabeth Alexander) died May 3, 1784, aged 10 yrs 5 mos 5 dys.

ANDERSON, Janet (wife of Robert Anderson) died Nov 15, 1777, aged 54 yrs.

BELL, Elizabeth (wife of John Bell) died Aug 30, 1771, aged 82 yrs; Ebenezer (son of John and Mary Ann Bell) died July 22, 1805, aged 20 yrs; James (son of John and Mary Ann Bell) died March 31, 1787, aged 19 yrs 5 mos 21 dys; Jane (dau of John and Mary Ann Bell) died Aug 11, 1785, aged 13 yrs 3 mos 8 dys; Jean (wife of Joseph Bell) died Nov 22, 1777, aged 82 yrs; John died July 8, 1743, aged 64 yrs; Joseph died Oct 14, 1779, aged 83 yrs.

BOYD, Alice (wife of William Boyd) died Nov 25, 1790, aged 60 yrs; John (son of William Boyd) died Dec 28, 1764, aged 15 yrs; Letice (dau of William and Alice Boyd) died Aug 14, 1772, aged 15 yrs; Robert (son of William and Alice Boyd) died Jan 9, 1777, aged 22 yrs; William died Nov 24, 1785, aged 70 yrs 3 mos.

CAMPBELL, Jannet (wife of Henry Campbell) died Sept 28, 1778, aged 46 yrs.

CLARK, Eleanor (a child), no dates; Esther (a child), no dates; Esther (a child), also no dates.

CRAIGE, Jean (a child); John died Oct 2, 1758, aged 61 yrs; Mary (dau of John Craige) died Nov 25, 1760, aged 4 yrs; Mary (wife of John Craige) died April 27, 1753, aged 92 yrs; Samuel (a child).

DICKEY, Elias died Feb 27, 1755, aged 57 yrs; Elizabeth (Mrs) died Sept 21, 1748, aged 70 years; Joseph died Nov 26, 1745, aged 9 yrs; Martha (wife of Samuel Dickey) died Oct 15, 1775, aged 72 yrs; Martha died aged 3 mos; Mary died aged 3 weeks; Sarah died aged 21 mos; William died Oct 9, 1743, aged 60 yrs.

DUNCAN, Hannah (wife of John Duncan) died Jan 5, 1789, aged 50 yrs; John died Nov 15, 1799, aged 70 yrs; Letitia (wife of Deacon George Duncan) died May 5, 1767, aged 52 yrs; Naomi (wife of William Duncan) died Sept 1, 1807, aged 88 yrs; Robert (son of John Duncan) died Feb 10, 1759, aged 26 yrs 4 mos; Samuel (son of Deacon George and Letitia Duncan) died Nov 5, 1753, aged 2 yrs; William (son of Capt William and Naomi Duncan) died March 29, 1793, aged 55 yrs; William died Feb 22, 1795, aged 82 yrs 6 mos; William died Oct 23, 1764, aged 20 yrs.

ELA, Sarah (dau of David and Hannah Ela) died Sept 29, 1778, aged 17 mos 22 dys.

FINLAY, Jenet (wife of Joseph Finlay) died Dec 23, 1768, aged 57 yrs.

FISHER, Agnes (wife of Samuel Fisher) died March 12, 1755, aged 27 yrs; Elder Samuel died April 10, 1806, aged 84 yrs; Sarah (wife of Elder Samuel Fisher) died Feb 3, 1813, aged 89 yrs; William (son of Elder Samuel Fisher) died Oct 25, 1775, aged 14 yrs.

HOG, John died Aug 13, 1755, aged 23 yrs; Thomas died Jan 8, 1748, aged 42 yrs

HOGG, Mary (wife of Thomas Hogg) died May 1, 1790, aged 24 years.

MACK, John died April 12, 1753, aged 55 yrs.

MCALLESTER, William died March 10, 1755, aged 55 yrs.

MCCLEARY, Capt David (son of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died at Bennington Aug 16, 1777, aged 31 yrs; Elizabeth (dau of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died Oct 15, 1782, aged 30 yrs; John (son of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died Sept 3, 1751, aged 3 yrs; Mary (dau of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died April 7, 1778, aged 21 yrs; Thomas died Oct 5, 1787, aged 81 yrs.

McClenche, Elizabeth (dau of John and Martha) died Nov 12, 1788, aged 20 yrs; John died Mareh 24, 1820, aged 76 yrs; Martha (dau of John and Martha McClenche) died May 20, 1787, aged 20 yrs; Martha (wife of John McClenche) died July 27, 1801, aged 69 yrs.

McColom, Alexander died July 4, 1781, aged 79 yrs; Archibald died April 10, 1761, aged 23 yrs; Janet (wife of Alexander McColom) died Oct 11, 1773, aged 69 yrs; Jannet, died Aug 27, 1744, aged 12 yrs; Martha (wife of Lieut Robert McColom) died Sept 15, 1822, aged 74 yrs; Lieut Robert died June 13, 1702, aged 56 yrs; William died Sept 17, 1794, aged 23 yrs.

McGregor, Alexander, died June 27, 1804, aged 37 yrs; John P. died Sept 27, 1819, aged 22 yrs; Mary (wife of Alexander McGregor) died May 24, 1799, aged 31 yrs.

Messer, Cyrus died April 2, 1837, aged 65 yrs; Mary (wife of Cyrus Messer) died June 18, 1866, aged 92 yrs 9 mos; Moses W. died March 10, 1814, aged 18 yrs.

Mitchell, Watt (son of Francis and Margaret Mitchell) died Sept 24, 1775, aged 10 mos.

Moore, Elizabeth (dau of Capt William and Martha Moore) died March 6, 1775, aged 3 weeks; Sibbil (dau of Capt William and Martha Moore) died Aug 15, 1776, aged 9 mos; Hugh (son of Capt William and Martha Moore) died Mareh 16, 1775, aged 6 yrs.

Oughterson, James died March 3, 1761, aged 64 yrs.

Patterson, Elizabeth (wife of Peter Patterson) died June 22, 1786, aged 23 yrs.

Pinkerton, Elizabeth (dau of Major John and Rachel Pinkerton) died March 18, 1789, aged 17 yrs 6 mos 17 dys; David died March 8, 1808, aged 75 yrs; John (son of Major John and Rachel Pinkerton) died June 4, 1795, aged 17 yrs 7 mos 22 dys; John died Feb 10, 1780, aged 80 yrs; Major John died May 1, 1816, aged 81 yrs; Mary (wife of Major John Pinkerton) died Feb 19, 1844, aged 94 yrs; Rachel (wife of Major John Pinkerton) died Sept 13, 1781, aged 36 yrs 3 mos 2 dys; Rachel (dau of John and Mary Pinkerton) died Nov 17, 1796, aged 47 yrs; Mary (dau of John and Mary Pinkerton) died Sept 23, 1807, aged 67 yrs; Samuel (son of John and Mary Pinkerton) died March 16, 1780, aged 34 yrs; Mary (wife of John Pinkerton) died Sept 10, 1754, aged 44 yrs; Naomi (dau of Major John and Rachel Pinkerton) died May 4, 1790, aged 20 yrs 3 mos 22 dys.

Scobey, Martha, died Oct 6, 1754, aged 30 yrs; Matthew died July 2, 1764, aged 31 yrs; Samuel died Jan 20, 1737, aged 3 yrs.

Smith, Jane (wife of John Smith and dau of Thomas and Elizabeth McCleary) died March 5, 1779, aged 29 yrs.

Taggart, James (son of James and Jean Taggart) died May 25, 1752, aged 8 yrs; Jean (wife of James Taggart) died Mareh 6, 1770, aged 60 yrs; Sarah, a child; Rose (wife of Niel Taggart) died June 15, 1748, aged 48 yrs.

Thompson, Molly (dau of John and Martha Thompson) died June 9, 1778, aged 2 yrs; Sarah (dau of Robert and Margaret Thompson) died Nov 18, 1776, aged 1 yr.

Wallace, Ann (a child) no dates; Barbara (wife of Thomas Wallace) died Sept 2, 1771, aged 95 yrs; Annas (wife of John Wallace) died Jan 6, 1761, aged 63 yrs; Ann died Aug 23, 1733, aged 20 yrs; James died Oct 30, 1791, aged 80 yrs; James (a child) no dates; Elizabeth (a child) no dates; Capt James died Dec 14, 1792, aged 71 yrs; John (son of James and Mary Wallace) died Nov 25, 1754, aged 10 dys; John (husband of Annas Wallace) died Mareh 29, 1777, aged 82 yrs; (The stone bears the legend that John and Annas Wallace were the first couple married in Londonderry, May 18, 1721.) Mary (dau of James and Mary Wallace) died Oct 10, 1760, aged 8 yrs; Naomi (wife of Capt Robert Wallace) died May 10, 1791, aged 80 yrs; Capt Robert Wallace died Oct 10, 1782, aged 73 yrs; Thomas (husband of Barbara Wallace) died Aug 22, 1754, aged 82 yrs; William, M. A. (son of Thomas and Barbara Wallace) died Mareh 27, 1733, aged 26 yrs (see cut on page 33); Thomas died May 7, 1789, aged 73 yrs; Thomas (son of John and Annas Wallace) died Sept 22, 1734, aged 4 yrs 1 mo 12 dys; Mrs Rebecca died Sept 22, 1804, aged 81 yrs; Thomas died Jan 26, 1790, aged 46 yrs; his wife died April 4, 1785, aged 31 yrs; Samuel died July 29, 1778, aged 41 yrs; William (a child) no dates.

Watts, Peggy (wife of Moses Watts) died May 3, 1795, aged 64 yrs.

Wiear, David (son of Adam and Margaret Wiear) died Feb 15, 1765, aged 25 yrs.

Wilson, Joseph; Rebecca (wife of Joseph Wilson) died May 25, 1770, aged 66 yrs.

Woodburn, David died Oct 9, 1823, aged 85 yrs; Margaret (wife of David Woodburn) died Oct 17, 1792, aged 39 yrs.

The complete inscription on the monument of Major John Pinkerton is appended as a tribute to the memory of his generosity and a reminder of the locality where his dust reposes:

In memory of John Pinkerton, Esq., who died May 1, 1816, aged 81 years. He was born in the county of Antrim, North of Ireland, and came with his parents when a child to this country. He was a man of strict integrity, active benevolence and exemplary piety. For many years he was a useful member and officer of the Church of Christ and a distinguished benefactor of the town. By prudence and industry he acquired an ample fortune which he chiefly devoted to objects of public utility. He was the principal founder of the Pinkerton Academy in Londonderry, and endowed each of the two religious societies in the place with a fund for the support of the Gospel Ministry.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

Also in memory of Mrs. Rachel, first wife of John Pinkerton, Esq., who died Sept. 13, 1781, aged 36 years.

Note.—The income of the Pinkerton fund given to the West Parish is to be appropriated to the sole purpose of supporting an orthodox Presbyterian minister of the Gospel in said parish agreeable to the constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

THE MAMMOTH ROAD, so named in derision by those who opposed its construction, was built in the summer of 1831, and at once became a popular route between Concord and Boston. Large numbers of passengers were carried by the three lines of daily stages that travelled over the road, and the other traffic was also heavy. Great quantities of country produce were taken to Lowell and Boston over the Mammoth road, and the highway continued to be thronged with vehicles until the opening of the Concord & Nashua railroad in 1838. In 1832, the year after the Mammoth road was built, President Jackson and his cabinet passed over it on their way from Boston to Concord, and dined at White's hotel in the northern part of Londonderry.

PINKERTON ACADEMY.

BY REV. E. G. PARSONS.

BEFORE the founding of Pinkerton Academy, as early as 1793, a "classical high" school had been maintained in the East Parish of Londonderry. (See page 221.) This was partly supported by the voluntary offerings of benevolent individuals, among whom was Major John Pinkerton. About the year 1814 it was suggested to him by Rev. Edward L. Parker that permanent provision be made for the support of the school, and out of this came the endowment and charter of Pinkerton Academy. Major Pinkerton donated in all $13,000 to the school, and his brother, Elder James Pinkerton, added $1,500. A portion of the income of this latter sum was applied to the principal annually until it was doubled, and the permanent funds became over $16,000. By careful management this sum was increased to $18,000, and in 1881 a munificent bequest was received from John Morrison Pinkerton of Boston, son of Elder James Pinkerton. The will of Mr. Pinkerton provided that the income of this fund should be expended, first, for the payment of certain annuities, and then for the erection and furnishing of a new and improved academy building, costing not more than $50,000; then $500 annually for ten years and longer at the discretion of the trustees for the purchase of books for a library, and the residue of the income for the support of the school. The will further provided that the funds should be used and managed in accordance with the intentions of the original founders.

The charter members of the board of trustees were Major John Pinkerton and Elder James Pinkerton, Rev. Edward L. Parker, Rev. William Morrison, John Burnham, Isaac Thom, John Porter, Alanson Tucker, and Dr. Robert Bartley. These nine men, in 1814, duly organized the corporation, electing James Pinkerton as president. Among the first acts of the trustees was a vote directing that tuition be collected of the pupils. It was required to be paid in advance, and was at first $2 a quarter, or $8 a year. This sum, together with $220 from the income of the funds, was appropriated as the compensation of the first preceptor, Samuel Burnham, for one year. Mr. Burnham resigned in 1818 and was followed by Justin B. Adams for one year. In 1818 the tuition was raised to $3 per quarter, and was afterward changed to $7 per term, three terms in a year, and is now $6 per term, or $18 a year. This tuition, merely nominal as compared with that of most other schools of similar grade, has for a long time had but little, if anything, to do with the direct support of the academy. It is used to pay for repairs and improvements, for which no other provision was made by the donors, the condition of the trust being such that any surplus income of the fund must, at the end of each year, be added to the principal and become a part thereof. Successive members of the board of trustees, chosen to fill vacancies as they occurred, have been as follows:

Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., James Thom, Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D., Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., George Farrar, M. D., Hon. William M. Richardson, LL. D., Rev. John H. Church, D. D., William Choate, Samuel Adams, Thornton Betton, Rev. Pliny B. Day, D. D., Rev. Jonathan Clement, D. D., Rev. Timothy G. Brainerd, Samuel H. Taylor, A. M., LL. D.,

John M. Pinkerton, A. M., Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D. D. (see page 37), Rev. E. G. Parsons, A. M., William Anderson, David H. Pinkerton, Rev. William House, A. M., Rev. Leonard S. Parker, D. D., Rev. James T. McCollom, D. D., Rev. Caleb E. Fisher, A. M., Rev. David Bremner, A. M., Rev. Benjamin F. Parsons, A. M., Rev. Robert W. Haskins, A. M., Rev. Charles Tenney, A. M., Rev. Charles Packard, Nathan B. Prescott, Willard G. Means, Rev. John P. Newell, A. M., Hon. Edward Spalding, M. D., LL. D., Hon. John W. Noyes, George L. Clarke, John C. Chase. Rev. E. G. Parsons has been president of the board since 1881. (See page 25.)

At first the school received only boys. After a year or two, when the room in the academy had been completed for that purpose, it was enlarged by the addition of a female department, and Miss Sarah Fitts, who afterward became the wife of Col. Samuel Adams, was appointed its first preceptress. This department of the school was discontinued in 1821. In 1853 Pinkerton Academy was again opened to girls, and they have since formed a good half of its members. The school began its sessions in 1814, in the new building which had been erected for it by a general subscription of the people, especially of the western part of the town of Londonderry, on land contributed by William Choate and Peter Paterson. The site was that of the new building of today, and where the main building must always stand, "within two rods of John Porter's land." That old building, which has still its place of honor in the immediate vicinity, has by no means outlived its usefulness, and may yet in good time have a further important relation to the work of the school.

The most noted feature of the history of the academy in the distant past is the administration of Abel F. Hildreth, A. M., as its preceptor from 1819 to 1846. (See page 26.) With the valuable assistance of able young men, many of whom afterward became distinguished in other walks of life, the academy attained a wide reputation for its general thorough instruction and as a fitting school for college. Mr. Hildreth was succeeded in 1846 by Caleb Emery, and in 1848 Rev. Elihu T. Rowe became preceptor, followed in 1850 by Marshall Henshaw, A. M., who resigned in 1853 to take the preceptorship of Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass. He was afterward for some years a professor in Rutgers College, New Jersey, and was honored with the degree of LL. D. Following Mr. Henshaw were John W. Ray, and, in 1857, Henry L. Boltwood. Mr. Ray was subsequently ordained to the ministry and settled in Minnesota. Mr. Boltwood held his position here until 1861, when he was called elsewhere. He has since had a long and honorable connection with the schools in Evanston, Ill. The first term of 1862 enjoyed the services of Albert Currier, at that time a student in Andover Seminary. Dr. Currier became prominent as pastor of a Congregational church in Lynn, Mass., and has been for many years a professor in the theological seminary at Oberlin, O. John Young Stanton, the next preceptor, was remarkable for the thorough character of his work. He left in 1864 to accept a professorship in Bates College, Maine. At the centenary of Bowdoin College, in 1894, it conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Hon. John P. Newell succeeded Mr. Young as principal, resigning in 1866. He had been principal of the high school and superintendent of schools in Manchester, and his fellow citizens had also placed him in the mayor's chair. His work in Pinkerton Academy was no less marked and useful than in the neighboring city. He was afterward ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Litchfield, and for several years has been a member of the board of trustees. At the beginning of the school year in 1866, Marshman W. Hazen came to the academy as its principal from his graduation at Dartmouth College. He proved a wise and able administrator and instructor, and at the end of three years accepted a more lucrative educational position in Massachusetts. At present he is managing a prosperous business enterprise in New York city. Following Mr. Hazen, Rev. E. G. Parsons, A. M., was principal for three years, when he resigned to accept a similar position at Dummer Academy, where he remained ten years, and then returned to his home in Derry. Succeeding Mr. Parsons, George T. Tuttle was principal two terms, Homer P. Lewis two terms, and Edward A. Greeley one term. In 1876 Edmund R. Angell was chosen principal. He resigned in 1885, and has since rendered valuable service to the public by his scientific acquirements, and in official duties to which he has been

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

PINKERTON ACADEMY.

DERRY, FALL TERM, 1827.

Trustees.

Hon. WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON, *President.*
Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH, D. D.
Rev. EDWARD L. PARKER.
JOHN PORTER, Esq.
ALANSON TUCKER, Esq.
JAMES THOM, Esq.
GEORGE FARRAR, M. D.
WILLIAM CHOATE, Esq.

A. F. HILDRETH, A. M. PRECEPTOR.
WM. APPLETON, A. B. ASSISTANT.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	LODGINGS.
Chesmore	Derry	Capt. Aiken's.
Boutwell Benjamin J.	Londonderry	Maj. Patterson's.
Boyce Giles	Londonderry	Capt. Aiken's.
Boynton Edward P.	Amherst	Preceptor's.
Bradford Williams S.	New-Boston	Mr Pinkerton's
Bradford Ephraim	do.	do.
Brown John N.	Derry	Mr Brown's
Chase Stephen	Chester	Capt. Aiken's
Choate James	Derry	Mr Choate's.
Clark John L.	Pleasantstown	Preceptor's.
Cochrane Jonathan	New-Boston	Capt. Aiken's.
Cogswell William	Derry	Mr Cogswell's
Coombs John	New-Boston	Mr Pinkerton's.
Cushing Charles S.	Derry	C. L. Adams.
Dennis Washington	Reading, Mr.	Maj. Patterson's.
Farley Benjamin M.	Hollis	Col. Adams'.
Farrar John P.	Derry	Dr Farrar's.
Fisher Samuel	Londonderry	Den. Fisher's.
French Henry F.	Chester	Maj. Patterson's.
Gage Tenny K.	Londonderry	Mr Gage's.
Gordon Samuel A.	Belfast, Me.	Preceptor's.
Gregg Joseph	Derry	Mr Gregg's.
Gregg Joseph A.	do.	Esq. Gregg's.
Hall Rufus	Chester	Capt. Aiken's
Hennessy Adam	Newton, Ms.	Mr Pinkerton's
Huntoman Israel	Derry	Mr Ayer's.
Humphrey Henry B.	do.	Den. Humphrey's.
Humphrey John P.	do.	do.
Kent Frederic H.	Chester	Preceptor's.
Little George W.	Hampstead	Mr Ayer's.
Means James	Amherst	Preceptor's.
Means William G	do.	do.
Mellen Asa	New-Boston	Capt. Aiken's.
Melvin Thomas J.	Chester	Mr Melvin's
Moore James	do.	Mr Pinkerton's.
Nesmith Thomas	Derry	Esq. Nesmith's.
Oliphant David S.	Beverley, Ms.	Preceptor's.
Oliver Nathan W.	Pelham	Mr Butrick's.
Parker Granville	Chelmsford, Ms.	Mr Kerr's.
Parker Haywood B	Francestown	Preceptor's.
Parker James A.	Derry	Dea. Parker's.
Parker Charles E.	Amherst	Preceptor's.
Parker Edward P.	Derry	Rev. Mr Parker's.
Patterson Robert W.	do.	Maj. Patterson's.
Pilsbury Enoch	do.	Mr Pilsbury's.
Pinkerton David H.	do.	Dea. Pinkerton's.
Pinkerton John M.	do.	do.
Porter John, Jr.	do.	Esq. Porter's.
Pratt Nathan P.	Reading, Ms.	Mr Pinkerton's.
Pratt David P.	do.	Preceptor's.
Pratt Henry M.	do.	do.
Proctor William	Derry	Capt. Proctor's
Read Abel H.	do.	Mrs Read's.
Ray Winthrop C.	Boston, Ms.	Preceptor's.
Redfield Charles	Derry	Capt. Redfield's
Redfield William	do.	Mrs Redfield's.
Searle Daniel Jr	Temple	Maj. Patterson's.
Spalding Edward	Jaffrey	Preceptor's.
Sweetser Amos	Reading, Ms.	Maj. Patterson's.
Taylor Samuel H.	Derry	do.
Thom James	do.	Esq. Thom's.
Thom George	do.	do.
Tucker Alanson	do.	Esq. Tucker's.
Tucker William	do.	do.
Wakefield Horace P.	Reading, Ms	Mr Pinkerton's.
Webster Joseph	Chester	Capt. Aiken's.
White Nelson	Londonderry	do
White William	Belfast, Me	Preceptor's.
Wilson James	Amherst	do
Woods Noah	Hollis	Capt. Aiken's.

TOTAL—70

STATESMAN OFFICE—A. McFARLAND, PRINTER.

appointed by his fellow citizens. In 1885 George W. Bingham, A. M., the present incumbent, entered upon his able and useful service as principal of the academy.

The school, almost from the beginning, has required one or more assistants. The male assistant teachers, and the colleges from which they graduated or obtained their degrees, together with the dates of their service at the academy, are as follows:

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL. D. (Harvard), 1817; Rev. Daniel Fitz (Dartmouth), 1818; Jarvis Gregg, A. M. (Dartmouth), 1826; William Appleton (Bowdoin), 1826–28; David Stowell (Dartmouth), 1829; Rev. W. H. Hoit (Dartmouth), 1831; Edward D. Sanborn (Dartmouth), 1831; F. Furber, 1832; Charles T. Elliott, M. D. (Dartmouth), 1832–33; Henry Blanchard (Harvard), 1833; Theo. H. Jewett, A. M., M. D. (Bowdoin), 1834; Rev. Samuel Bean, A. M. (Dartmouth), 1834–35; Rev. Ephraim M. Hidden (Dartmouth), 1835; James Aiken, 1836; Edward P. Parker (Dartmouth), 1836–37 (see page 137); Jesse P. Bancroft (Dartmouth), 1838; Leonard Swain, D. D. (Dartmouth), 1842–44; Rev. John P. Humphrey (Dartmouth) 1844; Henry Day (Yale), 1845; William B. Shute, 1846; Henry C. Parker, A. M. (Dartmouth), 1846; Rev. Simon J. Humphrey, D. D., 1848; Rev. James W. Poland, 1849; Rev. Granville Wardwell, 1850; Rev. Henry Storrs, D. D. (Amherst), 1850; Joseph Upton, 1851; Rev. William Grassie, A. M., (Amherst), 1851; John H. Palmer (Amherst) 1856–57; Solon Albee, A. M. (Middletown), 1857; George S. Chase, 1861; Ira C. Randall, 1861; James C. D. Pigeon, M. D., 1880; J. M. Willard, 1887–90; T. C. Craig, 1887; C. H. Dinsmore, 1888; Alton Cowles, 1892–93; C. W. Smith, 1893–94.

The women teachers, with the dates of their service, have been:

Sarah Fitz, 1816; Mary Knight, 1817–18; Mary Adams, 1819; Eliza E. Carter, 1820–21; E. H. Allison, 1853–56; Laura F. Esterbrook, 1856–57; Caroline A. Boltwood, 1858; C. B. Williams, 1859–60; L. A. Sartwell, 1860–62; Hannah How, 1860; Anna L. Lane, 1861; Lucinda F. Twichell, 1862–64; Sarah Cummings, 1862; Josephine B. Atkinson, 1863–69; Mary A. Dearborn, 1864; S. D. McMillan, 1864–65; C. E. Strickland, 1865–66; F. R. Pinkerton, 1865–68; C. F. Chase, 1866; Abby Clement, 1866–68; A. C. Hills, 1867–69; M. G. Carr, 1868–71; L. A. Allen, 1868; F. Strong, 1870; S. D. Bartley, 1871–84; Mrs. William Crawford, 1874; L. P. Greenough, 1879; Mrs. S. D. Parsons, 1882–83; Helen M. Mead, 1883; Martha T. Learned, 1884; S. G. Frost, 1891–92.

The corps of instructors in 1896 includes:

George W. Bingham, A. M., principal; Mary Nesmith Parsons, preceptress; Elizabeth Greenleaf Prescott, music; Cassius S. Campbell, A. B., mathematics and sciences; Anna Catherine Blenker, drawing and elementary studies; Jason G. Miller, A. B., history and mental and moral philosophy; Mary F. Pinkerton, lecturer on modern history; Mabel C. Snow, instructor in elocution and physical culture.

These had all been successful instructors, some of them for many years as principals of boarding and high schools and academies, several of them being graduates of Pinkerton Academy who had received subsequent instruction in college. Under Mr. Bingham's administration, and aided by this especially accomplished staff of instructors, the attendance has been equal to that in the academy's most prosperous days in the past, and a much more comprehensive curriculum of study has been afforded, as is made necessary by the enlarged requirements of colleges and advanced scientific institutions. Many of the graduates in the decade, who have been honorably connected with Dartmouth, Amherst, Harvard, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Trinity, Columbia, Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or the normal schools for the special preparation of teachers, are bearing gratifying testimony to the intelligent, broad, and effective mental and moral preparation in this academy for their subsequent careers.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the academy was celebrated Sept. 12, 1866. The citizens of Derry and Londonderry engaged in it with zeal and afforded very substantial and acceptable aid to the trustees, providing a band of music and contributing bountiful and excellent supplies for the collation, and rendering important personal services, under the efficient superintendence of George F. Adams, assisted by Henry Eastman, marshal of the day. A spacious tent accommodating two thousand persons was erected on the grounds in front of the academy. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presence and participation of several distinguished gentlemen whose names are among those of the students who were in attendance here in the early years. Among these were Dr. S. H. Taylor, Andover, Mass., president of the board of trustees and president of the day; the orator, Rev. James T. McCollom, D. D., Medford, Mass.; Lieut. Gov. George W. Patterson of the state of New York; the accom-

plished scholar, Rev. William C. Dana, D. D., Charleston, S. C.; Hon. George Cochrane, Boston, Mass.; Hon. Daniel Richardson, Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Elias Hackett Derby of Boston, who afterwards showed a practical interest in his alma mater by a legacy of $1,000 to the library fund; Rev. Christopher Cushing, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Zenas Cushing of Boston. It was a memorable day for Pinkerton Academy, its alumni and friends.

In fulfillment of the purpose of John M. Pinkerton, the trustees proceeded to erect a new building which was completed in the summer of 1887. It is regarded by competent architectural experts to be one of the best of its kind in the country. The services of dedication took place July 27, 1887. The exercises opened with reading of the Scriptures and invocation by Rev. David Bremner of Boxford, Mass. Rev. E. G. Parsons, in behalf of the board of trustees, welcomed the alumni and friends of the institution in an address which was responded to by Frank N. Parsons, Franklin. Rev. S. C. Bartlett, LL. D., president of Dartmouth College, delivered an interesting oration on the history of the academy and the influence of such institutions. The prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. H. B. Putnam, pastor of the First Congregational church. Rev. J. P. Newell of Litchfield, in behalf of the building committee, made his report, and proffered the keys to the president of the board, who, in his turn, committed them to the principal, Prof. G. W. Bingham, as the responsible person for the carrying out of the principles which had been urged, and the aims and purposes of the institution. Mr. Bingham, in accepting the trust, made an appropriate reply for himself and his associates. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. B. F. Parsons. After the service the company proceeded to Association hall, where a banquet was provided. Hon. G. C. Hazelton of Washington, D. C., presided over the post prandial exercises. In the evening an alumni association was organized. In 1895, under the auspices of this association, the pupils and teachers met Aug. 22 for a reunion, and to celebrate the eighty-first anniversary. The committee who had the business in charge spared no pains to make the day a success, and a large number assembled. After the invocation, John C. Chase, chairman of

PINKERTON ACADEMY.

the local committee, made an address of welcome. Then followed the address of the president of the association, Hon. George C. Hazelton, the oration by Henry Goodwin of Boston, Mass., the poem by George Brickett of Lynn, Mass., together with other brief exercises. Dinner was served in the hall of the old academy. Under the direction of the president of the day, more earnest, stirring speeches were made, and with the reception in the evening, closed another interesting and important day for Pinkerton Academy.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE ACADEMY.

In 1724, John Pinkerton, the first of the family in this country, came from the county of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, and established himself among the sixteen families who had a few years before settled in Nutfield. He occupied a farm in the West Parish of Londonderry. Of his sons John was born in Ireland in 1720, and James a few years later, in this town. Each of them began business in early life. For a long period Londonderry and the neighboring towns were supplied principally by the Pinkertons with merchandise. They were both men of more than ordinary financial ability. They became bankers as well as merchants and accumulated large properties for the time and were enabled to carry out their benevolent desires for the founding of the Academy in the sum of $16,000, as well as a considerable endowment of the East and West parishes in the town. The two brothers were distinguished by their strict moral and religious principles and habits, were both officers in the church, were employed much in the business of the town, and as representatives in the legislature.

John Morrison Pinkerton, the youngest son of Deacon James and Mrs. Sarah (Wallace) Pinkerton, was born Feb. 6, 1818. He derived from his birth and early home influences the elements of character which marked his career through life. He was one of ten children, all of whom became members of the church. From the beginning of his active life his bestowal of charities was stated and continuous. During the later years his gifts to charitable and benevolent objects exceeded one third of his net income, and he crowned all his benevolences by the gift of his fortune (subject to some annuities) to the funds of Pinkerton Academy.

Mr. Pinkerton partook of those qualities of mind which marked his predecessors,— diligence, persistence, prudence, foresight, shrewdness, and economy, as well as their integrity and uprightness, which secured to him similar financial success, and a fortune to bestow upon the work of their hands and in an amount which was equal to, if it did not surpass, the whole accumulation of both his uncle and father. We find the name of John M. Pinkerton on the roll of pupils when he was but a child. From the academy he entered Yale College in 1837. After graduating in 1841 he spent two years in teaching a school in Lunenburg county, Virginia. He pursued the study of law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of William Gray, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, Mass. His pastor, Rev. Dr. Herrick, in his funeral discourse, says of his college days: "There are those living who well remember his boyhood, who have described him to me as he was in those early years, delicate, quiet,

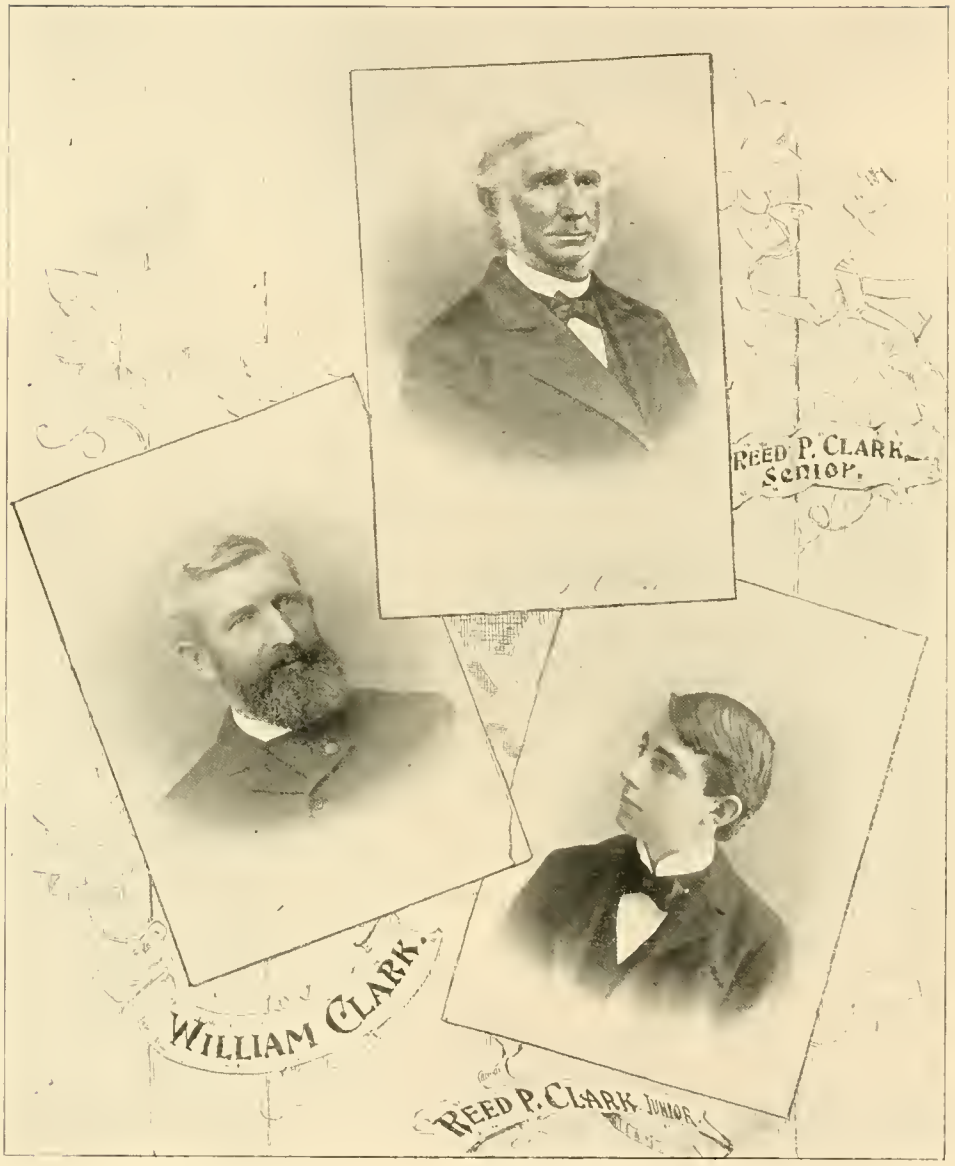
thoughtful, fond of his books, and of great memory." The learning, ability, integrity of his professional career, and the supreme confidence of men who knew him well are best illustrated by the great interests entrusted to him, of which the tangled affairs of the Vermont Central railroad and the estates of many hundred thousand dollars, if not millions also, which were from time to time put into his hands, are examples. Mr. Pinkerton died on the sixty-third anniversary of his birth, Feb. 6, 1881. He was laid to rest by the side of his kindred in the beautiful cemetery at East Derry. (See page 115.)

J. W. BEAN'S RESIDENCE, DERRY DEPOT.

ROBERT H. CLARK.
(See page 284.)

TOWN HALL, LONDONDERRY.

J. W. BEAN, DERRY DEPOT.


REED P. CLARK
Senior.
WILLIAM CLARK.
REED P. CLARK JUNIOR.

HON. REED PAIGE CLARK was the fourth in direct descent from the Clarks who were among the first settlers of Nutfield. He was the third son of Ninian Clark of Hancock, born July 6, 1807, and named for Rev. Reed Paige, the first minister settled in that town. Early developing a taste for mechanics, he became skilled in the use of tools, but, like his ancestors, his inclination was toward agriculture, and to this he bent his energies, keeping abreast with all improvements and encouraging others to new and better methods. After his majority he lived for a time in New York, and journeyed through the then far West, but family reasons induced him to return to New Hampshire about 1840, and he purchased the farm in Londonderry upon which he lived until his death. He was a man of great industry and endurance, of sound judgment, strong will, and pronounced opinions. His knowledge of men was intuitive and almost unerring, and his frankness, integrity, and genial disposition won for him the esteem and confidence of his townsmen and a wide circle of friends in county and state. He represented his town many times in the state legislature; was a member of Gov. Goodwin's council; during the Civil War was in active service in the executive department of the state; and for several years was a trustee of the State Reform School. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and it has been said of him that his motives were the purest, and that he desired only the highest good of his country. Mr. Clark married the only daughter of James Perkins of Londonderry, a woman of rare excellence of character, cultured, and refined. Retiring in disposition, she gave herself to her family and friends, making her home happy by constant manifestations of kindness and affection. She died, greatly lamented, July 4, 1880, and Mr. Clark's death occurred April 8, 1882.

WILLIAM CLARK, son of Reed Paige and Elizabeth (Perkins) Clark, was born in Londonderry July 22, 1844. He is a descendant in the fifth generation of Robert Clark, who was born in the north of Ireland and settled in Londonderry about 1725. Mr. Clark received his education in the common schools of Londonderry and at Pinkerton Academy, where he prepared for college. Instead of entering college, however, he enlisted in the first regiment of heavy artillery and was appointed a corporal. While on duty near Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, in October, 1864, he was taken seriously ill, and Lieut. W. S. Pillsbury of his company rode at night through the rain and mud to Washington and sent a telegram to Mr. Clark's father, who appeared at the hospital two days later with Dr. John Haynes. After an illness of five weeks Mr. Clark obtained a furlough and was removed to his home in Londonderry. Rejoining his company in February, 1865, he remained with it until the close of the war, when, being unable to resume his studies, as a result of his illness, he staid on the farm, and taught school for several winters. In 1868 he was employed in one of the large hide and leather commission houses in Boston, and in 1869 he went West, intending to make his home there. He taught school in Greenfield, a suburb of Detroit, that winter, and later visited the lumber camps and the mines in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. The failing health of his father induced him to return to the farm. He became prominent in the Republican party, filled many town offices, twice represented Londonderry in the legislature, and for several years was a member of the Republican state committee. He took the initiative in creating a fund for and in erecting the soldiers' monument in his native town. He early became a member of Nutfield Grange in Derry, and later took an active part in organizing the Londonderry Grange, which he afterward joined and was for two years its master. Mr. Clark was a deputy sheriff for Rockingham county from 1876 to 1887. He is a Past Master of St. Mark's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Derry, and Past Commander of Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R., of Londonderry. In August, 1876, he was married to Alice W., daughter of Amos and Mary McIntire of Reading, Mass., whose portrait appears on page 29. They have had two children: Reed Paige, born Aug. 19, 1878, who was one of the most brilliant students of Pinkerton Academy, and who is now one of the leaders of the sophomore class at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and Ralph Warner, born Nov. 27, 1882, and died July 22, 1887.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF SYLVANUS BROWN.

BY W. W. POOR.

FOR more than thirty years Sylvanus Brown was a prominent feature in the public affairs of the town of Derry. Possessed of great command of language, both in conversation and debate, with wit, sarcasm, a good education, and considerable eloquence, he was a great power as friend or foe. Since his death more than seven thousand dollars of income from his estate have been distributed in benevolence in the town of Derry, and it becomes us to speak the best we may of the man. That he was insane on the subject of religion goes without the telling. His nagging of clergymen of every faith, passing of church buildings on the left, and speaking on divine subjects in the most serious and most ribald veins almost in the same breath, were evidences of mental unsoundness.

Sylvanus Brown was born in Hamilton, Mass., March 22, 1807, and was the son of Ammi and Sarah (Fellows) Brown. Soon afterward the family removed to Derry and occupied a farm on the Londonderry turnpike, near the present crossing of the Nashua & Rochester railroad. The district school and Pinkerton Academy furnished Sylvanus with his early education, and, graduating at Bowdoin College as doctor of medicine in 1827, he began the practice of his profession in Cohasset, Mass. While at Bowdoin he must have been nearly contemporary with Pierce, Hawthorne, Beecher, Longfellow, and Cheever.

Ammi Brown possessed fair property and good standing, but procured a free scholarship at Pinkerton Academy for his son. This was then very unpopular, and Sylvanus expressed regret over his position till his latest days. In 1865 the doctor tendered William Anderson, then treasurer of the institution, the whole amount of tuition with interest to time of tender, and asked him to have his name removed from the list of charity scholars. The tender and request were rudely rejected. There was no love lost between William Anderson and Sylvanus Brown.

At Cohasset Brown made the acquaintance of Mary Doane, a most refined and amiable woman, who became his wife in August, 1829, and followed his fortunes for many years. Their only son, Samuel, was the doctor's sole heir at the time of his death. Sometime in 1835 or 1836 he removed to Ipswich, Mass., and became interested in religious subjects. Being a ready speaker, he became an exhorter, consecrated to that position by the laying on of hands by two clergymen of the Free Will Baptist denomination. He made religion his daily conversation to the neglect of his profession, finally became violent, and at length was lodged in Salem jail, where he remained seven weeks. He could have been released at any time by giving bail to keep the peace, but refused and was at last released by the neglect of the prosecution to pay his board bill. Later he preached a religion of his own, denouncing churches and the religion taught in them. His medical practice dwindled away, and soon after his father's death, which occurred about 1840, he removed to Derry and occupied the home farm till the time of his death in 1870.

Thus he returned to Derry with the reputation of a lunatic, a jail bird, and, far worse than all the rest in the belief of those days, a religious come-outer. It is remarkable how much the religious tone of the town has changed in the last fifty-five years. Then nothing could be tolerated but the tenets of John Calvin, and even the mild and otherwise progressive Rev. E. L. Parker refused to read from his pulpit the notices of Methodist prayer meetings that were held in the eastern part of the town. Arminius was not in favor in his theology. Thus Brown was an outcast from the beginning. Yet he did many noble things; he doctored the poor of his neighborhood without hope of reward, gave to the needy as his means allowed, and many times aided the slave on his way to freedom.

He early took an active part in public affairs. One of his first acts was to prove the town's ownership to the land where the building of the First church stands.

The deed of gift from Robert McGregor to

the town was printed and a copy placed in every man's hand. For many years articles were put in the annual warrants for town meeting wherein the town would express its ownership in the property. A pet project of Brown's was the construction of a public tomb; another project, covering the ground with shade trees, and still another was for permission to bury Brown's body, after death, on the town's land, leaving the surface level and free from all encumbrance and open to the passage of men and carriages. After several years' contest on the latter point, permission was granted "provided that he should be buried within the year." Later it was made unconditional. Brown selected a location near the present cemetery gate and instructed his neighbors to see that he was properly interred at that place. After death the place was examined and solid ledge found near the surface. The project was abandoned, the remains were buried in the old cemetery, and today not ten men in town can tell where he lies.

At a town meeting held in the old Parish hall some time in the sixties, in a burst of indignation, Brown said: "I have read of the injustice of republics, of the neglect of friends, and the cruelty of relatives, and I have seen the remains of Jacob Adams, after he had given every dollar of his fortune to benevolent objects in this parish, lie forty years beneath the soil of Derry, without a stone to mark his last resting place." A citizen of the town has placed a stone over Jacob Adams' grave, but Brown's remains are still unhonored and their resting place unknown. His estate pays into the town treasury annually more than $300 for benevolent purposes, and Derry does itself injustice by this neglect.

It is, however, by his witty sayings and happy bon mots that he will be best remembered. In his public career his creed was anti-slavery, non-resistant, and non-religious as religion was preached. During the Civil War he would counsel no violence, but if the town needed either money or men, he would furnish the former and advise the latter. And here occurred one of the most ungallant acts ever perpetrated by the man. An unmarried lady, well up in the forties, lent the town several thousand dollars, which remained on interest several years, and Brown, in town meeting, declared that it was kept there as a matrimonial advertisement. The charge produced a laugh from the unthinking, but the money was withdrawn at once.

The first time I ever saw Dr. Brown was in the summer of 1845. At that time the church building in the East Parish was undergoing repairs and being remodeled. Brown had bought the old shingles from the roof and was on the ground with a wagon to remove them. Resting a moment from his toil, James Thom, who lived in the vicinity, came around the corner of the building with the question, "And what is Dr. Brown thinking of now?" Without a moment's hesitation Brown replied, "I am wondering whether this church will hereafter take the form of a dove or a dragon, for then I should know whether I am gathering scales or feathers." Later in the same season, when the work was nearly completed and the pews were in position, Brown was sitting on the front seat watching a painter graining the pulpit base. It was then a new art and attracted much attention. Rev. Mr. Parker came up the aisle, not seeing Brown till they came in contact. Immediately a wordy war ensued, till Mr. Parker exclaimed: "If we cannot agree, Dr. Brown, let us agree to disagree." "I cannot do it," said Brown, "for I may want to change my mind some time, and that trade would prohibit it."

During the war, when Brown was securing money and men for the service, he was equally careful in watching expenditures. The writer was a selectman at that time, with Isaac H. Jones, still alive, and Benjamin Merrill, while Brown was auditor of accounts, and he claimed the privilege by right of office to examine and criticise bills as fast as they were incurred. This interference was not resented, as the man was too valuable an ally for us to take offence at his claims. The selectmen were not extravagant, and with Brown's drubbing, the town was carried through the war with less per cent of debt than any other place in the county.

I well recollect one call from Brown at that time made just at the dinner hour. I was then building what is now known as Hildreth Hall, and a dozen workmen were taking dinner at my table. I invited Brown to take a seat with the rest, but

he declined. The men continued to eat. Brown continued to talk. I did both. After all were satisfied and had left the table, Brown remarked: "I see that your company have all left, and there is still food. I will accept your invitation to dinner." A plate was laid and he took his seat at the table. After filling the plate, he, with bowed head and raised hand, asked a most appropriate blessing on his host, the family, and the food. He had eaten but a few bites, when, laying down his knife and fork and rising from the table, he went out doors to his wagon and returned with a quart bottle of cider. Pouring a glass for himself and another for me, he recommenced his dinner. I soon inquired, "How is it, doctor, that you ask a blessing over the food and take the cider without any?" The response was, "The cider is so good it don't require blessing." The cider was execrable; perhaps the doctor thought the food was.

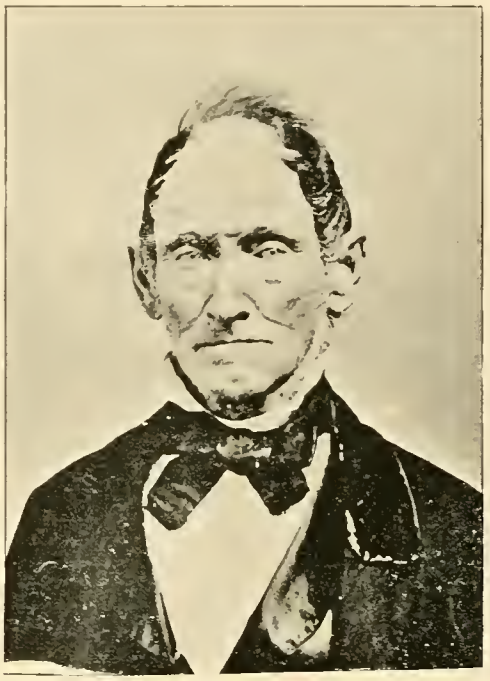
The doctor's common conversation was constantly interlarded with these witty sayings, combined with much valuable common sense, which attracted the attention of all unprejudiced persons. One more anecdote and I have done. Joseph Garland of Hooksett, in a trade, had beaten Brown out of a large amount of money. One day Garland was seated on an old-fashioned wooden settle that stood in a store in Derry Village, when the doctor entered. Brown saw him at once, and pulling an old clay pipe from one vest pocket and a match from another, he strode along to the stove, struck the match on the funnel, and while it was sputtering remarked:

> The Garlands can no garlands wear
> Until their honest debts are square.

Then, seating himself by Garland's side, without appearing to notice the man, poured out a terrible invective against him for his dishonesty.

One thing is apparent, that the world lost the benefit of a very powerful mind when Sylvanus Brown became a religious maniac.

ELISHA SMITH, son of David and Lois Smith, was born in Londonderry Jan. 25, 1801. During his minority he remained on his father's farm, and then he learned the cloth manufacturing trade, which he followed for several years in Pepperell, Mass., and in Sandown and Salem. Returning to the farm in 1835, he continued to reside there until his death, which occurred May



ELISHA SMITH.

26, 1887. He was married Nov. 25, 1830, to Rachel Sanborn of Sandown, who was born Feb. 25, 1810, and died March 23, 1893. Of this union

RACHEL (SANBORN) SMITH.

three children were born who still survive: Nathan S., Sherburn D., and Henry C. The last named still lives on the home farm.

THE RICHARDSON FAMILY, which for several generations has resided in the northwestern part of Londonderry, and is represented by various engravings and sketches in this history, traces its origin back to one William Richardson, who came to America about 1643 and located at Newbury, Mass. He was of English birth and about twenty-three years of age at the time of his emigration. A brief outline of his descendants is herewith given for the benefit of those who may feel an interest in the earlier generations.

William Richardson of Newbury married Elizabeth Wiseman, Aug. 22, 1654. He died March 14, 1658, and left three children: Joseph, born May 18, 1655; Benjamin, March 13 1657, and Elizabeth, born March 14, 1658. Joseph Richardson of Newbury married Margaret, daughter of Peter Godfrey and Mary Browne, who was the daughter of Thomas Browne, "weaver," who came to this country in 1635. She was born the same year in which he arrived, and according to the "History of Newbury and Savage's Genealogy" was the first white child born in Newbury.

DR. WILLIAM RICHARDSON'S RESIDENCE, NORTH LONDONDERRY.

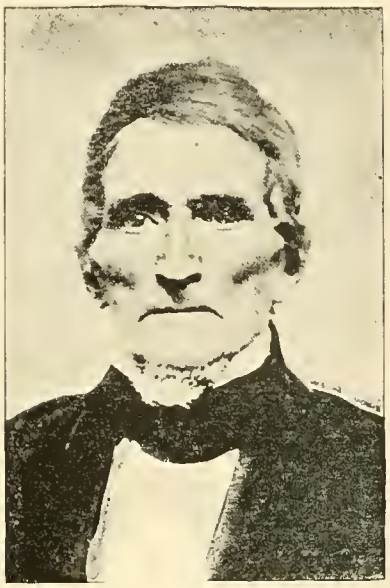
To this marriage were born eight children: Mary, born April 16, 1682; William, born March 22, 1684; Joseph, born Dec. 31, 1686; Elizabeth, born Feb. 28, 1689; Daniel, born April 4, 1692; Sarah, born June 19, 1694; Thomas, born Feb. 15, 1697; Caleb, born June 9, 1704.

Caleb Richardson settled in Methuen and married Tryphena Bodwell, daughter of Captain Daniel Bodwell and Elizabeth Parker, and to this marriage were born ten children: Mary, born Jan. 8, 1736; Parker, born March 7, 1738; Caleb, born Sept. 26, 1741; Tryphena, born Jan. 13, 1743; Abigail, born Sept. 8, 1746; Samuel, born Feb. 22, 1749; John, born Sept. 1, 1751; Abigail, born Feb. 25, 1754; William, born Oct. 21, 1756; Eliphalet; born July 6, 1759.

This William Richardson married Lydia Messer about 1784. She was born about 1767, and died July 14, 1843. He died March 21, 1836. Nine children were born to them as the fruits of this marriage: Caleb, born January 3, 1786, died March 16, 1870; Lydia, born Dec. 14, 1792, died March 18, 1875; William M., born Feb. 12, 1795, died May 19, 1871; Sophia S., born April 7, 1797, died Oct. 20 1879; Nathaniel W., born March 12, 1799, died September 1848; Thomas J., born June 14, 1801, died Sept. 20, 1873; Elizabeth P., born July 25, 1803, died Nov. 13, 1892; Samuel R., born July 19, 1807, died Feb. 19, 1872; Mary H., born Aug. 29, 1809, died Feb. 19, 1839.

The above William Richardson of Methuen was the first member of that family who settled in Londonderry, though not the first of the name, as old records mention other Richardsons, arriving there prior to 1812. Some of the younger children came with him, the others remaining at their former home in Methuen. Of those who went to Londonderry with William Richardson not all settled permanently, but after a few years some returned to their native town to spend their strength and energy among friends of longer standing, and others married and went elsewhere to reside. William Richardson followed the occupation of a blacksmith, and in that trade his sons

elected to work. When he removed from Methuen to Londonderry he went prepared to set up a shop and do business in a newer country. He erected the first ox swing in Londonderry, bringing parts of it from Methuen. Portions of it still exist. In Londonderry, both the father and son William Messer worked at their trade. Their blacksmith shop was located in the northwestern part of the town. He was one of the committee appointed to locate or build the Londonderry Baptist church. The father was a drummer in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, and his brothers were also enlisted in that war. He died in Londonderry, but both he and his wife were buried in Methuen.



WILLIAM MESSER RICHARDSON.

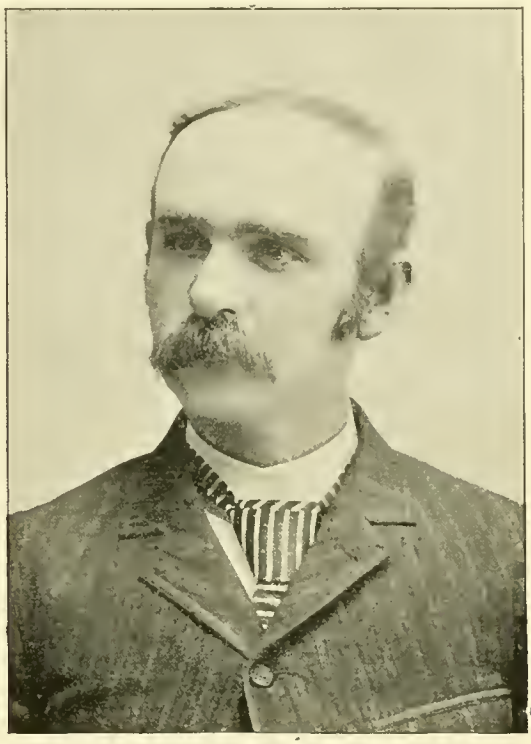
William Messer Richardson married Betsey Pettengill Dec. 28, 1820. She was born Nov. 28, 1801, and died Jan. 4, 1889. Five children were born to them: William P., born July 26, 1821, died May 13, 1893; Margaret, born Feb. 5, 1823, died Sept. 4, 1859; Eliza J., born Sept. 7, 1827; Mary A., born Nov. 15, 1837, died March 6, 1885; Samuel, born March 30, 1845. He was a private in a company of cavalry attached to the New Hampshire militia in the War of 1812. His company was composed of men from the towns of Londonderry, Windham, Pelham, and Salem, and though not called into actual service, were for several weeks under orders to be in readiness at a moment's warning. It is related of Mr. Richardson that once when his company was ordered to Portsmouth, and the order being countermanded before they got there, he was so anxious to return home that he rode faster than his commander. When taken to task for it, Mr. Richardson replied: "I couldn't help it. My horse was bound to go."

William Pettengill Richardson, son of the preceding, was a lifelong resident of Londonderry, his birth and death occurring in the same locality in which he lived and conducted his business. His father and grandfather had been blacksmiths, and from them he learned the trade when quite young and continued to follow that occupation for many years. He was a skilful workman, and the plows, wagons, and sleighs manufactured by him commanded a ready sale. He married Sarah H. Goodwin Dec. 10, 1855. Their children were: Harry, born July 14, 1857, died Jan. 22, 1892; William, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work; Myron, born March 21, 1864; Sarah, born April 10, 1866. In 1863 he built a sawmill on the Little Cohas brook and engaged in lumbering. For a few years he used the old fashioned up-and-down saw, but afterward refitted his mill with modern machinery. In this mill and in his cider mill he did considerable business for several years, until ill health compelled him to give up active work. The cider mill was destroyed by fire three times, and each time rebuilt. Finally, on Oct. 26, 1893, both mills were burned to the ground and were a total loss. Mr. Richardson was a strong-willed man, self-reliant and energetic, honest and straightforward in all business relations. He was a self-made man, having been obliged to get his education as best he could. While still young he undertook the task of relieving his parents of their burden of debt, and he not only accomplished it, but accumulated considerable property in Londonderry and Manchester during his lifetime. He held the office of justice of the peace for forty years. A few years before his death he purchased

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.

a piece of land in Londonderry, near his home, which he converted into a cemetery. The lot which he chose for his final resting place is marked by a handsome granite monument, erected in 1892. While driving home from Manchester one day in the autumn of 1892, his carriage collided with another vehicle, and he was thrown out, sustaining injuries from which he never recovered. He died May 13, 1893. For many years he had for a neighbor one William Plumer, an eccentric man who lived alone much of the time, as he never married. Mr. Plumer was almost miserly in his habits, and by shrewdness and hard work accumulated considerable property. Besides farms and other land in Londonderry, he had several tracts of real estate in Auburn, Hooksett, and Manchester. He lived for many years on the farm adjoining the Richardson place on the north, formerly called the McAllister farm. He died Oct. 8, 1862, aged eighty years lacking one day, at Ebenezer Colby's, where he lived during his last illness. He and Mr. Richardson were good neighbors and friends, and in his will, made shortly before his death, he appointed John W. Holmes and William P. Richardson executors. Mr. Holmes declined to serve, thus leaving to Mr. Richardson the whole responsibility. It was no small task to care for all this property, for by the provisions of the will some of it was to be disposed of immediately, some in ten, fifteen, twenty, and thirty years, and some not for a much longer period. He was liberal in his declining years, willing to the Baptist church and society in Londonderry the McAllister farm, to be used as a parsonage, besides other bequests. The proper attention and care of this estate took considerable of Mr. Richardson's time, and he did not live to see it all settled.

William Richardson, M. D., the son of William P. Richardson, was born at the old homestead in Londonderry, Feb. 26, 1860. He was educated in the district school and at the McGaw Normal Institute at Reed's Ferry, N. H. When about twenty years of age he began the study of medicine and received the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth Medical College in November, 1883. He was married Aug. 27, 1884, to Esther F. Whidden of Auburn. For a short time he practised medicine in Lowell, Mass., in Alexandria, Salisbury, and Londonderry, N. H. In June, 1887, he located at Westford, in the town of Ashford, Conn., and built up a successful practice.



WILLIAM RICHARDSON, M. D.

On account of the serious illness of his father he returned to Londonderry in 1892. Three children have been added to their family: Florence Edna, born March 28, 1886; Mabel Edith, born Nov. 21, 1891; William Percy, born Nov. 17, 1894.

GREENLEAF C. BARTLETT was born May 7, 1822, in Nottingham. He was a descendant, on both his father's and mother's side, from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Judge Thomas Bartlett, being an active participant in that war, and one of the most popular and distinguished citizens of that town. Gen. Joseph Cilley, of Revolutionary fame, was Mr. Bartlett's great-grandfather, his daughter marrying Judge (then General) Bartlett. Although with the most limited means for obtaining an education, Mr. Bartlett had worked himself up to be one of the best lawyers of the county, and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He located in Derry in 1855, always taking an active part in the welfare

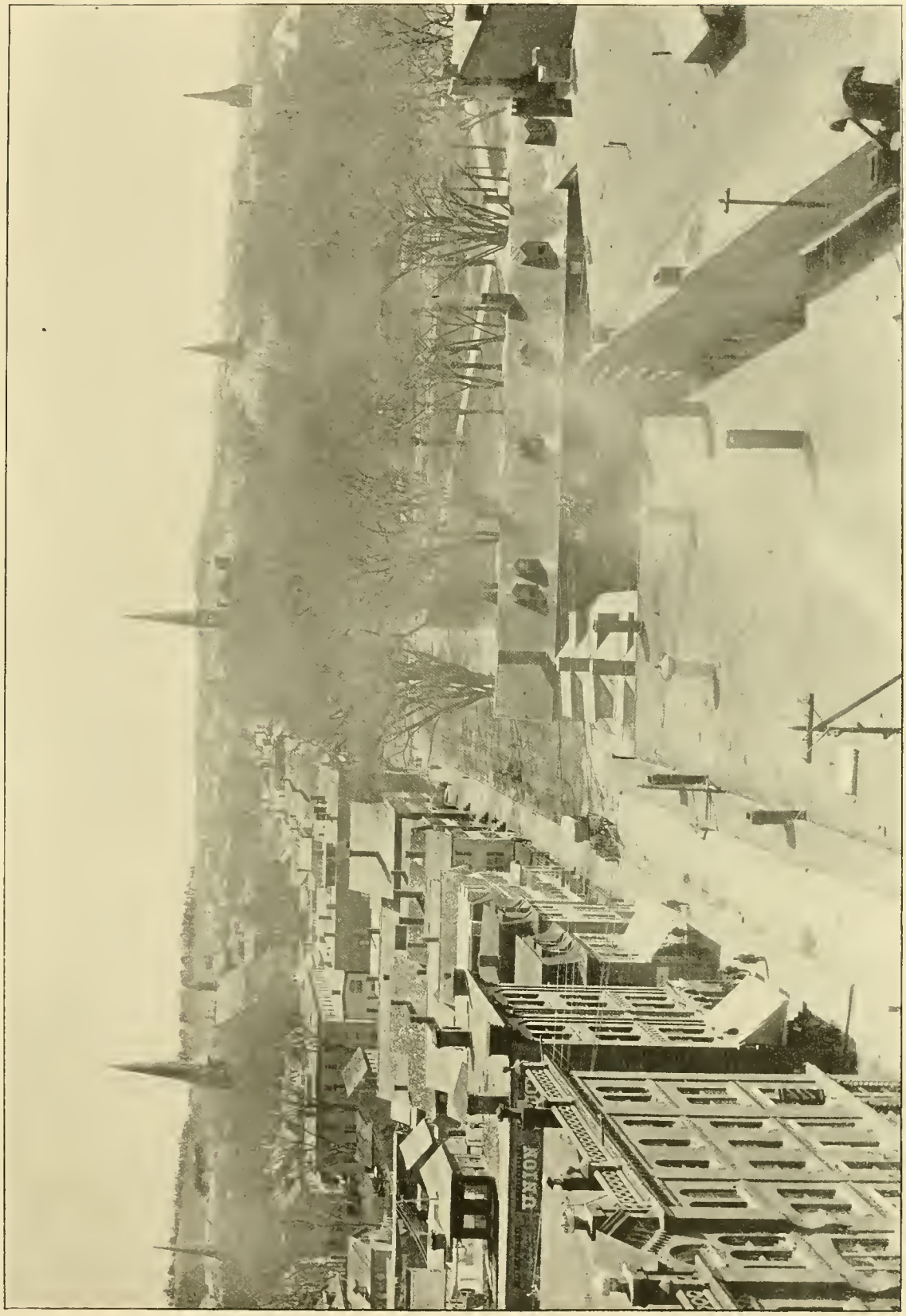
of the town. He married Charlotte J. Kelley of Salem and had six children, four of whom are now living.

CHARLES BARTLETT established, in 1876, a printing office, stationery store, and afterward a drugstore, occupying the same location for nearly twenty years. He has built up, from humble beginnings, a very large and successful business. He has now in his employ seven persons. The Derry News, published by Mr. Bartlett, was established in 1880, and was then a four-page sheet, each page measuring 11 x 16 inches, with four columns to the page. It has since been many times enlarged, and now contains eight pages 15 x 22, six columns to the page, enjoying the largest circulation of any newspaper published in a town of like size in the state, numbering 3,000 copies. In 1894 it absorbed the Weekly Mail, its only competitor. (See page 184.)

J. P. PALMER, DERRY.

WILLIAM NEVINS' RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

J. C. WHEELER, NORTH LONDONDERRY.



VIEW OF MANCHESTER.—LOOKING EAST FROM THE TOP OF THE KENNARD.

THE FIRST CHURCH IN NUTFIELD.

THE oldest organization with an unbroken history in what may be termed the Nutfield section of New Hampshire,— older even than the civil government itself — is the First Church in Derry. Before the first settlers had secured the incorporation of their town, or had decided what name to give it, or had even obtained a satisfactory title to the land they had selected, and probably within six weeks of the day when the first log cabin was built, they took measures for the permanent establishment of religious ordinances. In the month of May, 1719, they organized themselves into a Christian church and called the Rev. James MacGregor to become their pastor and religious teacher. The exact date of his installation is unknown, but it was in the month of May, and could therefore have been but a few weeks after the preaching of the first sermon on the shore of the lake, an account of which is given on page 52. There being no presbytery in New England at that time, and it being impossible for them to instal their minister in the regular way, those Scotchmen, who were accustomed to dealing with emergencies, took the matter into their own hands and appointed a day for the solemn service. Where this service was held, whether in some log house or barn on Westrunning brook, or in the open air, we do not know, but Mr. MacGregor himself conducted the services, offering the installation prayer and preaching the installation sermon. His text was from Ezekiel xxxvii. 26: "Moreover I will make a covenant of peace with them; it shall be an everlasting covenant with them; and I will place them and multiply them, and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore." During the first year, as Rev. Dr. Wellman has pointed out, no movement seems to have been made by the colonists to build a house of worship. At a public meeting, however, held June 3, 1720, it was voted that a small house should be built "convenient for the inhabitants to meet in for the worship of God," and that it should be placed "as near the senter of the one hundred and five lots as can be with conveniance." The location of the meeting-house was definitely determined at another general meeting, held on the 29th of the same month, the site chosen being a little north of the present house of worship. Six months later, or on Jan. 11, 1721, it was voted that "a meeting-house shall be built in this town as speedily as may be," and that "it shall be fifty feet in length, forty-five feet broad, and as high as may be convenient for one set of galleryes." For some reason, however, probably from lack of means to meet the cost, or because they had not yet obtained an altogether satisfactory title to the land selected for their town, the work of building was not begun until the following year. In June, 1722, a charter was obtained, and the town incorporated. It was thus about three years after the first log house had been erected that the church was completed and dedicated. During these first three years, however, the settlers faithfully maintained religious ordinances, holding their services either in one of their log dwellings or in the open air, as the season of the year and the weather might permit. This first house of worship was not built without great sacrifice on the part of the settlers, nor without some pecuniary aid from abroad, but it is significant of their conscientiousness and devotion that in their straitened circumstances they built a framed house of worship,

"convenient and well finished," while they constructed their own dwellings of logs and covered them with bark.

For nearly fifty years the people worshipped in this first sanctuary, and in 1769, during the ministry of Rev. William Davidson, a larger and more imposing edifice was erected. Its dimensions were sixty-one by forty-five feet, and it was high enough for the introduction of galleries and a lofty sounding-board suspended over the high pulpit. It was also ornamented with a steeple more slender and towering higher than the present one. This house, we are told, was well finished, and equalled, if it did not surpass, in its appearance, most of the church edifices of that period. The "raising" of the building was a great event. A large multitude of people assembled, and the parts of the huge, heavy-timbered frame were lifted into position by hundreds of strong arms amidst the thundering of commands and the mighty shoutings of the people. According to the custom of the time, a custom which to our modern ideas seems hardly consistent with earnest piety, intoxicating liquors were dispensed on the occasion with lavish hand. How our forefathers reconciled drunkenness with religion we do not know, but they did it successfully.

REV. EDWARD L. PARKER.

This second house of God, built in 1769, enlarged in 1822, remodelled in 1845, and renovated, adorned and rededicated in 1884, is still the home of the First Church in Derry. In this house Rev. Edward L. Parker preached for forty years, and during the first twelve years of his ministry it stood unchanged as it had been built in 1769. He has left on record a description of the interior, which is as follows:

> As you approached the pulpit you first came to the deacons' seat, elevated like the pews, about six inches from the floor of the aisles. In the deacons' narrow slip usually sat two venerable men, one at each end. Back of the deacons' seat, and elevated ten or twelve inches higher, was the pew of the ruling elders, larger than that of the elders and about square. Back of the elders' pew, and two or three feet higher, and against the wall, was the pulpit. There was appended to the pulpit an iron frame for the hour glass that was turned by the minister at the commencement of his discourse, which was expected to continue during the running of the sands. Sometimes, when the preacher deemed his subject not sufficiently exhausted, the glass would be turned again, and another hour in whole or in part occupied. . . . . In many of the meeting-houses of that day there were, on each side of the centre aisle and in front of the pulpit, two or three seats of sufficient length to accommodate eight or ten persons. These were designed for the elderly portion of the congregation and for such as had no pews. In these the men and women were seated separately, on opposite sides. On these plain seats our grave and devout forefathers would contentedly sit during a service of two hours, without the luxury of cushions or carpets, and in the colder seasons of the year without stoves, and in houses not so thoroughly guarded against the penetration of the cold as those of the present day.

The enlargement of the church in 1822 was effected by cutting the house into two parts and then inserting between the two parts twenty-four feet of new structure, thus making the building, as it is today, eighty-five feet in length. In this first change the general internal arrangement was retained. The pulpit remained on the north side,

and high galleries on the other three sides, but the old sounding board over the pulpit disappeared. Two new front doors, about twenty-four feet apart, were inserted on the south side, nearly opposite the pulpit, each opening into an aisle, whereas previously there had been but one door on that side, opening into one central aisle; and there was also a door at each end of the edifice as before. The new seats in the gallery facing the pulpit were reserved for the singers. But the old square pews on either side of the new ones remained, so that from 1822 until 1845 there were the old square pews on each end of the church, and between them the new straight and narrow slips, like a piece of new cloth on an old garment. The old and unusually lofty and slender steeple was taken down and a stronger one erected in its place; and in this new steeple was hung the first church bell ever heard in Derry. It was the gift by legacy of Jacob Adams, who founded Adams Female Academy.

In December, 1821, stoves were used in the church for the first time. A year after the enlargement they were placed in the improved edifice, for the record says that on Oct. 27, 1823, it was voted that "one stove should be located near Capt. Redfield's pew, and the other near Dr. Farrar's pew; and that the stove pipes should extend out of the windows north and south." Thus, for a whole century, lacking one year, the people of Derry worshipped, through the long cold winters, in an unwarmed meeting-house. The women sometimes used foot-stoves and heated hand-stones, but these were scorned by most of the people, even though the church was colder than their barns.

In 1845, or twenty-three years after the enlargement of the house, another change was made. This time the interior was entirely reconstructed, by which a town hall and a vestry were provided below, and a spacious audience room above. The pulpit was transferred from the north side to the west end of the house, and the high galleries on three sides disappeared, one gallery on the east end, designed for the choir, taking their place. Instead of the two great front doors on the south side, two were placed at the east end of the house. All the old square pews, with their hinged and rattling seats, were replaced by the straight and narrow slips. The audience room was painted and frescoed in most excellent taste, and the general appearance of the interior was modernized.

Thus the church stood until 1884, when, after being thoroughly repaired, renovated, and beautified, it was rededicated. On that occasion Rev. Dr. J. W. Wellman, who had been pastor of the church from 1851 until 1856, preached a notable sermon, in which he paid these tributes to the benefactors and prominent members of the church:

First of all, it is becoming that we should gratefully remember him through whose generous legacy, aided by gifts which his own benevolence prompted, this church edifice has been restored to more than its pristine beauty. Mr. David Bassett was the son of Thomas and Susannah (MacGregor) Bassett. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., in the year 1800. His mother was a descendant of the Rev. James MacGregor. With such blood flowing through his veins, it is not strange that he cared for the Lord's house. It was worthy of his noble lineage that he should make that bequest, by means of which the exterior of this sanctuary has been thoroughly repaired and the interior elegantly renovated. As I remember Mr. Bassett, he was a man of few words, quiet in his disposition, living an unobtrusive life, but was not unthoughtful of divine and eternal things. For a time he was the sexton of this church, and the interest he then came to take in the church edifice seems never to have died out. And in his advanced years, when he observed the sad wear of time upon the ancient building, it was not unnatural that he should raise the question of his own duty to repair the house of the Lord. In his early life, if I am correctly informed, he had some religious experience which made an ineffaceable impression upon his mind, but he never made any public profession of Christian faith until the year 1876, when he united with this church by confession of Christ. And may we not hope that his gift by will for the repairing and adorning of the Lord's house was designed to be an offering expressive of his own love and gratitude to his redeemer.

Mr. Bassett's name is not inscribed upon these walls, but this communion table and this externally and internally renovated sanctuary are his fitting memorial.

The three men, James C. Taylor, Charles H. Day, and Frank W. Parker, whom he made trustees of his legacy and on whom he placed the responsibility of deciding what repairs should be made, have had a delicate and difficult task to perform. With what fidelity and wisdom they have performed their trust, this transformed and beautifully adorned house of worship testifies today. These gentlemen deserve, and, I am sure, will receive, your sincere and grateful acknowledgements.

But others have supplemented Mr. Bassett's legacy by timely and noble gifts. This new and tasteful pulpit furniture, presented by the family of Deacon Daniel J. Day, tenderly reminds us of one who loved and faithfully served this church, but has now entered into the communion and service of the church triumphant.

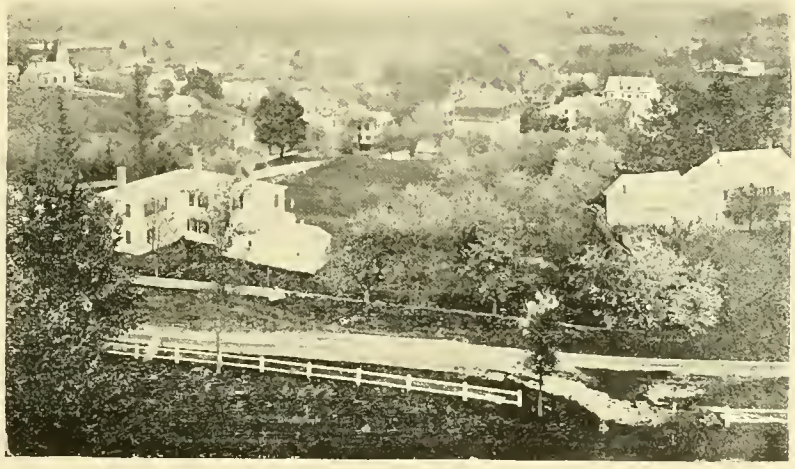
These memorial windows, so rich in artistic beauty, and tasteful, suggestive symbols, are richer still in the names they bear. To give any just account of the characters and lives which these names represent would require a volume. I can only allude to them.

Nothing can be more appropriate than that the memory of the first pastor of this church, the Rev. James MacGregor, and of his devoted wife, Marion Cargill, should be honored in this house of worship. Tradition represents him as every way a noble man. Tall, erect, athletic, he swayed people by his commanding personal presence. Distinguished for his mental ability and self-control, for wisdom and goodness, manly energy and courage, for sagacity and prudence in secular and civil affairs; a man of sincere and humble piety; thoroughly evangelical in his faith; an able and eloquent preacher of the gospel; a devoted pastor, loving his people as he loved his own family, and interested in all that concerned his flock, he was eminently fitted to be the father of this church, and the acknowledged leader of that noble band of men who founded this town. The members of this church rejoice today that his name and ministry are commemorated in this house of worship.

But the same radiant window is rich in other historic names. The Rev. David MacGregor, a son of the first pastor of this church, was himself the first pastor of the church in the West Parish, now the Presbyterian church in the modern town of Londonderry. He was ordained in 1737. The son inherited largely the commanding abilities and noble spirit of his father. His ministry was eminently evangelistic. He preached and labored for the salvation of his people. Sympathizing with the great evangelist, George Whitefield, he invited him to his pulpit; and his own fervid preaching and prayers were rewarded with revivals of religion. He labored with the church in the West Parish until his death, which occurred in 1777. The length of his able and faithful pastorate was forty years. It is fitting that the name of this distinguished son of the first pastor of this church, and also that of his accomplished wife, Mary Boyd, should have an honorable place in this Christian sanctuary.

On this same window is the name of Gen. George Reid who with Gen. John Stark, both of Londonderry, attained high fame in the Revolutionary war. He was the son of James Reid. The father was a native of Scotland and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He was one of the first settlers of Derry, a member of the First Church, and of its session. Afterward, for many years, he was an elder of the church in the West Parish. His famous son, Gen. Reid, was himself a Christian man, and through all the years of his military service under Gen. Washington, evinced a firm faith in the efficacy of prayer, as in the potency of arms. His wife, Mary Woodburn, was in every way worthy of her noble husband. She is described as a woman of rare endowments. Gen. Stark, who knew her well, once remarked: "If there is a woman in New Hampshire fit for governor, 'tis Molly Reid." This church honors itself in receiving her name, with the historic name of her husband upon one of its memorial windows.

There is likewise recorded upon this window the name of Col. Robert MacGregor. He was the son of Rev. David MacGregor. In the war of the Revolution he was on the staff of Gen. John Stark. His wife, Elizabeth Reid, whose name is placed with his on this roll of honor, was the daughter of Gen. George Reid.



VIEW OF DERRY VILLAGE.

On the lower part of this same window — so brilliant in both its beauty and its names — we find commemorated the Rev. John Ripley Adams, D. D., and his wife, Mary Ann MacGregor; also Mrs. Adams's two sisters, Maria MacGregor Cogswell, and Elizabeth MacGregor Hall. Dr. Adams, born 1802, in Plainfield, Conn., graduating from Yale College in 1821 and from Andover Seminary in 1826, was for seven years — from 1831 to 1838 — pastor of the Presbyterian church in Londonderry. He was afterward pastor of churches in Great Falls, Brighton, Mass., Gorham, Me. In the War of the Rebellion he was chaplain for three years of the Fifth Maine Regiment, and for one year of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment. He died at Northampton, Mass., in 1866. He was an accomplished man, genial and sympathetic, an able preacher, and much beloved. Mrs. Adams and her two sisters, Mrs. Cogswell and Mrs. Hall, were daughters of Col. Robert MacGregor and Elizabeth Reid. Their grandfather on their father's side was Rev. David Macgregor, son of Rev. James MacGregor, and their grandfather on their mother's side was Gen. George Reid. Noble and cultured women were these, and worthy of the honored name they bore. All the grand memories of this town and of this church of their fathers were dear to them, and they themselves are tenderly remembered by many now living.

The new memorial windows are five in number. All of them are costly and beautiful. It is believed that there are no

such windows in any church outside the cities in New England: and probably those in the cities that excel them in magnificence are not numerous.

The MacGregor window was given by Mr. James MacGregor Adams of Chicago, Ill. On the upper half of it, at the left, is seen the family coat of arms, with the Scotch motto: "E'en do bait spair noeht." Beneath this are the names, Rev. James McGregor; his wife, Marion Cargil. And below these are the names, Rev. David MacGregor; his wife, Mary Boyd. On the lower half, at the left, are first a dove as an emblem, and then the names, Maria MacGregor Cogswell, Elizabeth MacGregor Hall. On the upper half of the window, at the right, are seen as emblems the Stars and Stripes and a sword. Beneath these are the names, Gen. George Reid; his wife, Mary Woodburn. And below these are the names, Col. Robert MacGregor; his wife, Elizabeth Reid. On the lower half, at the right, is, first, the emblem of an open Bible with two swords crossed; and then below the emblem are the names, Rev. John Ripley Adams, D. D.; his wife, Mary Ann MacGregor.

A resplendent window has also been placed in these walls, "In loving memory of James and Persis Taylor." These names are too familiar and dear to us all to need any words of praise from me. But permit me to say, that Deacon James Taylor was a member of the church session when I assumed the pastorate of this church in 1851. I knew him well. He was a good man and true. He had in his character the old-fashioned Scotch honesty and steadfastness. He always made himself understood, and everybody knew where to find him. A man of sound, practical judgment, he was often appointed arbiter in the settlement of disputes. Always calm and self-possessed, he was yet a man of deep feeling and had a large and kind heart. He was beloved in his own family, a true friend, public-spirited, greatly respected and honored in the town, and always faithful to his trust as an office-bearer in the Church of Christ. He loved this church, and to the promotion of its interests he was thoroughly devoted.

His beloved wife, Mrs. Persis Taylor, while like her husband possessed of strong and sterling traits of character, was also a woman of tender heart and far-reaching sympathies. The chief arena of her power and life work was her home. There she reigned supreme. And as her reward, she had every right to glory in her children, and her "children rise up and called her blessed." Though the mother of a large family, she was also a mother in Israel. Ardently loving her own household and kindred, and always laboring and praying for their highest welfare, she yet took an affectionate interest in her neighbors, in the church of which she was a member, in her pastor, in all Christian institutions and service, and in every person to whom she could be helpful. She never seemed despondent. She carried good cheer with her wherever she went. Never shall I forget the motherly and encouraging words she repeatedly spoke to me during the first years of my pastorate. Many of the noblest traits of Deacon and Mrs. James Taylor were reproduced in the character of their distinguished son, Samuel Harvey Taylor, LL.D., so long the principal of Phillips Academy, Andover. How pleasant it is to see these two names honored in this house of prayer, where they together for so many years, and with such regularity and devoutness, worshipped God.

This window was the gift of Mrs. Mary E. (Taylor) Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt. The symbols in the upper part are, at the left, flowers, and, at the right, the cross and crown. Beneath these, but far down on the window is the inscription: "In loving memory of James and Persis Taylor, by their children."

We read upon another of these memorial windows the name of Deacon Henry Taylor, by the side of the name of one of his own dear kindred. He was a John-like man. It is difficult to believe that he ever had an enemy in the world, so sweet, gentle, and loving was his disposition. Having no family of his own to care for, he took everybody into his capacious heart. All the people in the town fondly called him "Uncle Henry." He greatly loved Christ, and was the true friend of the church and of his pastor. Very tender is the memory of his benignant face and of his reverent, trustful prayers. The donor of this memorial window is Mr. James Calvin Taylor. For placing it in the house of the Lord, in honor of his beloved uncle, he will receive the gratitude of all his kindred and of the many friends of Deacon Henry Taylor. The window bears upon its upper part simply the Greek, symbolic letters, Alpha, Omega. In the lower portion, at the left, we read the name, Deacon Henry Taylor, and at the right, Family of James Calvin Taylor.

Two sisters, maiden ladies, Jennette and Sarah Humphrey, sisters of the venerated and beloved Deacon John Humphrey, dwelt together for many years quietly and lovingly in their little cottage in this Upper Village. Like Mary and Martha of Bethany, the one silent and thoughtful, the other not less thoughtful but more energetic and demonstrative, they were well mated, each supplying the lack of the other. Little had they to do with the great and wide world. They lived alone in their own loved home, and yet not alone, for the Lord Jesus was with them as with the sisters in Bethany, speaking his words in their ears and breathing his spirit into their hearts. They were accustomed to speak evil of no one, but abounded in kind words and deeds, ready always to minister to the sick and needy, the bereaved and troubled. They were frugal, yet saved not for themselves, but for Christ and his Kingdom. Their names were never sounded abroad in the public prints, but their Christian benevolence has reached round the globe.

Now these two humble disciples, living apart from the world, so contentedly and lovingly, hardly known beyond the limits of this church and parish, were about the last persons to have ever dreamed that their names would be emblazoned at some future day in the midst of indescribable splendors of color in the house of God. And had some prophet told them that this honor awaited them, they would have been as much surprised as they will be when Christ at the last day shall recount before the universe all their little deeds of kind ministration and love, and they shall reply: "When did we do all these things?" But this glory which has come to them, as well as that which will be the spiritual and eternal halo of their names in heaven, is explained by those words of Jesus: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." This window was presented by Mrs. James Calvin Taylor. On the top, at the left, is the emblem of the dove, and at the right, of the harp. At the bottom of the window are simply the two

names, Jennette Humphrey, Sarah Humphrey. Deacon John Humphrey, the brother of those two Christian women, was the father of Rev. John P. Humphrey of Winchendon, Mass., and of Rev. Simon J. Humphrey, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.

Since leaving the pastorate of this church I have known many good people, God's saints on earth, the prospect of meeting whom beyond this life helps to a better understanding of heaven. But none have I met, who, so far as I can judge, surpassed in unselfishness and kindness, in sincerity and honorableness, in unfailing geniality and good will, in Christian simplicity and trustworthiness, in genuine goodness, in unaffected piety, and in all real worth of character, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Parker. Living in their happy home five years, I yet have no recollection of hearing either of them speak a single angry or improper word. If compelled to listen to hard or uncharitable speech, they either gently demurred or were silent. They knew the worth and sacredness of friendship, and how to be themselves true friends. They made advances cautiously, but having once given their friendship they would sooner have cut off a right hand than have proved false. Mr. Parker had lived so long in a minister's family, and was so familiar with all the labors and anxieties of a pastor for his people, that he seemed to take the entire care of this church and parish upon his own mind and heart. And his wife had learned to bear her full share of the same burden. They were never tired of thinking, talking, and planning for the good of this people. And had they been my own brother and sister, it is difficult to see how they could have been more anxious for the success of my ministry. Wholly unacquainted as I was with the parish, and utterly inexperienced in the ministry, their counsels, so kindly and courteously expressed, were invaluable. From whatever mistakes I was saved, and if there was any wisdom or worth in my pastoral service here, the people were indebted for it more to them than to me.

MAIN STREET, EAST DERRY — WINTER SCENE

Their house was a house of prayer. Christ had long made his abode there, and all the rooms seemed to be the realms of gentleness and love. It is well that the names of these two friends of Christ and of his church should be made conspicuous in this house of God, that those who worship here may often look upon them, and receive the inspiration that must come from the sweet memory of their Christian kindness and fidelity, their friendship and piety. This memorial window was placed in the church by their son, Frank W. Parker. At the top of the window, on the left, is the representation of an open Bible, and on the right the symbol is the anchor. At the bottom of the window are the two names, Charles C. Parker, Sarah Taylor Parker.

With all these appropriate memorials, now making this place of worship so beautiful, there would still be a sad lack here, were one more name not honorably inscribed upon these walls. True, many are the departed worthies who might fittingly be commemorated in the house of God. I should wish, for instance, as doubtless you all would, to see illumined upon some of these windows, instead of the names of two, the names of all the members of that church session which I found here in 1851. They were rare men, and eminently worthy of such honor. Still every one of you will agree with me in saying that no name has any clearer right to have honorable place in this sanctuary than that of Rev. Edward L. Parker. I need not speak of him in this presence. Words better than any that I can utter you can read from the tablet of marble placed upon the wall at the right of the pulpit, and which now so appropriately commemorates his character and his ministry of forty years with this church.

The inscription upon the tablet is as follows: "In memoriam. The Reverend Edward L. Parker, born July 28, 1785, graduated at Dartmouth 1807, died July 14, 1850. For forty years the faithful and beloved pastor of this church. He possessed in a high degree sound judgment and discretion, remarkable wisdom and prudence, shrewdness and tact, combined with kindness of manner, humility, perseverance and untiring industry. Plain, practical preaching, crowned by ardent piety, and devotion to his work, made him a man of mark and great usefulness. 'They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever.' "

Dr. Wellman narrates an incident of his ordination which finely illustrates the sturdy character of the board of deacons in 1851. He says:

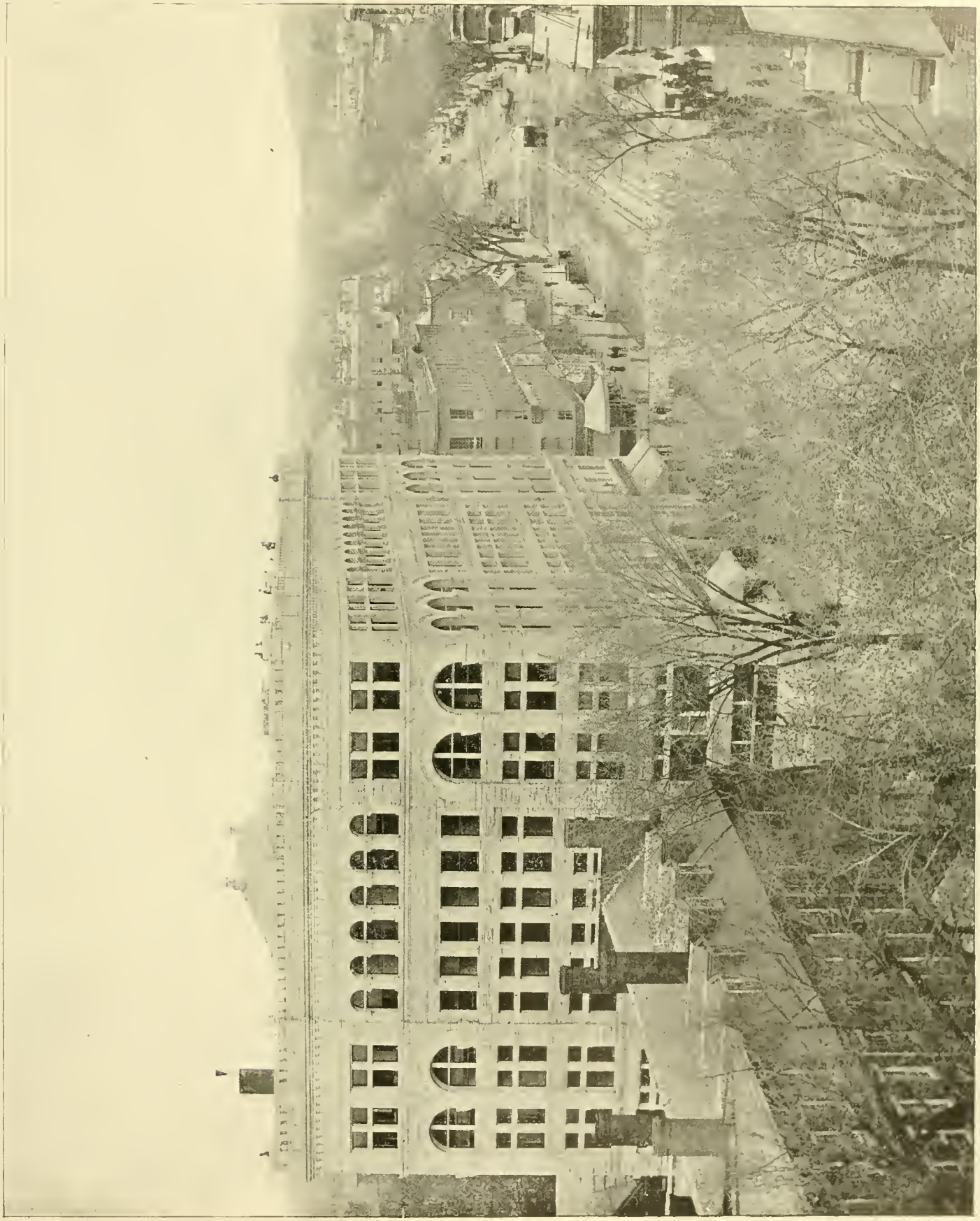
Deacon James Taylor and his brother, Deacon Henry Taylor, were for many years members of the church session. Associated with them in office were Deacons Matthew Clark, Robert Morse, John Humphrey, Joseph Jenness, the two brothers, James and Humphrey Choate, William Ela, Robert Montgomery, and William Cogswell, eleven in all. When full the session consisted of twelve elders or deacons. In 1851, all the above named men were living, and enrolled as members of the session. Two of them, however, Deacons Morse and Clark,

by reason of age and infirmity, were not active members. Practically, at that time, the session consisted of nine members. A few years later Deacon Cogswell removed to Manchester, and Mr. George Shute was elected a member of the session. All these deacons, save Deacon Cogswell and Deacon Shute, have now entered into the goodly fellowship of the church triumphant. They were noble and godly men. Sturdy in character and honorable in life, wise in counsel and of grave and devout spirit, they were much respected in both the church and the town. Of positive convictions, strong will, and of great decision of character, they were yet remarkable for their Christian gentleness and courtesy. Very beautiful was their treatment of one another. Their mutual love and Christian fellowship were not demonstrative, but were real and abiding. It is pleasant to bear this testimony, that in all the numerous and often protracted meetings of the session during five years, to the best of my recollection, the deacons were never, in a single instance, divided in voting, and not a single unkind or bitter word was ever spoken. They were not always of the same mind at the outset, and not unfrequently a long debate, or rather conference, preceded their final decision; but when they came to the vote and to action, their harmony was perfect. They were not timid or vacillating men. When need required they acted with great boldness and energy. This was illustrated by an incident which occurred at the meeting of the ecclesiastical council on the day of my ordination. Some of the good Presbyterian brethren on the council erroneously supposed that the church was a strictly Presbyterian church, and under the care of the Londonderry presbytery. They therefore made a formal remonstrance against the action of the church in calling a council instead of the presbytery, and against the proposed examination and ordination of the pastor elect by the council assembled. Rev. Amos Blanchard, D. D., of Lowell, was moderator. A large congregation filled the church. The excitement was intense. All the active members of the session were present, and sitting together in pews at the left of the moderator. When the remonstrants had fully presented their case the moderator turned to the deacons and said: "You hear the objection which has been made to the action of your church and to the proposed action of this council. What is the desire of the session?" The deacons, without leaving their seats, consulted together for a moment. Instantly they appointed Deacon John Humphrey their spokesman. Deacon Humphrey, a man of great weight of character, of perfect self-command and of imposing presence, being over six feet in height, rising slowly and with solemnity from his seat, and stretching himself up to his full length, with a calm, firm voice and great courtesy of manner, said, as nearly as his words can be remembered: "Mr. Moderator,—This is not a strictly Presbyterian church. Though governed by a session, it is not under the government of any presbytery. This council has been called in exact accordance with certain 'Articles of Agreement' by which this church in a few important particulars is governed. Our late pastor, the late Rev. Edward L. Parker, was ordained forty years ago by a council, and not by the presbytery. We have taken the same course that was taken then. A council was called then, a council has been called now. And, Mr. Moderator, the desire of the session is, that this council proceed at once to examine the young man whom we have called to be our pastor; and if he shall be found fitted for the office, we desire that he be ordained and installed. And if this council does not do this, we shall call a council that will."

Slowly Deacon Humphrey resumed his seat. Some of the members of the council smiled. The deacons did not smile. They meant business. They knew their rights and liberties, and that such things were sacred, and not to be trifled with by anybody. Nothing more was said upon the question raised by the remonstrants. The council proceeded at once to its appointed work, according to the directions given by the nine venerable men who sat in the corner of the church.

This incident discloses, in several particulars, the character of that board of deacons. They had the Scotch staunchness, decision, and energy. It was sometimes said of them that they were slow men, but in emergencies they moved swiftly and with irresistible force. They were not educated in the higher schools, but they were intelligent. The Bible was their study. Some of them were versed in theology, and could define sharply the variances of the New England theology from other systems. The New England theology was accepted by them because they believed it to be scriptural, and also because they believed it to be substantially that interpretation of the Scriptures which through the ages has stood the test of being judged by its fruits. The Bible they accepted as the Word of God. The modern glib talk about the mistakes of Moses and the prophets, and the blunders of Paul and the Evangelists, would have shocked them beyond measure. The statement now made with such nonchalance in limited circles, that Christ was either in error in some of his religious teachings, or was incorrectly reported by the Evangelists, would have been regarded by them as blasphemous. If even a theological professor had said to them, You must accept my view of the utter untrustworthiness of the Bible in some of its religious teachings, or you must stand convicted of being bent on ignorance, he probably would not have said that to them a second time.

But while they were bold and persistent in maintaining the truth, and in standing for what they knew to be right, they were yet men of rare tenderness and kindness of heart. They were also reverent before God. Sincere humility was a prominent element in their piety. Their prayers abounded in confessions. They had profound convictions of sin. In their view, disobedience to God was appalling wickedness. They were always solemn and afraid at the thought of sin. They believed that "God is love," but they also believed that "Our God is a consuming fire." They accepted without a doubt the scriptural teaching that the just punishment of sin is the abiding wrath of God, death everlasting. These profound views of sin and of its demerit determined their personal relation to Christ. With great joy and gratitude, and with a deep sense of their inexpressible obligations to him, they believed on the Lord Jesus for the forgiveness of sins and for the life everlasting. They hungered and thirsted after righteousness, and therefore attached the highest value to all means of grace, especially to the Sabbath and the sanctuary as appointed of God to aid men in the attainment of holiness. . . . The farthest possible were they from



THE KENNARD BUILDING, MANCHESTER.

being stern and gloomy men. They were delightfully social in disposition and habits. Their words were often playful, and they told and relished good stories. Of despondency they knew little. Their hearts were full of courage. In earlier years they may have had spiritual conflicts; but now their kindly, cheerful faces, and all their external bearing told of the peace of God that reigned within. They were thoroughly possessed of the spirit of worship. One of them at least seldom or never entered the house of God without pausing for a moment, after passing the door of the auditorium, and lifting his eye heavenward, as if he were saying: "This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." And immediately upon entering his pew he bowed his head in silent prayer. The devoutness of those aged and venerable deacons was not official, not assumed nor formal: it was in the heart, and therefore in the life. They were men of lordly will, but in the presence of God they had the spirit of little children. . . . Those members of that church session did not seek personal influence, it was theirs before they knew it. But they shrunk from no obligation, were faithful to every trust, and lived in humble but joyful hope of the promised inheritance of the saints in heaven.

The First Church has been one of the strongest in the denomination. At a sacrament in 1734, fifteen years after the settlement of the town, 700 communicants were present. This number, however, must have included many non-resident members and friends. Several other congregations have been formed from the parent church. In 1739 a company was dismissed to constitute the West Parish (Presbyterian) in Londonderry. In 1797 the Third Society (Congregational) was organized in the East Parish, and in 1837 forty more were dismissed to form the First Congregational Church in Derry Village. In 1809, however, the Third Society re-united with the mother church, forming what is now known as the First Church in Derry. June 8, 1810, the joint society formally adopted articles of faith, which, in spite of all theological upheavals of the last half-century, are still the creed of the church. Their reproduction here, in view of the current discussion of creeds, may not be without interest:

I. We believe that there is but one God, the sole creator, preserver, and moral governor of the universe; a being of infinite power, knowledge, wisdom, justice, goodness, and truth; the self-existent, independent and unchangeable fountain of good; that there are in the unity of the Godhead a trinity of persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; that these three persons are in essence one, and in all divine attributes equal.

II. We believe that the scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by inspiration of God; that they are profitable for doctrine, contain a complete and harmonious system of divine truth, and are our only perfect rule of doctrinal belief and religious practice.

III. We believe that the first parents of our race were originally holy in the image of God; that they fell from their original state by voluntarily transgressing the divine command; and that in consequence of this first apostacy the heart of man in his natural state is enmity against God, fully set to do evil, dead in trespasses and sins.

IV. We believe that Christ the Son of God, equal with the Father, has by his obedience, suffering, and blood, made infinite atonement for sin; that he is the only redeemer of sinners, and that all who are saved will be indebted altogether to the sovereign grace of God through this atonement.

V. We believe that those who embrace the gospel were chosen in Christ to salvation before the world began; and that they are saved not by works of righteousness which they have done, but according to the distinguishing mercy of God, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost.

VI. We believe that for those who once believe in Christ there is no condemnation, but they will be kept by the mighty power of God through faith unto salvation.

VII. We believe that there will be a general resurrection of the bodies both of the just and of the unjust; that all mankind must one day stand before the judgment seat of Christ, to receive a sentence of just and final retribution, according to their respective works.

VIII. We believe that Christ has a visible church in the world into which believers and their seed are introduced by baptism.

During the forty years' pastorate of Rev. Edward L. Parker (a sketch of whose life is given in this work), the church was unusually prosperous. At the January communion in 1825, thirty-six were added to the church; in October, 1831, thirty-three were received, and in May, 1838, ninety-six. Since the death of Mr. Parker, in 1850, the pastorates have been brief, compared with his. Six of the pastors repose in the old graveyard near the meeting-house, surrounded by most of their flocks. The chronological record of pastorates of the first church is as follows: James MacGregor, began May, 1719; died March 5, 1729. Matthew Clark, began 1729; closed 1732. Thomas Thompson, ordained October, 1733; died Sept. 22, 1738. William Davidson, ordained 1739; died Feb. 15, 1791. Jonathan Brown, ordained 1795; dismissed September, 1804. Edward L. Parker, ordained Sept. 12, 1810; died July 14, 1850. Joshua W. Wellman, ordained June 18, 1851; dismissed May 26, 1856. Ephraim N. Hidden (acting pastor), Sept. 1, 1857, till Dec. 1, 1859. Leonard S. Parker, installed Feb. 20, 1861; dismissed June

10, 1869. David Bremner, installed April 27, 1871; dismissed Sept. 10, 1873. Edward S. Huntress, installed Feb. 25, 1875; dismissed Feb. 21, 1877. J. L. Harris, installed July 8, 1880; dismissed July 8, 1882. H. M. Penniman, settled April 8, 1884; dismissed June 19, 1889. R. C. Drisko (acting pastor), Feb. 1, 1891, till April 1, 1894. The present membership of the church is 132; Sabbath school, sixty-five; Christian Endeavor, thirty-five.

MRS. MARY J. TENNEY, GEN. STARK'S GRANDDAUGHTER.
Photographed at her home in Londonderry, 1894.

REV. WILLIAM McDONALD, the pioneer Catholic priest of Manchester, who laid well the foundations of the present prosperity of Catholicity in the Queen City, and whose memory is held in loving regard by thousands, was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, in June, 1813. He was the youngest son of John and Winifred (Reynolds) McDonald, and the first twenty-three years of his life were spent with his parents. In 1836 he went to Quebec, beginning at once his studies at the Laval University. He took the academic and theological courses. He was ordained in 1843 and assigned as assistant to the parish priest at St. John, N. B., having charge subsequently of the parishes at Eastport and Calais, Me. In 1847 he went to Boston, and in the following year was assigned to Manchester by Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston, to which diocese New Hampshire then belonged. Father McDonald found on his arrival about five hundred Catholics, almost all of whom were Irish, but lately arrived in the country. They were very poor, but they extended to their "soggarth" an Irish welcome, sincere and hearty, and pastor and people with a united purpose began their arduous task of building up the Catholic Church of Manchester. Within a year he had begun the erection of St. Anne's church, on the site it now occupies, and from that time to his death there was scarcely a year that he did not inaugurate some improvement of lasting benefit to the church. He was a man of remarkable foresight, and had unlimited confidence in the future of Manchester — so much so that he early began to buy land intended for future use as church property, and to this is due the fact that the church is now possessed of so much valuable real estate. In 1853 he purchased St. Joseph's cemetery, and in 1855 he bought the land where the convent stands, built the beautiful Mt. St. Mary's, and, two years later, installed therein a small band of Sisters of Mercy. In 1859 he secured the property at the northwest corner of Laurel and Union streets, for a parochial school for girls, and established in the same year a school for boys in the church basement, over which he placed Prof. Thomas Corcoran as principal and the Sisters of Mercy as teachers. A few years later he procured the use of the old "south grammar" of the city, and to

this building the boys' school was removed and became known as the Park-street grammar school. This was one of the first parochial schools in New England. Father McDonald bought the present site of St. Joseph's Cathedral, established a new parish and built St. Joseph's church in 1869. The next year witnessed the purchase of the Harris estate, at the corner of Pine and Hanover streets, and the establishment of St. Patrick's Orphan

REV. WILLIAM MCDONALD.

Asylum for Girls. A little later he secured the adjoining property and founded the Old Ladies' Home. He also built St. Agnes school, at the corner of Cedar and Union streets. He was the founder and promoter of the St. John's Temperance Society (since merged in the St. Paul's C. T. A. and M. B. Society), of St. Patrick's M. B. and P. Society, and of numerous church sodalities and associations.

In Father McDonald were combined the elements of which the most successful professional and business men are made, and there is little doubt that, had he chosen a mercantile or professional life, he would have become a very wealthy man. As it was, he died poor. He did not care for the wealth he gathered except as it was a means of doing good.

He was stricken with apoplexy early Monday morning, Aug. 24, 1885, and died Aug. 26. The mourning at his death was genuine and universal. Protestants and Catholics alike, rich and poor, high and low, recognized that Manchester had lost one whom she could ill afford to lose. Saturday, Aug. 29, the day of his funeral, was a day of public mourning. The mills were closed, and business generally was suspended. The funeral was attended by the mayor and city government, judges of the supreme court of New Hampshire and of the United States district court, Protestant ministers, bishops and priests from all parts of New England, and business men of every creed and race. Pontifical requiem mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley, assisted by a host of priests in sanctuary and choir. In the course of his sermon Bishop Bradley said: "I have lost one who has been to me from my childhood a father, a model, a wise counsellor," and he echoed the thoughts and feelings of every Catholic born or bred in Manchester. Father McDonald was buried in the churchyard of old St. Anne's, the church he loved, and wherein he ministered for nearly forty years. Over his grave has been erected a little chapel, and here one may find at any hour of the day some of his people kneeling in silent prayer.

His life work was a success. He lived to see the city of his adoption grow from scarcely more than a hamlet to be the first municipality of northern New England. From the poor, struggling little parish of St. Anne's he saw the church increase until it had more communicants and maintained more charitable institutions than all the other churches of the city combined; and, to crown it all, made a diocesan see, and one of "his own boys" chosen its first bishop. He was the friend and confidant of his whole parish. No undertaking was entered into without the advice of Father "Mac," and no case was too trivial to enlist his earnest attention and secure his wholesome advice. He was judge, jury, and advocate in the trial of many a cause, and never was a judgment given with more binding force, or one where the parties

were not satisfied as to the absolute impartiality of the tribunal. His charity was not

> "— scrimped and iced,
> In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ."

but was the natural outpouring of a generous, sympathetic heart that knew no creed or race. He saw only needy suffering, and suffered himself if he could not alleviate.

Father McDonald is best remembered as a man in declining years, about medium height, slightly stooped, with white hair and a kindly, benevolent face that at once inspired confidence. Through his old-fashioned bowed spectacles gazed a pair of eyes, anxious, one would say, to see nought of sin and misery in the world, and yet they saw and appreciated everything within their range, while an occasional twinkle in the corners would indicate that "though a priest, he was an Irishman too," and had all the Irishman's love for bright repartee or good story. The best evidence of his universal acquaintance and popularity was to be seen by accompanying him on one of his daily strolls through his parish. With the regulation clerical coat and collar he always wore a soft broad-brimmed hat and carried a cane or umbrella. He walked along with a slow, deliberate stride, and scarcely a person would be met but Father "Mac" had a word with him. His intimate acquaintance with the personal affairs of nearly every family made these little talks pertinent and to the point, relative to some matter or other of importance. And all in the sweetest of English, that is, slightly tinctured with the Irish brogue. Father McDonald's memory will ever be dear to the Catholics of Manchester.

JAMES A. BRODERICK.

CITY LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

DR. WILLIAM WHITTIER BROWN.

WILLIAM WHITTIER BROWN, M. D., was born in Vershire, Vt., in 1805. His education was obtained at the academies of Bradford and Randolph in his native state and at Hudson, N. Y. He taught school for two years in the latter state, and at the age of twenty-three began the study of medicine with Dr. John Poole at Bradford, Vt. After attending lectures at Hanover he was graduated from the New Hampshire Medical Institution in 1830, and at once went in Poplin (now Fremont), N. H., remaining there until 1835, when he removed to Chester, where during his ten years' residence he built up an extensive practice and enjoyed the confidence of the people. Desirous of supplementing his early advantages by further study, he went to New York in 1845 and attended a course of lectures and diligently followed the best clinical teachers through the hospitals. His fifteen years' practice had revealed to him his deficiencies, and he labored zealously to remove them, finally returning to New Hampshire with his mind well stored with new ideas and all the recent improvements in surgery and practice. In 1846 he moved to Manchester and soon had all he could do, many of his former patients in Chester and the neighboring towns having gone to the city before him, and many more still insisting that he should be their reliance in distress. To meet these demands of his old friends he was obliged to start very early in the morning in order to be back in time for his day's work in the city. Very few men could have endured these long journeys in all kinds of weather as he did, uncomplainingly even in advanced life. During portions of 1849 and 1850 he was in California for one year practising his profession. He returned with a handsome amount of money, which he invested in Manchester real estate, erecting the brick block on Elm street, known as Brown's building. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers and served until the autumn of 1864, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He was exceedingly popular with officers and men and a camp was named in his honor. He never fully recovered his health, and he also received an injury for which he might easily have obtained a permanent pension, but he never applied for it. He was appointed pension surgeon, a position which he held only a short time. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in recognition of his professional ability. He was a member of the Franklin-Street Congregational church, and always contributed liberally to the support of religion. Dr. Brown was elected a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1836, and was chosen its president in 1869. He was a director of the First National bank, a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings bank, a member of the Washington Lodge of Masons and of Louis Bell Post No. 3, G. A. R. He survived all his children, leaving only a widow, Mrs. Martha W. Brown. His death occurred Jan. 6, 1874, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a man of few words, easily approached, yet retiring; ready to impart information, yet never volunteering it; modest, yet self-possessed; dignified in bearing, yet utterly devoid of ostentation in dress or mode of living. He was remarkably even-tempered, never hilarious and never much depressed; always hopeful and cheerful. His temperament was no doubt saddened by the severe domestic afflictions through which he passed. His memory is cherished in affectionate regard by all who knew him, for he left behind him the example of a true Christian physician and upright man.

DEER, BEARS, AND WOLVES were abundant in the forests of Nutfield. A large moose killed in 1720 in the West Parish gave name to a hill there five hundred feet high. Game wardens were elected by the town for more than sixty years, "to prevent the killing of deer out of season." Until after the Revolution, farmers brought their sheep every night to the fold to guard against the depredations of wolves, and bounties were paid on wolves' heads. Tradition says that the last bear seen was in 1807, when there was a great bear hunt, engaged in by fifty men for three days, until the animal was finally killed. He is said to have weighed two hundred pounds dressed, and the capture was duly celebrated.

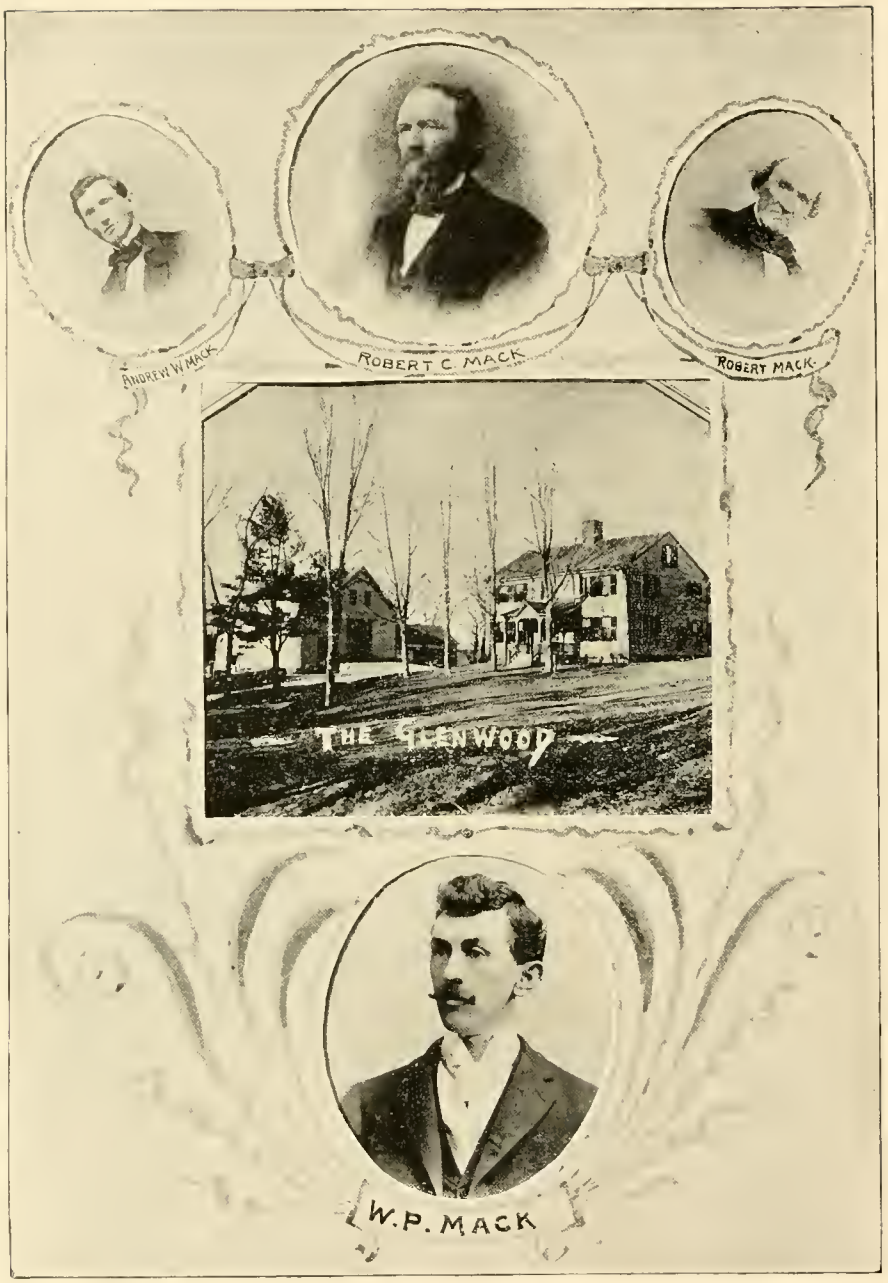
THE MACK FAMILY of the original Scotch-Irish stock was founded in this country by John Mack, who, after his marriage with Isabel, daughter of Sir John Brown, came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1732 and settled in Nutfield. His son Andrew, born in 1748, purchased in 1772 the farm which still remains the family homestead, a part of which was deeded to him by Matthew Thornton. He enjoyed the highest confidence of his townsmen, as is shown by the record of his continual service in town office. He died in 1820. Of his son, Robert Mack, a sketch is given on page 329. It may be added that he was a justice of the peace for forty-seven years; he also acted as agent for the town in the conduct of numerous lawsuits, one of which was with Derry in relation to the building of the Mammoth road, of which he was one of the projectors, and he was likewise a director of the Manchester & Lawrence railroad at its inception. He was noted for his legal knowledge, social qualities, and ready wit.

Robert Clark Mack, his eldest son, was born Dec. 31, 1818. He obtained an academic education and taught school for a few years. March 6, 1856, he married Jane D. Patterson and settled on the homestead, to a life much devoted to historical and genealogical research, making daily weather observations many years for the Smithsonian Institution. In the Civil War he made the draft enrollment of Londonderry, Derry, Windham, and Salem. In 1870 he was appointed consul to Londonderry, Ireland, by President Grant, but was unable to accept. He published a volume on the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the settlement of Londonderry, and he contributed the historical sketches of Derry and Londonderry in Hurd's History of Rockingham County. He died Jan. 11, 1894, leaving ready for the press an exhaustive history of the Patterson and Wallace families.

Andrew Wallace Mack, youngest son of Robert Mack, was born Sept. 13, 1820, and died Feb. 7, 1877. Having attended Greenland and Pembroke academies, the routine life of the scholarly inclined New England boy and man became his vocation, teaching in winter and farming in summer. In 1860 he built a house on the ancestral acres, and devoted himself to farming and to the fulfillment of his public duties. He was town clerk six years, superintending school committeeman five years, selectman four years, and from time to time representative in the legislature. He was conspicuous for personal integrity and literary tastes. March 20, 1861, he married Frances A. Preston of Danvers, Mass., and three children were born to them: Wallace Preston, Anne Belle, and John P., the last named dying in infancy.

Wallace Preston Mack was born Nov. 7, 1863. At the close of his school life he entered upon farming as a business, devoting much of his time and land to small-fruit culture. He has also established and carries on the largest factory in the state for the manufacture of evaporated apples, the capacity being four hundred bushels per day. Feb. 24, 1892, he was united in marriage to Harriet Lavinia Pillsbury, daughter of Hon. W. S. Pillsbury. They have three children: Lillian Wallace, Lavinia Pillsbury, Robert Andrew.

GEORGE O. COLBY, DERRY.


ANDREW W MACK
ROBERT C. MACK
ROBERT MACK
THE GLENWOOD
W.P. MACK

ALDEN B. SMITH was born Sept. 20, 1837, in Mason, N. H. He removed to Derry May 17, 1872, purchasing with B. C. Smith of

ALDEN B. SMITH.

Boston the hotel then known as the Railroad House. This copartnership existed but a short time, when Mr. A. B. Smith bought his partner's interest and conducted the house alone until it was destroyed by fire Aug. 19, 1882. He immediately rebuilt, naming the new hostelry "Hotel Bradford." Mr. Smith accumulated considerable property, and besides the hotel he owned "Smith's Block," containing the public hall, the postoffice, and several stores, and also the fine residence in which he died Dec. 14, 1886. He was very active in all efforts to promote the welfare of the village and town, contributing both of his time and his means. Mr. Smith was a staunch Democrat, having been the candidate of his party for several offices of influence and trust on the state ticket, and holding the position of deputy sheriff for the county from August, 1874, until July, 1876. After the fire which destroyed his hotel, he retired from active business life, but still continued to assist in all movements looking toward the prosperity of the community. Mr. Smith was a member of Trinity Commandery of Manchester and of Echo Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., of Derry Depot.

THE WAR OF 1812 was not popular in Londonderry, and there were but few voluntary enlistments from the town. At the request of President Madison, Governor Plumer of New Hampshire ordered into the service of the United States a company of the state militia for the defence of Portsmouth, and Captain John Leonard was placed in command. In this company were Moses C. Pillsbury, John Palmer, Moses Messer, John Plumer, David Wilson, John Saunders, and James Whittemore. The men were drafted to serve six months. In 1814 Captain James Thom of Londonderry commanded a company for a time, and there were twenty-two men from the town in the service. Their names are on record, but the town also furnished others concerning whom the muster rolls are silent.

GRAVE OF GEN. JOHN STARK, MANCHESTER.

REV. W. J. O'CONNOR, the son of Timothy and Catherine (Lane) O'Connor, was born in Manchester, Feb. 26, 1862. Graduating from

REV. W. J. O'CONNOR.

the famous Park-Street Parochial Grammar School, where Thomas Corcoran, the first Catholic schoolmaster of Manchester, taught for over thirty years, he studied next successively at Montreal College, Canada, Holy Cross College, Worcester, and Notre Dame University, Indiana, receiving the degree of A. B. from the last named institution in 1883. He then entered the theological department of Laval University, Quebec, and was ordained to the priesthood June 13, 1886, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Manchester, Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley officiating. He was immediately appointed assistant pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Nashua, where he remained until Aug. 15, 1888, when he was appointed the first resident pastor of St. Thomas church, Derry.

GEORGE S. ROLLINS was born in Deerfield, N. H., Aug. 10, 1835. He married Miss Rosina Hayward of Topsham, Vt., Jan. 1, 1857, and the following year he moved to Lowell, Mass., where he engaged in the house painting business with his brother-in-law, George N. Osgood. Soon after the war began Mr. Rollins went into the boot and shoe business, becoming salesman in Elbridge Dearborn's store, in Lowell. In 1864 he accepted a position as manager of a boot and shoe store in Manchester, N. H., and after remaining there a year and a half he returned to Lowell and became travelling salesman for Hapgood Wright, with whom he stayed for about twelve years. In 1879 he removed to Derry, where he now resides, and engaged in the mercantile business. He is also the local agent of the American Express Company. He was out of

GEORGE S. ROLLINS.

business from 1887 till 1890, during which time his only son, George F. Rollins, who died April 18, 1890, was the proprietor. Since that time Mr.

Rollins has conducted the business. His affairs have prospered, and since coming to Derry he has built four houses.

MONEY was far from being plenty in the first half century of the colony's existence, and the early settlers were put to great inconvenience for lack of a circulating medium with which to transact even the most necessary business. Farm produce, the skins of wild animals, and occasionally even spinning wheels took the place of money. During the various Indian wars, when it was impossible to carry on business by means of barter, the government issued bills of credit, which served as legal tender. All such bills authorized before the year 1742 were called "old tenor," and the issue of that year and until the Revolution were known as "new tenor." In 1767 the salary of Rev. Mr. Davidson of the East Parish was fifteen hundred pounds old tenor, and the next year it was only seventy-five pounds in coin. There was a natural temptation to over-issues of paper money beyond the ability of the government to redeem, and the result was a depreciation of the currency, causing great embarrassment to large numbers of the people. In January, 1777, Continental bills were at par; in June, 1781, one hundred dollars in gold was worth twelve thousand dollars in Continental money. At the Londonderry town meeting, held July 20, 1779, it was voted "that we will sell none of the necessaries of life, linen cloth, or other manufactures, higher than they were sold the first day of May last; and that we will continue to reduce our prices monthly, not doubting that other towns in the country will adopt the like salutary measures; that we consider as enemies to our country all persons who shall buy gold or silver, or shall demand hard money, in whole or in part, for any article they may have for sale, and

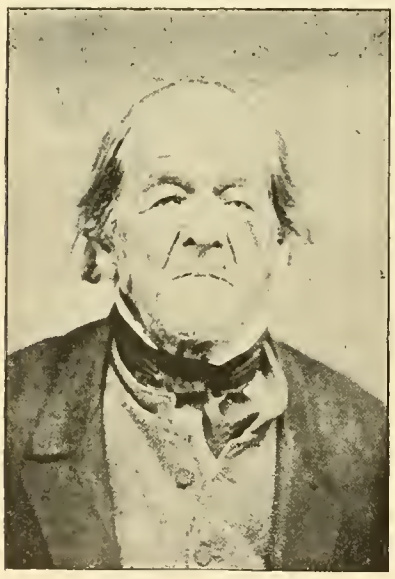
GEORGE S. ROLLINS'S RESIDENCE.

that we will do everything in our power to prevent such pernicious practices, as they have an immediate tendency to ruin our paper currency." In 1786, when the popular demand for paper money developed into open rebellion against the authority of the State, Londonderry voted for the issuing of such currency. The whole monetary system remained for years in the greatest confusion, putting the people to much annoyance. The following order is from the town records of Jan. 15, 1790:

To Mr. Jesse Jones, Constable: — Please pay or discount with James Rogers ten shillings in certificats, and five shillings of Indents, & three shillings and four pence out of your town list, & one shilling & eight pence in specie, & one shilling eight pence in specie orders, and one shilling eight pence out of your county list, it being for his father's pole tax, rated and dead in the same year, & it will be allowed on settlement of your lists.

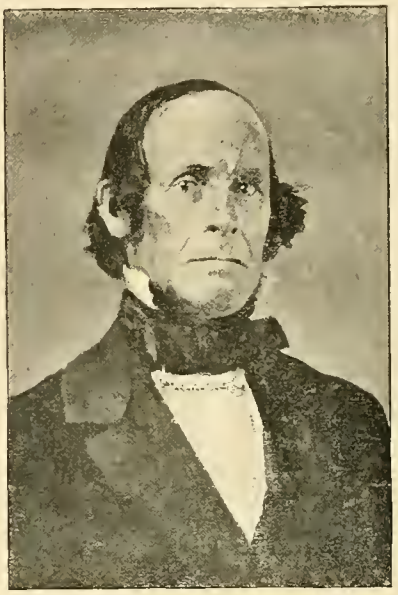
GEORGE REID, *Select Clerk.*

JOSHUA GOODWIN was born July 30, 1779, at Rowley, Mass. When he was eight years of age his father moved to Londonderry. His first wife was Rebecca Jones of that town, whom he married Dec. 11, 1800. By her he had two sons, Joshua and David. She died May 27, 1806. Mr. Goodwin then married her sister, Elizabeth Jones, and by her had three children: Josiah, Daniel, and Rebecca. The second wife died, and a few years later Mr. Goodwin married again. He survived his third wife, whose death was hastened by accident. She was aged and feeble and, falling into the fireplace, was severely burned. Mr. Goodwin was a shoemaker by trade, and for many years was a deacon in the Presbyterian church. He always went barefoot in summer and, whether or not this practice was conducive to longevity, he lived to be nearly ninety-four years of age, his death occurring June 25, 1873.



JOSHUA GOODWIN.

DAVID GOODWIN, son of Joshua and Rebecca (Jones) Goodwin, was born in Londonderry, Aug. 22, 1803. He married, Sept. 1, 1829, Mary Hibbard of Londonderry, and they lived together more than fifty years. He died Jan. 21, 1881, and her death occurred Dec. 7 in the same year. Their children were: Eliza J., Sarah H., Harriet, Ann Maria, David T., Mary, and Charles. Mr. Goodwin was highly esteemed by the community in which he lived for so many years.



DAVID GOODWIN.

GUNPOWDER was stored in the attics of the meeting-houses at one time in the early days of the colony. No one seems to have thought particularly of the consequences in case the building had been struck by lightning during church services. In 1745 the town "voted to buy two barrels of gunpowder and lodge one half in the old meeting-house and the other half in the new." The towns of the province were required by law to keep on hand one barrel of good powder, two hundredweight of bullets and three hundred flints for every sixty listed soldiers, for use in case of an Indian attack. In the old town records are entries like the following: "To Daniel McAfee for making bulits, £0 2s. 0d. To James Alexander for lead for bulits, £0 4s. 0d."

THE FOUNDERS OF LONDONDERRY, remarkable themselves for thrift and energy, were not slow in transplanting their young and vigorous saplings to the fertile and promising soil of adjoining counties and states, as subsequent years have shown stalwart trees and powerful influences for good, matured from developed saplings of the Scotch-Irish stock thus sent out.

Perhaps no more valuable illustration of the vitality and true worth of such transplanted stock has been found than in a sketch of the life of Rev. Charles E. Brown, a lineal descendant of the early Dickey importation from the north of Ireland. His mother was Betsey Dickey, whose father, Joseph Dickey, settled early in Weathersfield, Vt. Betsey married a Baptist minister, Rev. Philip Perry Brown, and Charles E. was a son born Feb. 23, 1813. Probably from an inherited disposition and an anxious desire to do good, he early entered the ministry, and after spending a few years in New York state, in his chosen profession, he asked to be sent by the Baptist Missionary Society to the territory of Iowa. This was in 1841, and he thus enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer Baptist minister in the now great state of Iowa, and with the help of his noble young wife, Frances Lyon, he was largely instrumental in laying broad and deep in Iowa and the new country west of the Mississippi river the foundation of one of the great branches of the Christian Church. And now, in the sunset of life, at eighty-three years of age, he is waiting, with a cheerful heart and sunny smile, for the boatman to ferry him over the river. He is living with his son, Mr. W. C. Brown of St. Joseph, Mo., who is one of the most prominent and capable railroad managers in the West, and who, with his excellent companion, spares no pains to make bright and pleasant the pathway of his honored sire adown the hill of life.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, DERRY.—A Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Derry Aug. 6, 1834. Oct. 25, 1834, notice was published of the formal organization of a society. It was signed by Caleb Dustin, John Taylor, Gilman Dinsmore, and William S. Follansbee; Mr. Dinsmore, clerk. The society held services at first for a short time at the houses of its members, but soon occupied the "Birch Schoolhouse" at the lower end of the village. The church prospered, and more and better accommodations being needed, in 1836 a meeting-house was erected. The land on which the meeting-house of the society stands was the gift of Capt. William Choate. The house was built in 1836, at a cost of about $3,500. Mr. Beede was the contractor and builder. Services have constantly been held on the Sabbath in this church since its erection. Following is the roll of clergymen of this church and society: Philo Bronson, 1834–35; Mr. James McCane, 1835–36; Samuel Hoyt, 1836–37; William H. Brewster, 1837–38; Michael Quimby, 1838–40; Jonathan Hazelton, 1840–41; S. S. Matthews, 1841–43; James Adams, 1843–44;

INTERIOR FIRST M. E CHURCH, DERRY.

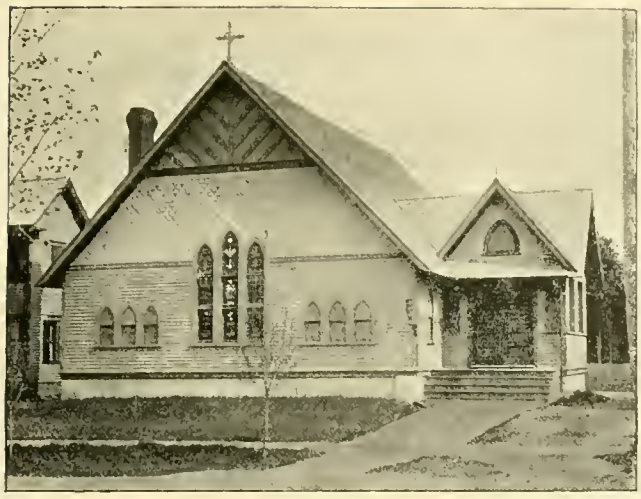
from 1844 to 1848, no record; Mr. G. W. T. Rogers, 1848–49; F. Q. Barrows, 1849–50; James Palmer, 1850–51; Isaac S. Cushman, 1851–52; Charles Smith, 1852–53; from 1853 to 1857, supplied by students; Mr. —— Hamlin and Mr. —— Parkhurst, 1857–58; John W. Adams, 1858–60; Lorenzo Draper, 1860–62; Rufus Tilton, 1862–64; E. Lewis, 1864–65; N. G. Cheney and W. P. Ray, 1865–66; W. P. Ray, 1866–67; W. W. H. Pillsbury, 1867–68; James Noyes, 1868–69; Elihu Scott, 1869–70; W. B. Osgood, 1870–71; J. W. Dearborn, 1871–75; A. E. Higgins, 1872–73; A. E. Carter, 1873–77; S. C. Farnham, 1877–78; N. Alger, 1878–79; W. W. Smith, 1879–81; O. A. Farley, 1881–82; Frederick C. Pillsbury, 1882–83; M. Howard, 1883–84; W. Ramsden, 1885–87; From 1888 to 1896 the church has been supplied by students.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, DERRY DEPOT.

THE history of this church dates from May, 1885, when Rev. William Ramsden of the First M. E. church, Derry, began holding services Sunday afternoons in Odd Fellows' hall. These were well attended, there being a number of Methodist families in the vicinity, at whose homes week-night meetings were held. At the public service held Feb. 12, 1887, the letters of twenty-four persons were read, and three were baptized and received on probation, and thus, with the advice and consent of the presiding elder, Rev. C. U. Dunning, the new society was formally organized and named St. Luke's. On the following Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, the members met at the home of Mrs. Gilchrist, on Main street, and elected a board of stewards and trustees. Feb. 24 the officers met at the home of John Quimby and formally organized as a quarterly conference. Having carried on the work in connection with the parent society for three years, Rev. Mr. Ramsden was appointed by the bishop as pastor of St. Luke's in April, 1888. The young society had grown so strong that steps were taken for the erection of a church edifice and parsonage, and lots were purchased from Mrs. Boyd on very favorable terms. Ground was broken for the church building in June, 1888, and the house of worship, a handsome structure, was formally dedicated with appropriate services April 17, 1889. The entire cost of building and land was $4,000. The church edifice was remodeled in 1894 at a cost of $2,000. Rev. Mr. Ramsden, the first pastor, was succeeded in 1889 by Rev. C. W. Taylor, who remained until 1892, and was followed by Rev. Daniel Onstott (1892–94), Rev. W. A. Mayo (1894–95), and the present pastor, Rev. H. E. Allen. Since its organization, 120 persons have been connected with the church, and the present membership is 103, 28 of whom have united during the present pastorate. The Sunday school numbers 175, and there is a flourishing branch of the Epworth League, with a membership of 60. Since 1888, this society has paid out over $13,000, an average of $1,625 per year. This is a remarkable showing for a small society.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, DERRY DEPOT.

THE first church west of the Hudson in which there was preaching in the English language, and the first classical school in central or western New York, were established by a colony of Scotch-Irish settlers from Nutfield in 1741 at Cherry Valley, N. Y. John Lindesay was the founder of the settlement, and among the thirty odd persons from Nutfield who formed the colony were David Ramsay, William Gault, James Campbell, and William Dickson, accompanied by Rev. Samuel Dunlop, a native of Ireland and a graduate of Trinity College.



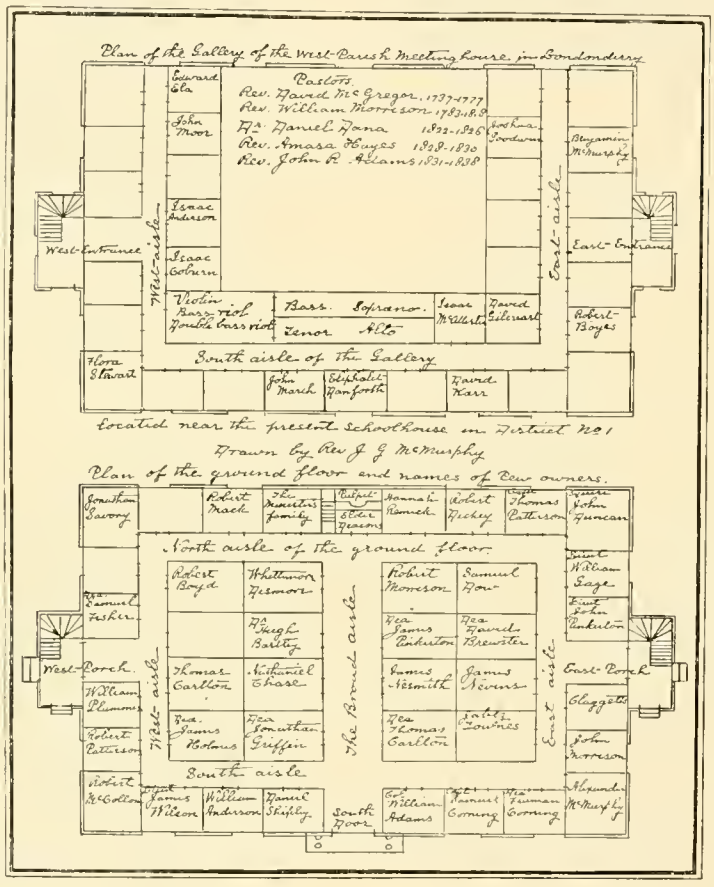
ORIGINAL CHURCH EDIFICE.

REV. WILLIAM RAMSDEN.

REV. W. A. MAYO.

REV. H E. ALLEN.

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE.— In the order of building, this was the fourth in Londonderry, and although it was removed from the old site near the present residence of Frank A. Hardy and converted into the present town hall fifty years ago, it is still remembered with veneration by a score of elderly persons who worshipped there with their parents and grandparents. Its exterior appearance was that of a two-story farmhouse. The main door was on the south side, and on each end was a porch with two doors. The south door opened into the broad aisle that led to the pulpit on the north side. In front of the pulpit was a single seat for the elder, who was next in dignity to the pastor, the seat being raised upon a platform two steps above the floor. In front of the elder's seat were two seats for the deacons, raised one step above the floor. On the ground floor the pews were classed as diamond, corner, or square, and wall pews. The diamond pews occupied the middle of the house and were arranged in four rows, two upon each side of the broad aisle. They were oblong in shape, each having room for three seats and one or two chairs. The seat on the side toward the pulpit could be turned up when not in use. These were family pews capable of seating four persons on each of the longer seats, and two on the seat opposite the pew door, which with two chairs would make accommodations for a dozen. The backs, sides, and doors of the pews were artistically panelled and decorated by the insertion of lathe work in the open spaces, and being unpainted they acquired a beautiful wood tint with age. In the four corners of the meeting-house were eight square pews, four on the floor and four in the gallery, larger than any of the others. These also contained seats on three sides and would accommodate the largest families. The minister's pew was on the west side, next to the pulpit. In the gallery, which extended on three sides of the house, the wall pews were nearly over those of the lower floor, and in the same order from the east and west entrance. Two long choir seats faced the pulpit, and there was space for stringed instruments on the west side of the singers. Although the seating capacity was so great, this old house of worship was usually filled to the doors, old men and women walking eight or ten miles to meeting, and mothers often bringing children in their arms for long distances. No such crowds throng the Protestant churches in the country districts today.



LAWYERS were evidently making too much money in Nutfield as long ago as 1778, for the following article is to be found in the town warrant for that year: "To see if the town will instruct their representatives to use their influence that there be a revision of the table of fees. It appears to us that the attornies' fees should be cut down at least one-half; they would not then be so fond of business, and people would find time to breathe."

THE grave and reverend Matthew Clark ate no meat, but was very fond of eggs. When dining out, if his hostess apologized for her hard-boiled eggs, he would say: "I'll soften them with butter." If the apology was for soft-boiled eggs, his reply would be: "I'll harden them with butter."

THE EAYERS RANGE.

BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

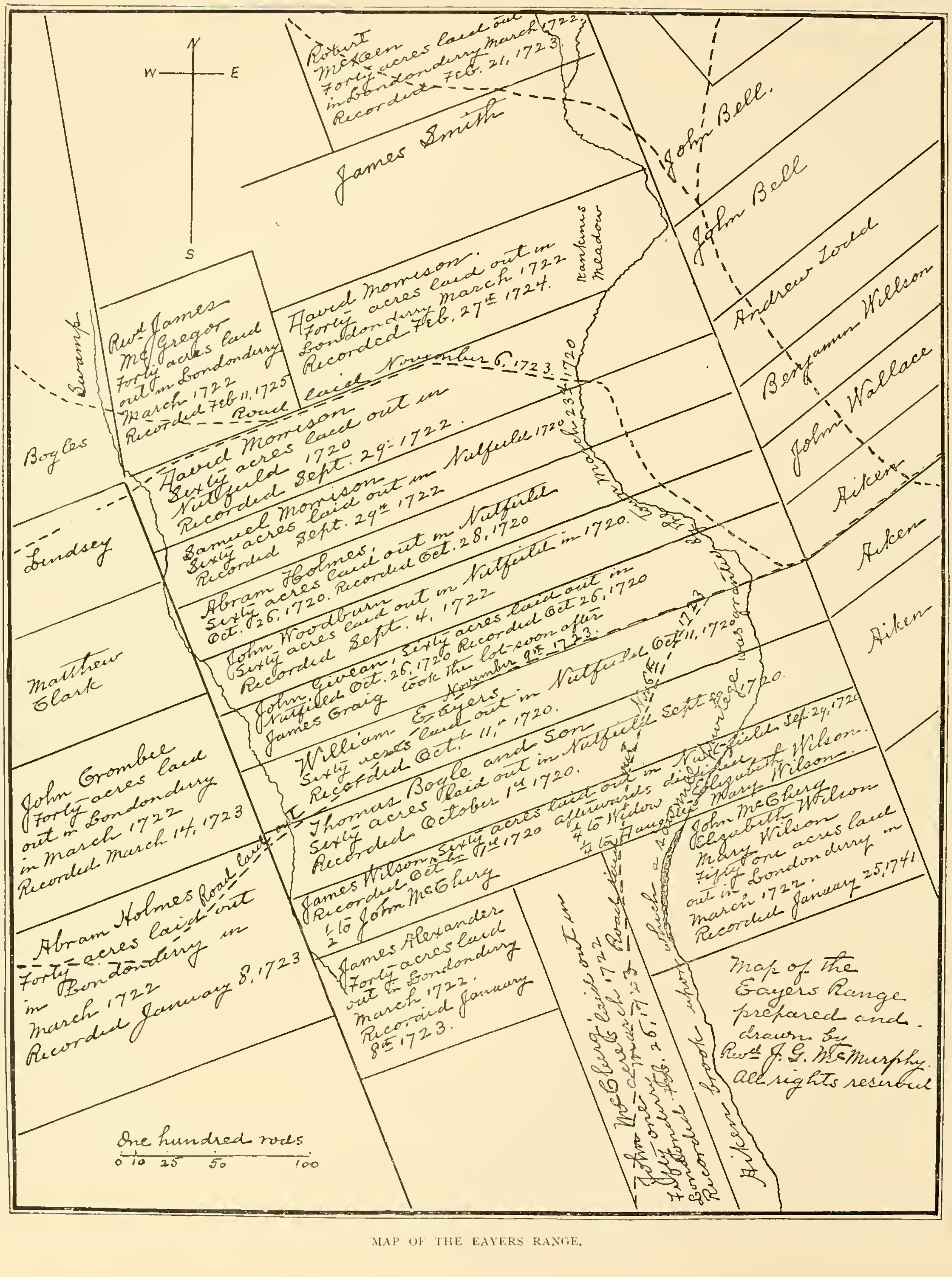
THE prominence of the range feature in the original settlement of the nut country was largely due to the clannish character of the people. Families connected by marriages and common sentiments and opinions found it convenient and agreeable to dwell together along some fertile slope or stream, and to facilitate communication adopted the plan of parallel homesteads, long and narrow, with a highway only across the common residence ends, while the opposite ends remained uncultivated and covered with forests and swamps still occupied by bears and wolves.

The Double Range, the English Range, and the Aikens Range were not more prominent than the Eayers Range in respect to the dates of their settlement or the character of the people who formed and named them. An examination of the old Proprietors' Book will convince the reader that families occupied these lands before any name had been given, or any steps taken to build a township here, and even the name of Nutfield cannot be claimed as the earliest applied title to any portion of the territory. Dunstable is an older name that was applied to many thousand acres including all that was afterward known as Nutfield, and only relinquished when the boundary between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was finally established. The transcript of the laying out of these homesteads shows the process of naming the ranges was less rapid than the settlement. Nearly all of the Eayers Range homesteads were described as lying in the West Range, in reference to the fact that the Aikens Range joined it on the east, and for a time these two ranges were called the Double Range on the west side of Beaver river, thus distinguished from the Double Range on the east side of Beaver river.

The headlines of these farms extended north of northwest and south of southeast, and the longest or side lines extended east of northeast and west of southwest. The ranges are never described as touching each other and in many places unappropriated land was left to raise interminable disputes and claims of ownership. This is notable on the westerly side of the Eayers Range, where there was much swamp, and the next range began beyond the swamp. The change of direction in the westerly headline is the source of endless complications in surveying lots, as also the merging of the Aikens Range and Eayers Range on the north, their side lines having different directions.

As this range eventually became known as the Eayers Range by reason of the prominence of William Eayers and his family here and in other parts of this township, a copy of the record of the laying out of his homestead is herewith given:

Nutfield October 11th 1720. Laid out to William Eayers a lot of land in the west range in the said town containing sixty acres of land and is bounded as followeth: beginning at a pine tree at the northeast corner and a heap of stones, from thence running a due west-south-west line three hundred and twenty rods and bounding all the way upon John Givean's lot, from thence running south-south-east thirty rods and so running two parallel lines to these lines first mentioned bounding upon Thomas Boyle and Edward Aiken, together with an interest in the common or undivided lands within the said township equal to other lots in said town. David Cargill, James McKeen,



MAP OF THE EAYERS RANGE.

James Gregg, Robert Wear, John Morrison, John Goffe, Committee. Recorded this 11th of Octobor 1720.

Pr. JOHN GOFFE.
Town Clerk.

The identification of this man's homestead and residence may be of interest to the reader and especially to a numerous line of descendants who have given their names to many important enterprises since the settlement of the Eayers Range. Therefore some further comments are made upon the exact location of William Eayers and the house in which he lived. In passing to the means of identification it is also to be noted that the orthography of the surname is original and has since been changed into Ayers. The roads leading by the dwellings of this range were private for several years under the constructive era while the township was still known as Nutfield; but soon after the charter was granted and the name of Londonderry therein established, corporate action laid out the highways. The following will serve as an example and be recognized as a present thoroughfare:

Londonderry November 6th 1723. Laid out by the selectmen a straight road beginning at the northwest side of David Morrison's homestead lot and running southeast across the brook on the south side of said Morrison's field between two great rocks and by marked trees across Samuel Morrison's lot and Abram Holmes' lot and on the west of John Woodburn's field, across the said Woodburn's lot, and then turning a little more easterly over a little run and so to the highway that comes from Edward Aikens, and then turning over the bridge and taking the line between William Eayers and James Craig's lots to the cross road that turns by Mr. Eayer's house and David Boyle's and to the east of John McClurg's cellar and through the second divisions, the said straight road to be four rods wide where it crosses their lots and where it runs along lots two rods wide. Samuel Moore, John Blair, Benjamin Wilson, Robert Boyes, Selectmen. Recorded this 13th day of December 1723.

Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

This direct road here recorded began on the north side of the farm lately occupied by James McMurphy and passed by his house and over the Aiken brook, and now over the railroad bridge and across the farm of Alexander McMurphy and over the spring brook between the lots of Daniel Owens and John Duffy into the road that comes from John Folsom's house, and then turning westward passes again over the Aiken brook on the line between John Duffy and the Corthells to a cross road that once passed along near the Aiken brook through the Morrisons', Holmes' and Woodburn's lots, to accommodate several families that lived by the brook, their old cellar walls and cool, clear well springs being still visible. At William Eayers's house the road leads southerly, that is, by Mrs. Corthell's present home, and then by George Ripley's house, the old Boyles lot, and continuing by the late homes of Peter Horne and Robert Jeffers.

Abram Holmes very early sold his original homestead and settled on other lands where the family continued to occupy without interruption until the present generation. John Woodburn also complained of his land and was granted the privilege of taking a homestead in some other section of the township, and after several trials located in the western part of the town near Dunstable line with others, forming a new range.

A reference to the brief genealogical history of the early settlers contained in the work of Rev. Edward L. Parker will show these families along the Aiken brook to have been closely related by marriages. The Woodburn lot was never fenced off, but came to be common with the Craig lot on the south, and the two lots are united longitudinally to be divided transversely into three or more portions owned by Daniel Owens, John Duffy, James Madden, and Alexander McMurphy. James Smith was not one of the scheduled proprietors of the town of Londonderry, but records of births in his family are given and they are previous to the time of alleged settlement, before the date of the royal charter or even the deed of Col. John Wheelwright. The James Smith lot came into the possession of the Pinkerton family; there the worthy founder of Pinkerton Academy and liberal benefactor of the two religious societies of his generation lived and died. Thirty-one thousand dollars in those days meant persistent industry and habitual economy, and those endowments signified mature convictions and determination to sacrifice himself and consecrate the fruits of his labors to the highest good of his countrymen.

Robert McKeen's lot of forty acres was laid out bounding upon land of James Smith, and men-

tion is also made in the record of a highway leading from the Aikens Range to Canada and passing through his land. The Robert McKeen lot was not granted for a homestead, but a second division was made, the same in amount that was laid out to every proprietor of one full homestead of sixty acres. The stream of water that runs southward through Robert McKeen's second division had been reserved for the use of a sawmill. The privilege of the stream extended upwards upon the banks as far as a spruce swamp. In this description the reader may readily locate the Aiken sawmill at a point recently occupied by Washington Perkins and designated as the Whittier sawmill, and earlier still as the Wilson sawmill. The forty acres laid out to the Rev. James McGregor as a second division were granted in part for a want of wood upon the lot assigned to him as a homestead. This is and always has been a wooded tract of land, but in the years when the Pages and the Spinneys lived there much of the land was in a good state of cultivation and there were flourishing orchards and gardens.

POTATO FIELD, DERRY.

In order to show the manner of describing meadows granted to the early settlers, the transcript of one is here presented:

Londonderry July 23d 1723. Laid out to David Morrison one acre and sixty rods of meadow, be it more or less, which lieth at Bear hill and is bounded on Samuel Morrison's lot by stakes and running down the creek to the meadow bounds: together with a piece of meadow in Pole meadow bounded by stakes between the lots of John Woodburn and William Aiken: also a pond lying by the six acre meadow. David Cargill, John Bell, Allen Anderson, John Mitchell, Committee. Recorded this 28th of February 1723-24.

Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

This transcript fully illustrates the custom of granting meadows independently of homestead bounds or any right given by the plan of allotment. The meadow at Bear hill is still cut annually and why the space remains free from other growths and resists the encroachment of bushes and trees is not easily explained. When David Morrison cut these meadows the whole country was densely covered with forests and even the highways that led from one part of the town to the other parts were through the wilderness, where it was necessary to mark the course by blazing trees by the roadside. And as in those days the meeting with bears was a common occurrence, many traditions of such meetings are found in the memories of old people. The Morrisons remained in possession of their lands in the Eayers Range for several generations, but finally sold the homesteads, and either removed to other towns or occupied their second divisions and amendment lands. For a more particular history of these movements the reader is referred to the History of the Morrison Family, published by Leonard Morrison.

John McClurg's cellar wall is said to have been recently visible near the house of Warren P. Horne, a little to the northwest by the upper road. In other parts of the town John McClurg's name will be found associated with the possession of large tracts of land. James Alexander's homestead was in the Double Range east of Beaver river and had a second division allowed to his right on the southerly side of the Eayers Range. It shortly became a homestead, as nearly all the second divisions were needed to satisfy the demands for more land. Sons of pioneers reaching the ages of twenty-one required homesteads.

HENRY S. WHEELER'S BARN, DERRY.

In reference to the Wilson lot, originally laid out to James Wilson, there is a marginal reading in the Town Records showing that James Wilson died and one half of the lot was sold to John McClurg and that became his proper half share according to the schedule. One half of the remainder was granted to Elizabeth Wilson, the widow of James, and the other fourth to her daughter, Mary Wilson. At this time the Aiken brook, as it passed through the Wilson and McClurg lands, was merely a small stream that overflowed some meadows above in the spring of each year. The building of a dam and mills upon this stream at this place occurred many years after the settlement of the Eayers Range.

David and Thomas Boyle left their surname upon many swamps, meadows, brooks, and places. They appear to have selected lots with reference to possibilities of constructing dams or raising mill privileges on secondary streams where all the really available streams had already been taken. The lands were not suitable for agricultural purposes by reason of the swamps and stones, and the streams had not sufficient water to supply a pond. All of that swamp at the westerly end of the Eayers Range was watered by the Boyles brook that crosses the road west of George Crispen's house and crosses another road west of the Elas house, at that point beyond and out of the range. However, the Boyles brook carried a wheel to operate a fulling mill right above the road at the Elas. About a mile west of this Boyles brook is another section of country marked with similar conditions, and a Boyles brook runs through it just west of the Shipley or Londonderry graveyard, and, meandering through Boyles meadows and numerous other claims, crosses the road west of Charles McAllester's place and so on to join the waters of the more favored Beaver river.

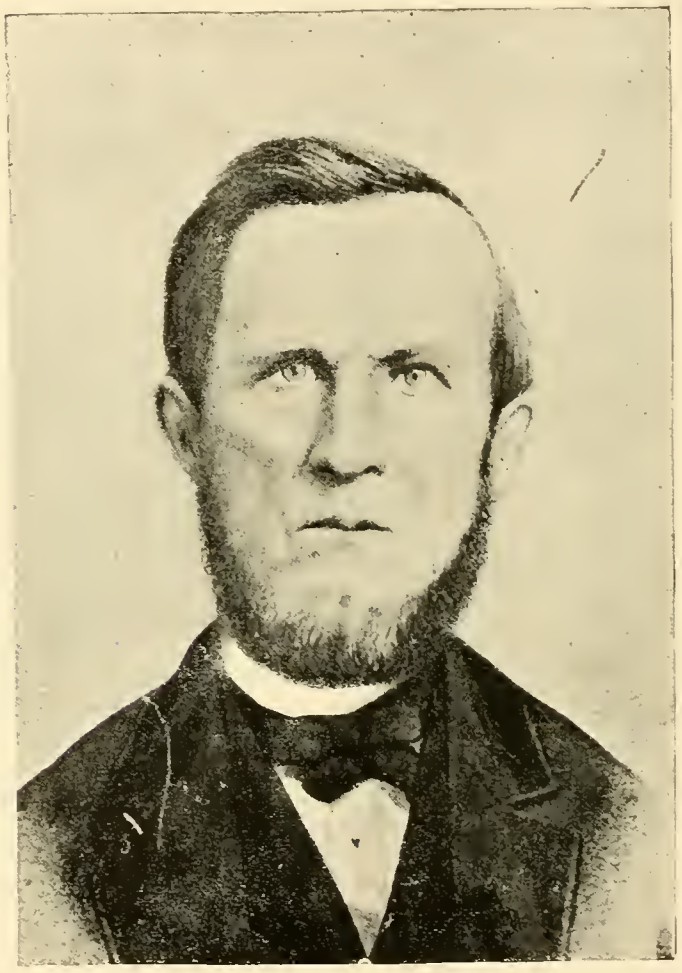
Samuel Aiken now owns the second division laid out to David Morrison, or that portion of it upon which the buildings were placed. It must be borne in mind that forty acres were granted exclusive of the meadows, and consequently many more are now included in the boundary since the meadows have been purchased. Daniel Owens

purchased the western half of this lot from the heirs of the late Abram McKenney. The Rankine meadow was originally granted for about four acres and bounded on this lot. Sydney Burbank occupies the easterly ends of two lots originally laid out to William Eayers and Thomas Boyle. It is not fifty years since the last Robert Craig and sisters lived on the lot granted for a homestead to John Givean and passed over to James Craig within three years, or before 1723.

The Craig farm of one hundred and twenty acres, for it embraced the Woodburn lot, was rather distinguished from others by the many peculiar traits of the family and consequently the singular products raised upon the land. It is within the memory of some aged people to describe the habits of the old maids and unmarried brother, and the peculiar speech of these last scions of a venerable stock. The old maple trees of a large orchard that produced many thousand pounds of sugar were but recently cut down, and even now there are some remnants of hardy appearance. How many trips the old maids executed in the thawing spring months along those pasture paths among the maples to fetch home the buckets of sap! The slope of that old orchard was favorable to the observations of those who lived to the north and eastward. The tending of sheep was another occupation of the maiden sisters, and it is reported that they were quite as timid as their flock, and were seldom seen at close range, but at the approach of a man they vanished behind the rocks and trees and shyly came forth after the stranger nad disappeared.

THREE KINDS OF SONGS.—Rev. James McGregor had a fine sense of propriety, whether he had an ear for music or not. In conversation one day with one of his parishioners on the subject of songs he remarked: "There is just three kinds of songs. There is the very gud song, the very bad song, and the song that is nather bad nor gud. 'While Shepherds Watch Their Flocks by Night' is a very gud song. 'Janie Stoops Down to Buckle Her Shoe' is a very bad song. But 'Sue Loves Me and I Loves Sue' is nather gud nor bad."

ALFRED BOYD, the only son of William and Margaret (Holmes) Boyd, was born in Antrim, Feb. 12, 1817. His parents moved to Derry in 1821, when his father bought what was then



ALFRED BOYD.

the Cheney farm, comprising most of the land where the Depot village now stands. Jan. 28, 1858, the son Alfred married Emma C. Corwin, daughter of John and Clarissa (Thompson) Corwin of Tunbridge, Vt. They had five children: John A., Fannie E., Sarah C., Clara M., and Everett W. Boyd. Mr. Boyd remained on the old farm until his death, which occurred Oct. 9, 1874.

GEN. GEORGE REID.

GEN. GEORGE REID, who after Gen. Stark is the most distinguished military son of Nutfield, was born in Londonderry in 1733. His father was James Reid, who was one of the early settlers and selectmen of the town in that year. Of George Reid's early life but little is known, except that in 1757 he married Mary Woodburn, daughter of John Woodburn by his first wife, Mary Boyd, and that he settled in Londonderry. When the news of the battle of Lexington came, Reid was in command of a company of minute men. He immediately placed himself at the head of his company and marched to join the left wing of the American forces, under Gen. Stark, near Boston, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His services in that engagement were recognized by the Continental Congress, and on Jan. 1, 1776, he was commissioned to be captain of a company in the Fifth Regiment of infantry. From that time on his rise was rapid. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel; in 1778, colonel; in 1783, colonel by brevet in the army of the United States, and in 1785, brigadier-general of the New Hampshire forces. He served with valor and distinction in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, Saratoga, and Stillwater, enjoying the fullest confidence of Washington. He shared with the army all the hardships of the encampment at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777, and was with Gen. Sullivan on his famous expedition against the Six Nations, to avenge the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. During the summer of 1782 he was in command at Albany. In 1786 Gen. Reid was appointed by Gen. Sullivan, then president of the state, to command the military forces called out to suppress the rebellion which arose from the popular clamor for the issuance of paper money which should be receivable as legal tender in payment of taxes and debts. Gen. Reid was in Exeter at the time, where the legislature was in session, and he led the troops against the insurgents, who had retired a little out of the village. The insurrection was suppressed without the loss of life, and the forty prisoners taken were discharged, "on their profession of sincere repentance," says the record. Londonderry had voted in favor of a paper currency, yet those who took part in the insurrection and who were church members in the town were required by the churches to make a public acknowledgment of the error into which they had been drawn. It would be something of an anachronism nowadays to discipline a church member for being a greenbacker or a bimetallist. Gen. Reid was appointed justice of the peace for Rockingham county in 1786, an office of dignity and consequence in those days, and in 1791 he was appointed sheriff of the county. He was a man of great courage and sagacity. So intense was the feeling against him in his own county for the part he had taken in suppressing the insurrection that his life and

GEN. GEORGE REID.

property were threatened. On one occasion, when an angry crowd surrounded his house at night, he appeared at the window fully armed and addressed the rioters who had come to take his life. His coolness and the force of his words alone induced them to disperse without doing him harm. Gen. Reid died in September, 1815, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, a woman of rare endowments and of most interesting character, was well adapted to the circle in which she moved. With a strong and vigorous intellect, a retentive memory, a cheerful disposition and great equanimity of temper, she exerted a powerful and happy influence over the more excitable and strong passions of her husband, whose military life had served to give prominence to those traits of character by which he was distinguished. Gen. Stark once said of her: "If there is a woman in New Hampshire fit to be governor, 'tis Molly Reid." Her half-brother, David Woodburn, was the maternal grandfather of Horace Greeley. Mrs. Reid died April 7, 1823, at the age of eighty-eight years.

HENRY S. WHEELER'S HOUSE, DERRY.
Once the home of Gen. George Reid.

HENRY SPAULDING WHEELER, son of Thaddeus and Caroline (Farrar) Wheeler, was born in Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 9, 1835. He married, in 1877, Hannah Maria, daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. (Stickney) White, and has five children: Caroline M., Sarah E., Mary A., Elizabeth W., and Henrietta O. Mr. Wheeler was educated in the common schools and at Pepperell Academy and Pinkerton Academy. He was formerly a school teacher in New Hampshire and in the West, and subsequently was clerk and salesman in different places. In 1865 he was receiving and shipping clerk in the commissary depot at Richmond, Va., and the following year he received an appointment in the treasury department at Washington. He was detailed at different times to examine the offices of internal revenue collectors in various states, including Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. Having overtaxed his strength, he resigned in 1876 and has since been engaged in farming in Derry. His official life may be summed up as follows: Clerk in the commissary depot in Richmond, Va., about one year; official in the treasury department, ten years; selectman in Derry, seven years; representative in the legislature from Derry, four years, making twenty-two years in all. While in the legislature he was one of the most earnest advocates of the bill to establish the town system of schools, and aided by his speech and vote in securing its enactment. Mr. Wheeler has had a pronounced talent for music from early boyhood.

He taught singing school in the West, and has sung tenor in church choirs for nearly forty years, including the First Methodist, the First Church, the First Congregational, and the Baptist Church of Derry, and a Methodist church in Nashua, and was connected with the choir of the Calvary Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., as tenor singer for ten years, being its chorister a part of the time. Having a sympathetic voice of ample volume, he has made himself useful in the praise service in church and Sunday school wherever he has been located. Mr. Wheeler joined the Baptist Church in Orange, N. J., in 1863, since which time he has been active in church and Sunday school work while living in Orange, Washington, and Derry.

HENRY SPAULDING WHEELER.

Mrs. Wheeler was born Jan. 9, 1853, in Derry. Her education was received in the common schools and at Pinkerton Academy. She has resided in Methuen and Haverhill, Mass., and in Manchester, N. H. In 1876 she united with the First Baptist Church of the last named place, and in 1880, having received a letter of recommendation from that church, she and her husband united with twelve others to form the Baptist Church at Derry Depot, and they are among its most interested and loyal members.

MRS. HENRY S. WHEELER.

GRISTMILLS were built in the first months of the Nutfield settlement. The first one was probably that of Captain David Cargill, at the eastern extremity of Beaver pond, which must have been built before the colonists had been a year in their new home. There is a reference to this mill in the town records, dated Feb. 13, 1720, when in speaking of the road on the north of the pond, running from Samuel Marshall's house to George McMurphy's, it says the road crosses the brook "below Captain Cargill's grist mill." In 1722 Captain James Gregg built a gristmill in what is now Derry Village, possibly on the spot where W. W. Poor's mill now stands. In 1731 a mill privilege in Londonderry was granted to Benjamin Wilson, who built the first mill, since known at various times as Moor's, Goss's, and Kendall's mills.

THE JAMES ROGERS FAMILY.

JAMES ROGERS was born in Gloucester, Mass., March 31, 1833. He was named for and is the fifth in direct descent from James Rogers, one of the original "Proprietors of Londonderry," who settled on the English Range. This first James Rogers was a brave man, fond of adventure, and after getting well established in Londonderry he moved further into the wilderness and became one of the first settlers of the present town of Dunbarton. He was shot at night in the woods by a friend, who mistook him for a bear, and upon his eldest son, Robert, devolved the care of the

MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS.

large family. Robert Rogers, or "Rogers, the Ranger," as he was commonly called, subsequently became one of the most noted and heroic characters in New England. He was born in Londonderry in 1727 and was twenty-two years old at the time of his father's death. The settlers in the Merrimack valley were being constantly harassed by the Indians. It was a bloody and remorseless warfare, for the savages sought scalps, not captives. Young Rogers was appointed by the colonial government to the command of a corps of rangers then forming for active service against the French and Indians. John Stark was a member of this corps, which included some of the most intrepid men in the colonies. During the seven years' war which followed, Rogers was almost constantly in a position of great responsibility, difficulty, and danger, but his achievements were such that Lord Amherst reported to the English government that "Major Rogers of the Colonial service has by his discretion and valor essentially contributed to the success of the royal arms." In marching the rangers preceded the main body of the army and were trained to attack or retreat with remarkable quickness. In fighting the Indian they adopted his mode of warfare and matched him in strategy. Their route was through dense and tangled woods, over hills and mountains and across rivers or swamps. But mountains, rivers, and hidden foes were not the only obstacles with which they had to contend. Loaded with provisions for a whole month and carrying a musket far heavier than those of modern make, besides their blankets and ammunition, they were compelled to bear the burden of a pack horse while doing the duty of a soldier. Many are the anecdotes of thrilling adventure and hairbreadth escape related of them. On one occasion Major Rogers and a small party of his rangers were surprised and nearly surrounded by Indians on the shore of Lake George. Rogers had on snowshoes and succeeded in reaching the top of a high rock overhanging the lake. Throwing his haversack and other cumbrous articles over the precipice, he turned around in his snowshoes without moving their position on the ground, and having fastened them on so that the heel and toe were reversed, he descended to the lake by another path. When the Indians arrived at the top they saw two sets of tracks leading to the rock, but none leading from it, and therefore supposed that two of the fugitives had perished in attempting to descend to the lake at that place. In a few minutes, however, they saw Rogers making his escape on the ice, and thinking that he must have been under the immediate protection of the Great Spirit, or he could not have descended the precipice in safety, they did not venture to pursue him. From that day the rock has been known as "Rogers' Slide." In 1759, after the

retreat of the French troops and the savages to Canada, General Amherst determined to destroy in their homes the St. Francis Indians, who had committed unusual atrocities upon the settlements at Walpole, Hinsdale, and elsewhere. He selected Major Rogers for the task, and on Sept. 28 gave him this order: "You are this night, with two hundred picked men, to proceed to attack the enemy's settlement below Missisqui bay, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, so as most effectually to disgrace and destroy the enemy, and redound to the honor of his majesty's arms. Remember the infamous barbarities of the enemy's

ROGERS' SLIDE, LAKE GEORGE.

Indian scoundrels. Take your revenge; but though they have killed women and children of all ages, spare theirs. When you have done this service, return and report to me." Major Rogers started immediately on this perilous march of over three hundred miles through an unbroken wilderness of the enemy's country, arriving on the twenty-second day at their destination, with a loss of sixty men by sickness and fatigue. At night Rogers crept into the village and found the whole population in a drunken carousal over the return of their warriors. Just at daylight the rangers in three divisions entered the village, now wrapped in slumber. Never was surprise more complete. Most of the Indians were killed before they were aroused to consciousness. There was little use for the musket. The hatchet and knife made sure work. Some few ran to the St. Lawrence, but a majority of these were shot or drowned. The rangers set fire to every wigwam, and from the captive squaws they learned that a large French force and a few Indians were encamped but a few miles away. Only one of their own number had been killed and one wounded. The return to New Hampshire was accomplished only after great privations and the loss of two thirds of the surviving rangers. This was their last expedition in the royal service. In 1766 he was commissioned by the crown to explore the Lake Huron region and was appointed governor of Michilimackinac. Accused of treason, he was sent to Montreal for trial, but was honorably acquitted, and in 1767 he went to England, where he published a volume of "Reminiscences of the French War," which was widely circulated. While travelling in an English mail coach it was stopped by a highwayman, who with pistol at the window demanded the passengers' money. Rogers opened his cloak, as if to comply, and the robber lowered his pistol. That

instant the vigorous hand of the wary American grasped his collar and drew him from his horse through the coach window. He proved to be a noted offender, and on delivering him to the authorities Rogers received a handsome bounty.

In the beginning of the Revolution Rogers returned to America and espoused the royalist cause. His name was on the list of tories proscribed by the act of New Hampshire of 1778. Leaving his family, never to return, Rogers went back to London, and thence to a post in East Indies, where he died some years later. General Stark, who served under him, used to say that for presence of mind amid dangers he never knew the equal of Robert Rogers; and he always regretted the circumstances which led him to abandon his native country. In 1760 Robert Rogers was married to Anna, daughter of Rev. Arthur Brown, an Episcopal minister of Portsmouth. His son, Arthur Rogers, became a lawyer and lived and died in Concord. He married Margaret Furness of Portsmouth, and his son, Robert, born in Concord, married Sarah Lane of Gloucester, settled in Derry, and was the father of the present James Rogers, who was brought to Derry by his parents in 1835, when he was two years old, and has since resided there. He married, Feb. 18, 1864, Abbie Hall, daughter of Captain Moses and Mary (Cochrane) Hall of Chester, and granddaughter, on the mother's side, of John and Jemima (Davis) Cochrane of New Boston, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Davis, a captain in the Revolutionary army. They settled on the Waterman place, a farm once noted for its extent of territory (1,400 acres) and for the large number of cattle and sheep which were formerly kept on it. The children of James and Abbie (Hall) Rogers are: Elizabeth Furness, graduated at Pinkerton Academy in 1884, died Sept. 11, 1885; Mary Cochrane, educated at Pinkerton Academy and at Salem (Mass.) Normal School, now a teacher in Lawrence, Mass.; Helen Grace, graduated at Pinkerton Academy in 1891, entered Wellesley College in 1893; Anna Crombie, graduated at Pinkerton Academy in 1893; James Arthur, now pursuing a course in the business college at Manchester.

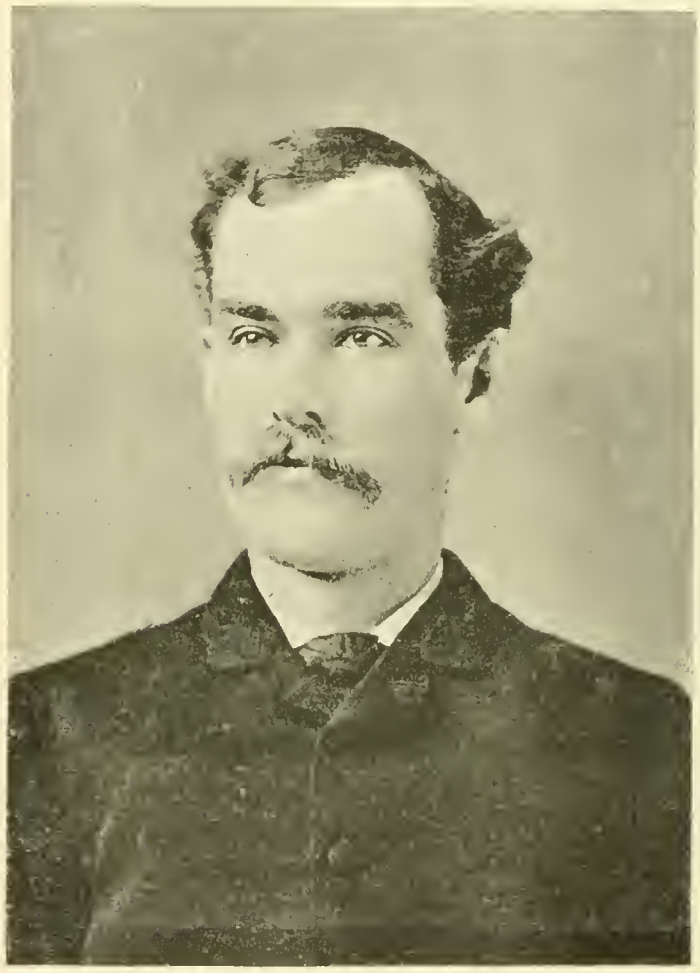
THE WATERMAN PLACE, EAST DERRY.

SAMUEL HOWARD BELL was born in Lawrence, Mass., May 17, 1858. He is the son of William and Ellen Weeks (Kelley) Bell. His father, who was born in England, emigrated to America and settled first in Fall River and afterward in Lawrence, where he became a clerk in the counting-room of the Pacific Mills. His mother was the daughter of Daniel Kelley of Gilmanton. Mr. Bell studied pharmacy in Lawrence with Henry M. Whitney, the oldest apothecary then in the profession there, and in 1879 opened a drug store in Association Hall at Derry Lower Village. In 1883 he found it advantageous to extend his business by establishing a branch store at the Depot, purchasing the building now occupied by him and furnishing it with a complete stock unsurpassed in any country town. In 1889 he built a substantial and commodious residence on Broadway, in which he now lives with his family. He was married Jan. 28, 1880, to Miss

SAMUEL HOWARD BELL.

Etta M. Nice of Lawrence, whose father came to America from Scotland. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell: John Howard, born May 21, 1883, and William Emmons, born April 13, 1892, died Nov. 20, 1892. Mr. Bell is a member of Echo Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F.; an officer of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Rockingham, No. 29.

JOHN HENRY PARMERTON, only son of John and Sarah F. (Bigelow) Parmerton, was born in Londonderry Jan. 18, 1852. Five



JOHN H. PARMERTON.

years later his parents moved to Derry, where he attended the town schools and Pinkerton Academy and assisted his father on the farm until he was seventeen years old. He then entered the employ of H. E. Eastman, dealer in general merchandise at Derry Depot, and remained with him two years, going from there to Lawrence, Mass., where he secured a position with Shattuck Brothers, wholesale and retail grocers. In 1886 he returned to Derry and bought W. S. Pillsbury's interest in the

ALFRED E. MORSE.

HENRY W. BAGLEY.

CHARLES S. PILLSBURY.

MRS. CHARLES. S. PILLSBURY.

firm of L. H. & W. S. Pillsbury. After two years he sold his interest to Pillsbury & Moody, and then, with headquarters at Manchester and Lawrence, he sold a line of groceries, opening later at Manchester a wholesale and retail grocery, which he still continues. In 1893 Mr. Parmerton was married to Miss Lenette Foster of Boston.

ALFRED E. MORSE, son of John and Mary M. Morse, was born on the Mammoth road in Londonderry, July 4, 1855. Two years later his parents removed to Manchester, and here he has since resided, his education having been obtained in the public schools. He early learned the undertaking business, and mastered all its details, especially the art of embalming, which in recent years has been carried to such a high state of perfection. Mr. Morse is an adept in this art, and giving, as he does, his personal attention to every case, he has won an enviable reputation. As the secret of an undertaker's success lies as much in character and temperament as in business ability, and as Mr. Morse is by nature well fitted for the delicate duties of his profession, the high measure of success which he has achieved is not surprising. June 16, 1891, Mr. Morse was married to Mrs. Etta F. Foster. Mr. Morse is a member of the Free Baptist Church Society and a member of several secret societies, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

CHARLES SHERMAN PILLSBURY, the son of Gen. Moody A. and Abigail (Dix) Pillsbury, was born in Boscawen, N. H., April 14, 1828. In March, 1853, he sailed for a trip around the world. After crossing the Atlantic and Indian oceans he landed at Melbourne, Australia, and remained two years and a half in that country and in Tasmania. He then crossed the Pacific, and returned to his home in Boscawen in 1856. Ten years later he moved to Londonderry, where he has since resided. Mr. Pillsbury has held several town offices and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1872 and 1873. For about thirty-eight years he has held commissions as justice of the peace. Mr. Pillsbury has traveled extensively, having visited Europe twice. He has one son, Charles G., born Feb. 15, 1865.

HENRY W. BAGLEY was born in East Machias, Me., June 24, 1857. He came to Derry in May, 1881, and bought the place known as "Lakeside Farm," situated on the east shore of Beaver pond. Dec. 12, 1883, he married Miss Lucy E. Alexander, daughter of Robert and Mary Alexander. Mr. Bagley served the town as selectman in 1893, and was again elected to that board in 1895. He is a member of Echo Lodge, I. O. O.F., and of Mystic Encampment, Derry Depot.

SAMUEL WOODBURY, the son of Benjamin Woodbury, was born Sept. 28, 1812, in Londonderry. When he was ten years of age he went to Salem, N. H., remaining there until 1837, when he was married to Miss Louisa J. Davis of Northwood. He then returned to Londonderry,

SAMUEL WOODBURY.

where he purchased a farm. By trade Mr. Woodbury was a shoemaker, although he did little at the business except in the winter time. He was the father of nine children, five of whom are still living, the youngest, W. E. Woodbury, residing on the farm with his mother. Mr. Woodbury died June 3, 1878, at the age of sixty-five.

W. E. WOODBURY, LONDONDERRY.

W. E. WOODBURY'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

FRANK A. BENSON'S RESIDENCE.— 1894.

FRANK A. BENSON, NORTH LONDONDERRY.

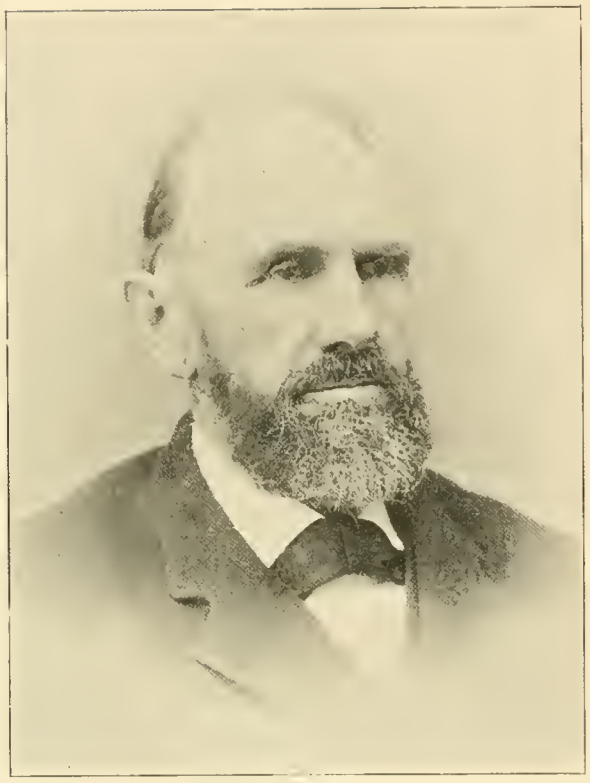
REV. DANIEL GOODWIN, youngest son of Elder Joshua and Elizabeth (Jones) Goodwin, was born in Londonderry Jan. 25, 1809. He prepared for college at Pinkerton Academy, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1835, and from

REV. DANIEL GOODWIN.

Andover Theological Seminary in 1838, and was ordained to the ministry Feb. 27, 1839, at Brookline. There he remained for sixteen years. After supplying for short periods successively the churches at Hillsboro' Bridge, Londonderry, and Derry, he served as pastor at Mason from 1857 to 1878, and resided there until his death. His life in Mason during his pastorate and subsequently was one of marked usefulness. In 1885–86 he represented the town in the state legislature, and he served at different times as town clerk, as notary public, and as justice of the peace. Mr. Goodwin was married Feb. 12, 1839, to Julia Ann Shute of Derry, who died Sept. 10, 1845. His second wife was Martha Boynton of Pepperell, Mass., whom he married Aug. 24, 1846. Her death occurred April 14, 1875, and Mr. Goodwin subsequently married Mrs. Lucy Jane Boynton of Pepperell. He had three sons and four daughters. One son and one daughter died while he was living, and another has since passed away. Widely and deeply mourned, Mr. Goodwin died of bronchitis, Dec. 30, 1893, being nearly eighty-five years of age. He possessed in a marked degree the characteristics of a true Christian gentleman, and though dead he still lives in the loving memory of all who knew him.

His father, Joshua Goodwin, of whom a brief sketch and a portrait are presented on page 154, was the son of David and Mehitable Goodwin. His third marriage was to Mrs. Ann Melvin. He was a man of strong and deep convictions. Devout and constant in his attendance at the house of worship, he was for more than fifty years deacon in the Presbyterian church and a teacher in the Sunday school. A highly respected citizen, a kind neighbor, an indulgent father, and a loving husband, his death was a severe loss to the community in which he had lived for so many years.

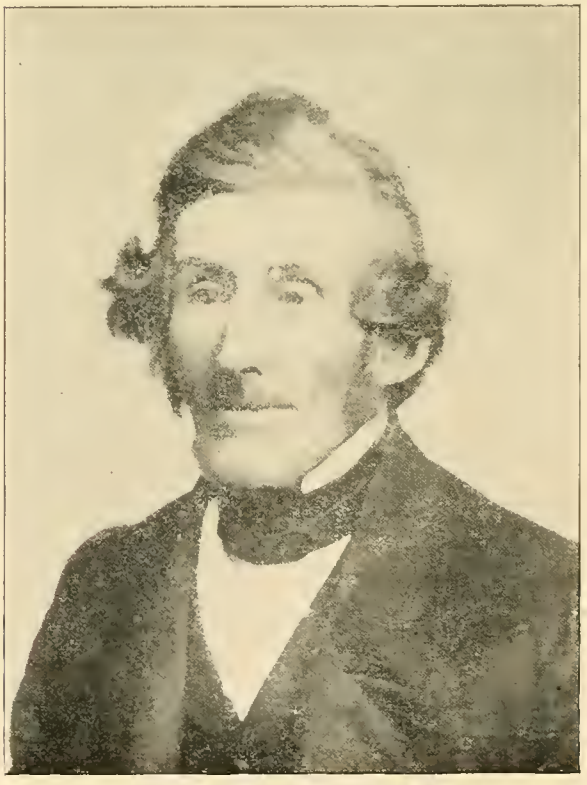
PROF. EDMUND R. ANGELL.



JOHN A. MOORE.

NANCY ELIZABETH (ARMSTRONG) MOORE.

ALMIRA ELIZABETH (DODGE) CLARK.



DEACON WILLIAM DANFORTH CLARK.

DEACON AND MRS. CLARK.— William Danforth and Almira Elizabeth (Dodge) Clark were born in the town of Derry; the husband, July 18, 1810, and the wife Nov. 27, 1814. His death occurred Dec. 14, 1882, and hers Dec. 30, 1891. At the respective ages of twenty and sixteen they were married and settled on the homestead at the head of the Range, where, with the exception of one short interval, they passed the remainder of their three score and ten years. Twelve children were born to them, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, and eight were still living when the golden wedding of the parents was celebrated in 1880. Their eldest son, Francis Parkman, resides on the old place, which is still known as the "Clark Farm." Both Deacon and Mrs. Clark were active members of the First church, and in the discharge of his duties he demonstrated the fountain of his piety. In all the relations they sustained to the moral and material welfare of the community, their lives were sweet, uplifting, and helpful.

FRANK B. PERKINS, M. D., the son of Orin H. and Hannah J. Perkins, was born in Grafton April 25, 1856. His early education was received in the common schools and at Colby Academy, New London, N. H. After studying medicine with Dr. J. P. Elkins of Wilmot and at Dartmouth, he was graduated from that institution June 7, 1877, and began the practice of his profession in Grantham, removing four years later to Londonderry, where he practiced ten years. In November, 1893, he moved to Derry Depot, where he has since been in active practice. Dr. Perkins is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society; assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the First New Hampshire Regiment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; was assistant surgeon on Col. Frye's staff, First Regiment,

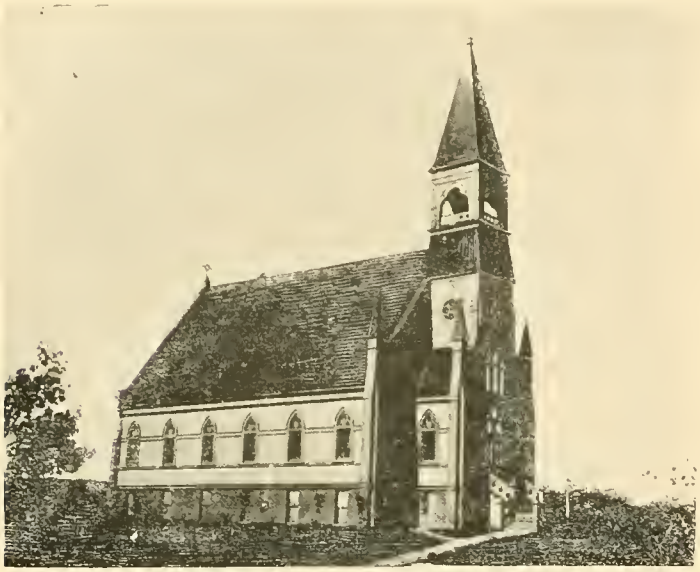
MRS. F. B. PERKINS.

DR. FRANK B. PERKINS.

N. H. N. G.; is medical examiner for Derryfield Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., and Rockingham Lodge, No. 20, K. of P. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and belongs also to Passaconnaway Tribe, I. O. R. M.

JOHN A. MOORE, the son of James and Jane (Anderson) Moore, was born in Windham, March 1, 1831, on the farm where he now lives. He was married Nov. 25, 1854, to Miss Nancy Elizabeth Armstrong, and these children have been added to the family: Alice Jane, born April 24, 1858; Nellie Orietta, born May 18, 1861; Cinderella Jessie, born Nov. 16, 1866. Mr. Moore was ordained an elder of the Londonderry Presbyterian church Dec. 29, 1872.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.— In June, 1869, the holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up for the first time in Derry at the house of James Madden, Rev. John O'Brien, at the time pastor of



ST. THOMAS CHURCH, DERRY DEPOT.

St. Joseph's church, Manchester, officiating. Five or six families then comprised the Catholic population of the town. In the following year services were again held by the same clergyman, this time at the house of John Duffy. In April, 1870, Rev.

INTERIOR OF ST. THOMAS CHURCH.

William McDonald, the pioneer priest of Manchester, had services at the house of Daniel Owens, and from this time on, the Catholics of Derry were attended regularly from St. Anne's church, Manchester, services being held four times a year, conducted by Rev. Father McDonald or his assistant. From 1878 until 1886 Mass was said from time to time at the houses of the old Catholic settlers, Rev. Maurice Galvin, Rev. Andrew Timon, Rev. John J. Lyons, and Rev. E. D. Mackey officiating at different times. Rev. W. J. O'Connor was appointed first resident pastor by Bishop Bradley, Aug. 15, 1886. The present beautiful Catholic church was completed and dedicated Nov. 28, 1887, at a cost of $10,000. It is a monument to the faith and generosity of the few Catholic families of the town. The present

PAROCHIAL RESIDENCE.

parochial residence was bought April 27, 1887, at a cost of $3,000. Rev. W. J. O'Connor, pastor; Joseph Jordan, sexton; Mrs. Dora Jordan, sacristan; Mrs. Kate Kelly, Al Laws, Mrs. Mary Laws, Miss Minnie Gagnon, Miss Arthemise Gagnon, George Boisclair, Remi Bienvenu, and Mr. Beauchemin, members of the choir; Miss Mary A. Kelly, organist; Daniel Owens, president of the Rosary Society; Edward Kelly, Fred Corthell, Frank Sullivan, Willie Murphy, Frank Murphy, sanctuary boys; the Rev. Pastor, superintendent of Sunday school; Mrs. Joseph Jordan, assistant. (See sketch and portrait of Rev. W. J. O'Connor, page 152.)

J. C. EASTMAN, M. D., son of Dr. Joseph and Miriam (Calef) Eastman, was born in Loudon April 22, 1811. His grandfather, Timothy Eastman, a farmer in East Kingston, was descended from an old English family of high repute. He married Abigail, daughter of Col. Gale of East Kingston. Dr. Eastman's mother was a daughter of Joseph and Miriam (Bartlett) Calef, and a granddaughter of Josiah Bartlett,

DR. JOSIAH C. EASTMAN.

a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and president and governor of New Hampshire for three years. The doctor therefore unites in his veins the blood of two of the most distinguished families of the United States. His father, who was a graduate from Dartmouth, died in Meredith at the age of thirty-three years. Two of his children are now living, the subject of this sketch and Susan Eastman Batchelder of Derry. Another child, Joseph, became a physician, spent some years in California, and returning to New Hampshire, died in Hampstead. Dr. J. C. Eastman was educated at Kingston, Atkinson, and Saco (Me.) academies, taught district school eight years, and was graduated from Dartmouth with honors in 1837. For a short time he practised medicine at Newmarket, and about 1839 he located at Hampstead, where, except during his military life, he has ever since been in active practice. He has been a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society over fifty years, and was its president in 1860; he is a member of the Rockingham Medical Society and was twice its president; he is also an honored member of the American Medical Association, whose meetings he has frequently attended as delegate from New Hampshire, and he was one of the three delegates from this state to the great International Medical Congress held at Philadelphia in 1876. His favorite branches of practice are surgery and obstetrics, and he has attended at the births of over 4,500 children who have lived and of whom he has kept a record. Aug. 20, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Berry surgeon of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, with rank as major, and accompanied the regiment to Washington, Annapolis, Port Royal, Hilton Head, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, doing laborious service for two years, when, on account of illness in his family, he resigned and returned to Hampstead. Shortly afterward he declined the colonelcy of a new regiment which was offered to him, although it would have been in accord with his tastes. When a mere lad he had been appointed cadet at West Point, but declined the appointment at the urgent request of his widowed mother, and subsequently he held every rank in the New Hampshire militia from private to colonel. In politics Dr. Eastman has always been a Democrat. In 1845 he was county treasurer and was renominated in 1847, but declined the honor. He was a member of the legislature from 1847 to 1850; served his district in the senate in 1853, and was re-elected in 1854. The strength of his political principles is illustrated by the fact that when he was in the senate the Knownothings urged him to accept the nomination for governor, but he indignantly refused the proffered bribe, although he might easily have been elected. Had the Demo-

cratic party since then been in a majority in this state, it is highly probable that ere this he would have filled the gubernatorial chair. For years he has been one of the standard bearers of the party and was its candidate for councillor at two elec-

DR. EASTMAN'S RESIDENCE.

tions. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated McClellan for the presidency and also to the convention which nominated Horatio Seymour. The doctor has held various official positions, of which the limits of this sketch forbid the mention. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Rochester & Nashua railroad, and was a director in the company from the start. Dr. Eastman married, first, Ann A., daughter of Capt. Leonard Wilson (a pensioner of 1812) and Elizabeth Gregg, who was a daughter of Nathaniel Warner of Derry. Their children are: Mary Bartlett (Mrs. Lavoisier Hill of New York city) and Ella. His second wife, who was the daughter of Dr. Jerome Harris and Mary Tewksbury of Amesbury, Mass., died May 23, 1891. Their children are Josiah Bartlett and Susie A. The doctor has one of the most attractive homes in the county, in which to spend the closing years of a busy and useful life.

SAMUEL PARSONS CLARK, 2d, son of E. T. Clark, was born July 14, 1844, on the English Range, district No. 8, Derry. Soon after his father's death, about ten years ago, he purchased the old homestead, and has since been its owner. His education was received in the public schools and at Pinkerton Academy. He subsequently took a course at Eastman's Business College, and after teaching for a time he went into the drug business in A. F. Perry's pharmacy, Manchester. In March, 1876, he established a drug store in Attleboro, Mass., under the firm name of S. P. Clark & Co., about four years later buying his partner's interest and conducting the business since then under the same firm name, and with the assistance of his son, Clarence E. Although he began with a capital of only $430, which he had saved from his salary as drug clerk, he has now the largest and most successful drug store in Attleboro, having twice enlarged his place of business. The growth of his prosperity has been uninterrupted, although others have failed in the same line of business. Mr. Clark has also been highly successful at farming, his orchard last

SAMUEL P. CLARK.

year having produced over two hundred barrels of apples, and he has more than doubled his hay crop by the use of chemical fertilizers alone. He has removed the stone, drained, and made some worthless low land the most valuable on his farm,

so that it cuts three or four tons of good English hay to the acre. Mr. Clark has also made great improvements in the interior of his old home.

CHARLES GEORGE PILLSBURY, son of Charles S. and Mary C. (Runnels) Pillsbury, was born Feb. 15, 1865, in Webster. His parents removed to Londonderry the following year. At the age of seventeen he accompanied his father to Europe, and two years later he graduated at New Hampton Institution with class honors. In 1886 he was chosen a member of the school board, but resigned in a few months to enter business life in Colorado. Returning to Londonderry after an absence of two years, he was, in 1889 and 1890, elected selectman. Since 1892 he has been engaged in teaching school and in land surveying.

CHARLES G. PILLSBURY.

He was appointed notary public in 1889 and justice of the peace in 1891. Mr. Pillsbury was married, June 20, 1894, to Miss Alice E. Miller of Londonderry.

ELMER DANIEL GOODWIN was born in Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 12, 1866. His father, John Goodwin, was the third son of Josiah and Esther Goodwin (see page 36), while his

ELMER D. GOODWIN.

mother, Caroline W., was the eldest child and only daughter of Lewis and Eliza H. Bolles. The death of his mother, when he was eight months old left him in the care of his maternal grandparents in Londonderry, and the father dying when the son was eight years old, he was early thrown upon his own resources. In 1882 he found employment in a grocery at Derry Depot, and later went to work for Station Agent Priest, remaining with him until the formation of the firm of Priest & Goodwin, which dealt in coal. Disposing of his interest to his partner, Mr. Goodwin has since been identified with the house furnishing business, being for several years in the retail establishment of Brooks & Co., Boston, and later in the wholesale business with Clark M.

WILLIAM H. THWING'S RESIDENCE, EAST DERRY.

CHARLES S. PILLSBURY'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

MRS. MARY A. WHITNEY'S RESIDENCE, DERRY DEPOT.

Bailey of Manchester, where he still remains. In 1887 Mr. Goodwin was married to Ella L. Sargent of Searsport, Me., and they have one son. He is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Passaconnaway Tribe of Red Men, Past Chancellor of Rockingham Lodge, K. of P., and Past Master Workman of Derryfield Lodge, A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM H. THWING, EAST DERRY.

AARON P. HARDY, son of Daniel and Sarah (Connor) Hardy, was born in Londonderry Oct. 9, 1815. His father, who was a native of Bradford, Mass., moved to Londonderry in 1802 and kept a tavern there for several years. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Connor, a merchant, trader, and farmer in Pembroke. His educational advantages were limited, and he was early taught to earn his own living. Remaining with his father until he was about eighteen years of age, he then worked at shoemaking six months without compensation, in order to gain a knowledge of the trade. A shoemaker's outfit in those days cost about ten dollars, and young Hardy had only one dollar and a half. He succeeded, however, in procuring the necessary tools, and by working fourteen hours a day he was able to make three pairs of shoes. At the end of the year he found himself the possessor of fifty dollars net, and he frequently said that he was richer then than he ever was after. Loaning this money at six per cent, he always had money at interest during the remainder of his life, except when he invested heavily in real estate. By the time he was twenty-one he had accumulated about four hundred dollars, which he invested in a farm of thirty-five acres, in order to secure a home for his parents. He later purchased much other property, his investments resulting profitably. May 5, 1842,

AARON P. HARDY.

he married Delia W. Brickett, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Kent) Brickett, and began housekeeping. Financial reverses came, times were dull, and the prices paid for making shoes fell

JOHN P. HARDY'S RESIDENCE, DERRY DEPOT.

DERRY NEWS OFFICE, DERRY.

DICKEY PLACE, LONDONDERRY.

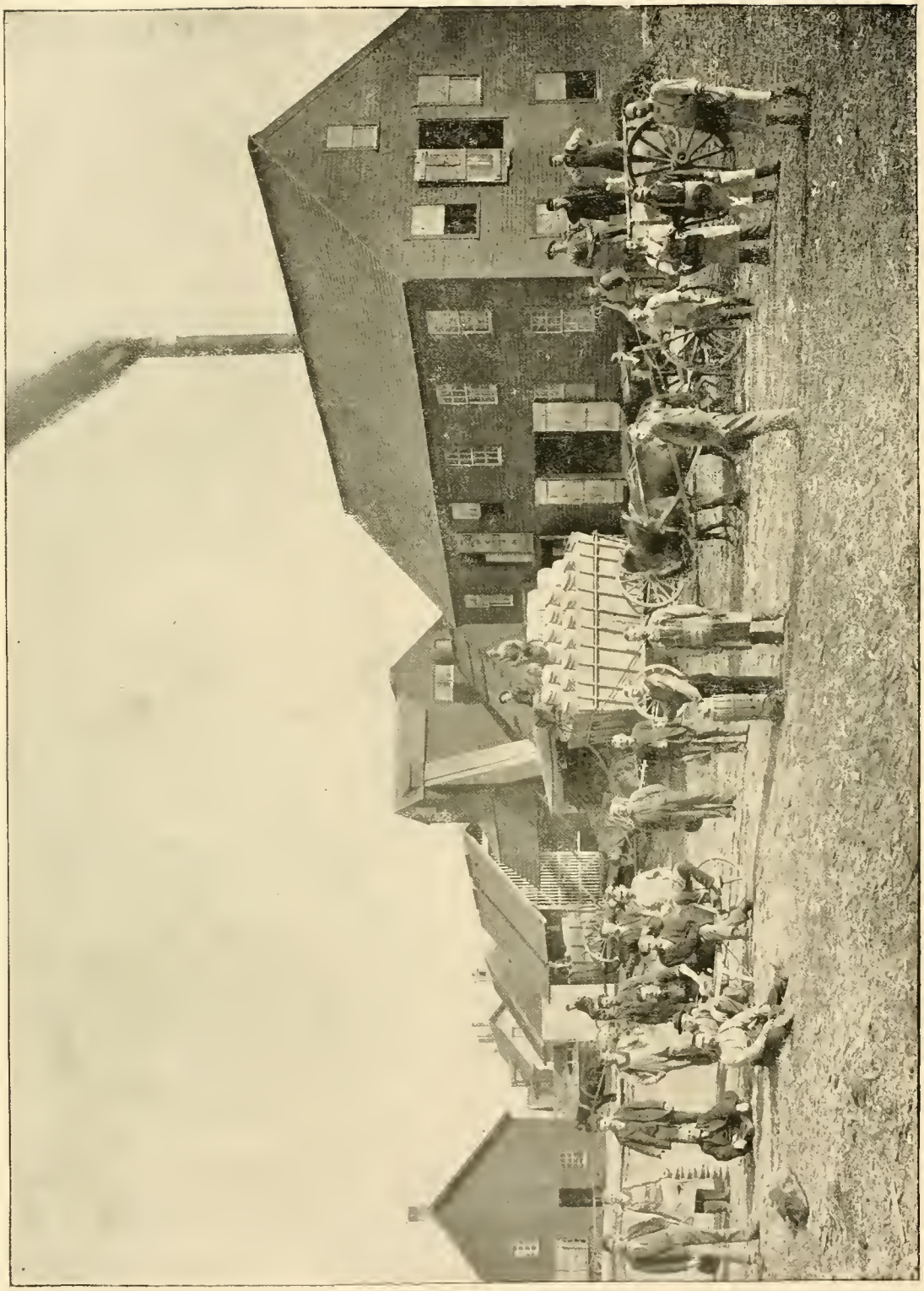
GEORGE W. CLARK'S RESIDENCE, DERRY DEPOT.

about forty per cent. Mrs. Hardy lent her willing assistance in bearing the burdens, and braided hats at seven cents apiece, thus earning fifty dollars in ten months. In the spring of 1843 Mr. Hardy had only one side of buff leather to show for his winter's work. He then took charge of the poor farm, beginning at a salary of $175 a year, and remained in that capacity several years, after which he went back to shoemaking for a while and then to farming, purchasing the Watts place of sixty acres, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 9, 1887. Besides his regular vocation as a farmer he also was engaged in trade for about ten years, first in the firm of Hardy & Pillsbury, which was succeeded by that of A. P. Hardy & Son. He was likewise engaged in lumbering nearly every winter, and dealt heavily in real estate. He owned about eight hundred acres of land in Londonderry, several houses, and half of two stores at Derry Depot. In politics Mr. Hardy was always a Republican after the formation of that party, and both he and Mrs. Hardy were members of the Presbyterian church. Their four children are: George H., born May 24, 1851; Hattie E., born Jan. 17, 1854; John P., born Sept, 13, 1855, and Frank A., born Nov. 10, 1865.

WILLIAM H. CROWELL.

WILLIAM HENRY CROWELL was born Dec. 11, 1844. He is the son of Samuel Crowell, Jr., and Hannah Eastman, daughter of Alpheus Eastman of Hollis, and great-grandson of David Crowell, who came from Rowley, Mass., to Londonderry about 1790. Sept. 20, 1866, Mr. Crowell was married to Almira Alden, daughter of Edward Parker of Litchfield, and three children have been born to them: Nellie Imogene, Mary Eastman, and Myron Willis. The last named died at the age of eighteen; Mary E. married Daniel M. McQueston of Litchfield; Nellie I. is unmarried. In December, 1870, Mr. Crowell removed to Derry and remained there until 1887, when he purchased the farm formerly owned by his father and returned to Londonderry. In 1889 he was elected clerk of the town, and has since continued to hold that office.

MRS. WILLIAM H. CROWELL.



J. F. COBURN'S KIT FACTORY, DERRY DEPOT, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

REV. CYRUS WASHINGTON WALLACE.

REV. CYRUS W. WALLACE was born in Bedford, March 8, 1805, son of Thomas and Mercy (Frye) Wallace, and was one of a family of five brothers and two sisters. His youth was passed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, his education being obtained in the district schools of his native town and at Oberlin Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio. He early manifested an inclination for the ministry and was fitted for this calling under the instruction of Rev. Herman Rood and Rev. Aaron Warner at the Theological Seminary at Gilmanton. Having been licensed to preach by the Londonderry presbytery in April, 1838, he came to Manchester in May of the following year to supply the pulpit of the First Congregational church, then situated at Amoskeag village. On its removal to the east bank of the river he was ordained and installed as its pastor on Jan. 8, 1840. For thirty-three years he continued in this charge, resigning Feb. 11, 1873, but continued to conduct the preaching service in his old pulpit until the December following, when he accepted the supply of the pulpit of the First Congregational church at Rockland, Mass., though retaining his residence in Manchester. His dismissal by council from the First Congregational church of Manchester was on Dec. 16, 1873. In addition to preaching at Rockland he supplied the pulpits at West Stewartstown, Drury, and Francestown, N. H., for several weeks at a time, but was never installed over any church save the one in Manchester, of which mention is made. He was a vigorous preacher, and his discourses were oftentimes eloquent. Two sermons delivered after his retirement from the Hanover-Street Congregational church are especially worthy of mention. The first was the last sermon ever delivered in the old church, which occupied the site of the present Opera House block, and was preached March 28, 1880; the second was delivered March 8, 1885, at the celebration of his eightieth anniversary. Both efforts attracted wide attention at the time as remarkable for a man of his advanced years. His vigor and clearness of mind as demonstrated by these notable sermons may be compared with the like traits of Hon. W. E. Gladstone of England. Mr. Wallace was the first minister to hold regular preaching services on the east bank of the river at what was called the new village in the early days of Manchester, and his pastorate was longer than that of any other Manchester clergyman. He was an ardent Republican and in 1867–68 was sent as a representative to the legislature from Ward 4. It was also during the latter year that he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College. He was strongly identified with the early history of the city and prominent in all measures for reform. During the civil war he was for a long time a prominent member of the Christian commission. His industry was incessant, the only real vacation he ever took during his long ministry being a three months' trip to Europe in 1854. May 19, 1840, he married Miss Susan A. Webster, who died May 15, 1873. He married for the second time on Sept. 30, 1874, Miss Elizabeth H. Allison. Mr. Wallace died Oct. 21, 1889, aged eighty-four years.

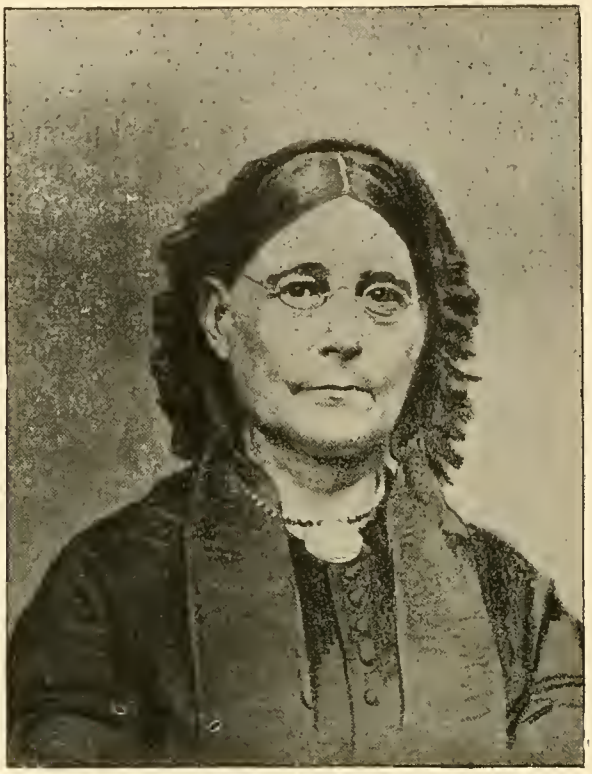
GARRISON HOUSES, to which the people could flee when threatened by the Indians, were not as numerous in Nutfield as in most other colonies, for the reason that there was no great need of them. Nevertheless there were a few, the house of Captain James Gregg, near the mill, being a garrison, and also the house of Samuel Barr, now Mr. Thwyng's. Rev. James McGregor's dwelling was surrounded by a flanker, which was built by the town, and in the West Parish a garrison stood on the spot now occupied by the house of Charles A. Tenney. Tradition ascribes the preservation of the colony from the attacks of the Indians to the influence of Mr. McGregor with the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the French governor of Canada. It is said that they were classmates at college, that a correspondence was maintained between them, and that at the request of his friend the governor caused means to be used for the protection of the settlement. He was said to have induced the Catholic priests to charge the Indians not to injure any of the Nutfield settlers, as they were different from the English; and to

assure them that no bounty would be paid for their scalps, and that, if they killed any of them, their sins would not be forgiven. Another and perhaps more plausible reason for the immunity of the colony from Indian attacks was the fact that the settlers had secured through Colonel Wheelwright a fair and acknowledged Indian title to the lands.

REUBEN WHITE, who built and for so many years conducted the famous White's Tavern on Mammoth road in Londonderry, came of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. He was born in Londonderry in 1795, and always lived there until his death, which occurred in 1856. At his tavern he and Mrs. White, the amiable landlady, entertained many of the dignitaries and noted people of their day, including Presidents Polk and Pierce and Daniel Webster. He was frequently honored by

REUBEN WHITE.

his fellow citizens by election to public office, having been postmaster and having represented his town in the legislature. Reuben White was a man of strong individuality, who nevertheless endeared himself to all who knew him by his frankness, sterling integrity, and fair dealing. He



MRS. REUBEN WHITE.

died honored and respected, not only by the whole community but by thousands throughout the state.

ONE of the rough and ready characters of Manchester was Richard Ayer, a capitalist who came from Suncook and took a strong hand in developing the young city. One day he was arraigned before a justice for fast driving on the street and fined ten dollars. He handed the court two ten-dollar bills, and was asked what the extra bill was for. "My dog ran, too," was the sarcastic reply.

THE READY WIT of Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace of Manchester was well known to several generations of his time. One day J. Bailey Moore, a newspaper reporter, stopped in front of the parson's yard, observing the divine heaping brush on a roaring fire. "I suppose you wish all the sinners were in that fire, parson?" said the reporter. "No," was the reply, "I have been preaching all these years to keep them out of it,"

INDIANS OF THE MERRIMACK.

IF there is any truth in the adage that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, then we may say that the people found upon this continent, when the white man landed upon these shores, have well earned the title of "Noble Red Man." Unfortunately for the American Indian, the first settlers were to a great extent religious bigots. Driven from their own country by persecutions, they in turn persecuted those who did not agree with them. The Puritans could not endure the thought that any religious instruction should be imparted to the uncivilized red man, unless it was in accordance with the doctrines of the particular denomination to which they belonged; and out of this bigotry came those cruel Indian wars, that have left only the name of a once powerful people.

The mistakes of historians, caused by lack of knowledge of their subject, have, in the light of recent investigations, left much that was formerly relied upon as truth of less value than tradition.

When the English began to colonize New England, and the French Acadia, they found the whole country occupied by a race of people whom Columbus had called Indians, and by that name they have since been known, the red man taking the same name, to distinguish himself from the white man, for in the Indian language there was no race name. Of their origin nothing was known, not even by reliable tradition.

Daniel Gookin, who for many years was a co-laborer with Rev. John Eliot in his work of Christianizing the Indians of Massachusetts, and who was appointed magistrate in 1652, and four years later commissioned superintendent of all the Indians of Massachusetts, says, in his historical collections of the Indians of New England: "Concerning the original of the Savages or Indians in New England, there is nothing of certainty to be concluded; but yet it may rationally be made out that all the Indians of America, from the straits of Magellan and its islands on the south unto the most northerly part yet discovered, are originally of the same nation or sort of people." The color of their skin, the shape of their bodies, their black hair, their dark, dull eyes led many to believe them to have been of Asiatic origin. More recent investigations and discoveries of ancient ruins in Mexico and Central America would indicate that this continent was the home of primitive man, and that Asia and all the East were peopled from what was supposed to be the new world.

Of that people who once inhabited the valley of the Merrimack, not one is left to tell the story of his conflicts with the whites. Naught is left to us but our mountains, lakes, and rivers, that still retain, in a disfigured form, the names given them by the red man; and even these have been so distorted that many of them cannot be interpreted by those who have made a careful study of their language. Fortunately, the early missionaries, who devoted their lives to the service of the Indians, have left us vocabularies from which we can, to a certain extent, learn the true meaning of their language, and admire the beauty of their dialect. Rev. John Eliot, in his translation of the Bible, gives us much of the language of the Indians with whom he labored. Roger Williams furnishes us with the key to the Narragansett language. Several short vocabularies of other tribes have been prepared and printed.

Rev. Joseph Aubery, who for many years was a missionary among the Abenakis, left a valuable

contribution. There are now in the possession of one of the churches in Canada several old manuscript volumes of the Abenaki language. These volumes, numbering ten in all, are written on good paper, in a plain hand. The first volume is a dictionary of the language, in quarto form, containing 540 pages, commencing with the word "abandonne" and ending with "zone." It is a complete Indian and French dictionary. The second volume is also a quarto, and contains 927 pages in double columns, many of which are left blank, for the purpose of adding other words as required. This volume gives the names of many localities and the construction of the language. The second edition of these dictionaries was prepared in 1715. The other eight volumes contain mostly the church service translated into the Indian tongue. These unpublished volumes contain, without doubt, the most complete and accurate translation of the language of the aborigines of New England ever prepared. Father Aubery was perfectly familiar with the language. Had some of our historians of these tribes had access to these works, there would have been fewer errors in the etymology of the Indian names by which so many of our mountains, lakes, and rivers are known today. No more valuable work could be undertaken by our historical society, than the publication of these works of Joseph Aubery. Their existence has been so little known that no writer upon the subject of the American Indian has ever referred to them, except L'Abbe Maurault, in his French history of the Abenakis, published in 1866.

The Indians inhabiting the valley of the Merrimack were known as the Pawtucket tribe. They resided near the falls on the river, below the present site of the city of Lowell. At the time of the settlement of Massachusetts, the chief sachem of the Pawtuckets was Passaconaway, who was said to have been a witch and a sorcerer. He held dominion over several small tribes, the Wamesit, Pascataqua, and Pennacook being the principal ones. The Wamesits were also known as the Namkekes. The seat of the Wamesits was at the junction of the Merrimack and Concord rivers, at what is now the town of Tewksbury, Mass. It was a great fishing place, and took the name Namkeke from that fact, as did also the falls in Man-

AMOSKEAG FALLS, MANCHESTER.

chester, the Amoskeag. These two falls, bearing names so nearly alike, led Mr. Potter into many errors in his history of Manchester. He locates the Namkeke tribe at the falls in Manchester, when any one who will take the trouble to read either Eliot or Gookin will see that they were at the Namkeke or fishing place at Wamesit. Mr. Potter says the Indians of the Merrimack were a part of the Nipmuck Indians. The name Nipmuck was never applied to those Indians that resided on the larger rivers. Nipmuck (Nipnet) was a name given to the petty tribes, or clans, of inland Indians scattered over a large extent of country,—in Windham and Tolland counties in Connecticut, Worcester and Hampden counties in Massachusetts, and the northern part of Rhode Island. Their principal seat was at or near the great ponds in Oxford, Mass. From these ponds they derived their name of pond or fresh water Indians. They were members of several different tribes. Some were under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts, some under the Narragansetts, and some under the other larger tribes. They were called by this general name to distinguish them from the shore Indians and from the river Indians who lived on the Connecticut. The Indians residing on the Merrimack river did not properly come under the name of Nipmuck. They were at all times known as the Pawtucket tribe. Sometimes the name Pennacook was applied to them, though the latter name belonged to the division of the tribe that resided on the river in the vicinity of Manchester and Concord. Their principal seat was at Pawtucket (Chelmsford), and they took their name from the falls in the Merrimack river at this place. Pawtucket was from the Indian word Pawtagit (who shakes himself, which shakes itself), in a figurative sense, applied sometimes to falls. The name is spelled a little differently by some. The Pennacook country extended from Concord, N. H., up and down the river without any definite bounds, and without doubt it included the whole length of the river from the Pawtucket falls to Concord, and as much above as this division of the tribe extended.

Passaconaway was the chief sachem and must have been very old when the whites first came among them. He was at Pawtucket at the time of Mr. Eliot's visit in 1647, or would have been there had he not run away for fear of the English. Mr. Morton, who saw him in 1628, says he was ninety years old. On the visit of Eliot, in 1648, Passaconaway promised to become a praying Indian, and said he would advise his sons to do the same, some of whom were with him at this time. If he was ninety years old when Morton saw him, he must have been one hundred and ten years old at the time he was converted, or rather promised to become a praying Indian. Gen. Gookin saw him in 1660, and at this time he was one hundred and twenty years of age. In that case Wonalancet was born after Passaconaway was eighty years old, and it seems there were other children born to him after the birth of Wonalancet. The date of Passaconaway's death is not known. Mr. Potter says: "He died prior to 1669. He was alive in 1663, and as Wonalancet was at the head of the tribe in 1669, it is evident that Passaconaway was dead at this time." The fact that Wonalancet was at the head of the tribe in 1669 is no evidence that Passaconaway was then dead. He relinquished all authority over all the Indians subject to him to Wonalancet in 1660. It was at this time that he delivered the speech attributed to him called his dying speech. He had become very old and incapacitated to perform the duties incumbent upon one occupying so high a position; so he called all his people together and informed them of his intention of surrendering the sachemship to his son, Wonalancet. The great speech which he is said to have delivered on this occasion has been handed down to us, and no less than three entirely different versions of it have been given. It is much more likely that all these pretended eloquent remarks originated in the fertile brain of some white man, or it may have been that instead of delivering the speech he obtained leave to have it printed, as is the custom in modern days.

After Wonalancet had become chief sachem of the tribe, it would be a fair presumption that he repaired to Pawtucket and surrendered the Pennacook tribe to the grandson of Passaconaway, Kancamagus, oldest son of Nanamocomuck, who had a sachemship formerly at Wachusett, later at Groton, Mass. After Wonalancet assumed full control of the tribe, it is most likely he remained

at Pawtucket and retained that place as the principal seat of the tribe, as his father had before him, for in 1663, in answer to the request of Nanaleucet, second son of Passaconaway, having many children and no land of his own to plant, he was granted one hundred acres of land lying upon a great hill, near a great pond, about twelve miles distant from the house of John Euered, part of which land was formerly planted by Nanalaucet, and Euered, Webb, and Hinckman of Chelmsford were appointed to lay out the same. Instead of leaving Pennacook and going down the river, in fear of the English, Wonalancet left Pawtucket and went to Pennacook, and being followed to this place he went further away. This would be inferred from the letter of Mr. Eliot, under date of Oct. 23, 1677, in which he says:

We had a sachem of the greatest blood in the country submit to pray to God, a little before the war. His name is Wannalaunset. In the time of the wars he fled, by reason of the wicked actings of some English youth who causelessly and basely killed and wounded some of them. He was persuaded to come in again, but the English having ploughed and sown with rye all their lands, they had but little corn to subsist by. A party of French Indians (of whom some were of kindred of this sachem's wife) very lately fell upon this people, being but few and unarmed, and partly by persuasion, partly by force, carried them all away. One, with his wife, child and kinswoman, who were of our praying Indians, made their escape and came into the English and discovered what was done. These things keep some in a continual disgust and jealousy of all the Indians.

Wonalancet seems to have been at Pawtucket, or Wamesit, whenever Eliot or Gookin visited this place. Mr. Gookin, in his report of a visit made May 5, 1674, says:

According to our custom, Mr. Eliot and myself took our journey to Wamesit, or Pawtucket, and arriving there that evening, Mr. Eliot preached to as many of them as could be got together out of Mat. xxii, the parable of the marriage of the king's son. We met at the wigwam of one called Wannalauncet, about two miles from the town, near Pawtucket falls, and bordering upon Merrimack river. This person, Wannalauncet, is the son of old Passaconaway, the chiefest sachem of Pawtucket [Query.— Was Passaconaway alive at this time?]. He is a sober and grave person, and of years between fifty and sixty. He hath been always loving and friendly to the English. Many endeavours have been made several years to gain this sachem to the Christian religion, but he hath stood off from time to time, and not yield up himself personally, though for four years past he has been willing to hear the word of God preached, and to

MERRIMACK RIVER, BELOW AMOSKEAG FALLS, MANCHESTER.— HIGH WATER SCENE.

keep the Sabbath. A great reason that hath kept him off, I conceave, hath been the indisposition and averseness of sundry of his chief men and relations to pray to God. But at this time it pleased God so to influence and overcome his heart, that it being proposed to him to give his answer concerning praying to God, after some deliberation and serious pause, he stood up, and made a speach to this effect: "Sirs, you have been pleased for four years last past, in your abundant love to apply yourselves particularly unto me and my people, to exhort, press, and persuade us to pray to God. I am very thankful to you for your pains. I must acknowledge, I have all my days used to pass in an old canoe (alluding to his frequent custom to pass in a canoe upon the river), and now you exhort me to change and leave my old canoe and embark in a new canoe, to which I have hitherto been unwilling; but now I yield up myself to your advise, and enter into a new canoe, and do engage to pray to God hereafter."

There is no room for doubt as to the authenticity of this speech, for Mr. Eliot made it a custom to copy down all the confessions made by converted Indians.

What was left of the Pawtucket Indians under Wonalancet forsook their ancient seat in 1677, and removed to the north. Wonalancet was at Pennacook in the fall of 1675, as Capt. Mosley, on the 16th of August, was sent to Penny-cook with a company of soldiers to destroy the remainder of his people. When he arrived at Pennacook he found no Indians. It seems that Wonalancet, either through cowardice or fear of the English, withdrew from the place, and while lying in ambush saw his wigwams and provisions destroyed. This would seem to settle the question in regard to what place Wonalancet went to escape the war. He evidently left Pawtucket, as stated by Eliot, and came to Pennacook, supposing, no doubt, that he would be safe from harm, it being so far remote from the scenes of the conflict. Finding no safety here, he removed further north, but messengers were sent after him from Wamesit and he was induced to return to Pawtucket, where he remained a short time, and then in September, 1677, went to Canada.

Did the apostle Eliot visit the Indians who came to the Namoskeag to fish? Mr. Potter, in his History of Manchester, assumes that he did, for the reason that Eliot had expressed a strong desire to do so, and employed a man to cut a road from Nashaway to Namaske. One would on first thought conclude, as did Potter, that the work on this path began at the place now known as Nashua. But that was not the case. The only Nashaway of Eliot's time was the Nashaway tribe of Indians located on or near Weshakum pond or lake, about two miles from a white settlement, at Lancaster, Mass. A mission had been established at this place and Eliot went there often to preach, and was at times accompanied by Mr. Gookin. Eliot said it was a round-about way to get to the great fishing place, which he located some three score miles to the north. The man employed to cut the road passed through Souhegan, but through which part is not mentioned. If the path was cut on a direct line from Nashaway to Namoskeag, he would have passed through what is now Amherst. There does not seem to have been any tribe of Indians on the Souhegan, only as they came there on their hunting excursions.

Mr. Potter further assumes that Eliot afterwards came here and established schools and preaching, and he bases this presumption on the statement of Gookin, who says "there were preaching and schools at Namkeke," and Potter says: "Who was there to preach and establish schools here except the Rev. John Eliot?" The difficulty with this presumption is, that Gookin had no reference in any manner to Namoskeag, on the Merrimack, in New Hampshire. Wamesit was also called Namkeke, and Gookin says in the same communication, quoted by Potter, that there were preaching and schools at Namkeke or Wamesit. The Namkeke to which Gookin referred was at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers, in the present town of Tewksbury, Mass. Mr. Potter says: "The Nashuas occupied the lands upon the Nashua, and the intervales upon the Merrimack, opposite and below the mouth of that river," and that Nashua means "the river with a pebbly bottom." The only Nashua Indians, however, that had any existence were, as we have said, on Weshakum lake. They did not take their name from the river near which they resided, as many of the tribes did, but the river took its name from the Nashaway Indians. The name was given to them on account of their location; they were inland or Nipmuck Indians. Nippe, water, was applied to the ponds, and Nipmuck to the tribe

that resided upon or near these ponds. Their location was between the Massachusetts or shore Indians and the tribes that resided upon the Connecticut river. Nashaway is from the Indian, Nsawiwi (pronounced Nansawewe), and means "between," and was applied to this tribe for the reason that they were located between the shore and river Indians. The same word is used to denote the points of the compass, as northwest, northeast, etc.; Pabonki, the north; Waji-nahilot, the east; Nsawiwi pebonkik ta waji-nahilot, northeast, at, to, or from the northeast, literally, between the north and the east.

POLICE STATION, MANCHESTER.

One not conversant with the various prefixes and suffixes used in the Indian language would likely fall into many errors, not only in the orthography, but in the etymology, as has been the case with writers on these subjects. In the Abenaki language, there are eight terminations for the plurals of their nouns, namely: ak, ik, ok, k, al, ol, il, l. It will be noticed that the final letter in the first four is k, and in the other four it is l. They had two kinds of substantives, viz: the names of animate and personified things, and the names of inanimate things; also animate and inanimate adjectives and verbs that are made to agree with the substantive accordingly. These substantives are distinguished by the terminations of the plurals, which are always k for the animate, and l for the inanimate. The languages of the Massachusetts and Narragansett Indians have different suffixes to denote the plurals.

The word au-ke is the one that has caused the most errors in the etymology of places that now bear the Indian name in New Hampshire. Au-ke was a word denoting ground, land, or place on the land. The French orthography of the word was a-ki, pronounced au-ke. The terminations ke and ki are the same. Au-ke was never used in connection with a water location, for which ke and kek were used. It will be noticed that the difference between these is the suppression of the

first syllable au. Kek was used to denote the locality. The final letter k had the force of the prepositions, at, to, or from. In the Massachusetts language et was the termination for the preposition. Au-ke was used in a broader sense for country or region, as Winnepes-aukee, or lake region. Ki or ke was more limited in its application, applying more particularly to a farm, a place, or a definite piece of land, as Wenos-ki, onion land.

Namoskek, and not namos-auke, was the correct way of spelling the great Amoskeag falls. It means "at the fishing place." The kek has a gutteral sound, and is so much like keag that that termination is generally used.

Penacook is from the Massachusetts word penayi (crooked) and tegw, a word used in composition for river. Sepo, or sebo, was river when used independently, but when as a termination for a river, tegw was the word. This, being sounded with the gutteral tone, is so much like cook that it has been supplanted by the termination cook, viz: Penacook, Contoocook, Coaticook, etc. If Penacook means crooked river, than the true Indian orthography would be Penayitegw.

Massabesic is from massa, or, as it is sometimes expressed, msi (large), or mamsi (vast), and nebe (lake or pond), and ik, which gives it its local term.

Unconoonuc is probably from kuncannowet (breast), the termination uc from the plural ok, the breasts.

Cohas brook, from coa, a pine tree, with the diminutive, coas, or cohas, "little pine tree brook."

Our historians have presumed that Wonalancet and his people joined the St. Francis tribe, which were the remnant of the Abenakis tribe that had removed to Canada and settled on the St. Francis river, but this does not seem to have been the fact. The Pennacooks, occupying the Merrimack river valley, and coming from the tribes of Massachusetts, were called by the Abenakis the Patsuikets, the meaning of this being, "those who had established themselves in that locality by fraud." The territory occupied by the Pennacooks was claimed as the hunting and fishing ground of the Indians of Maine, who were a part of the Abenakis family, and they came to the falls to fish in the spring and early summer; they camped on the hill east of the falls. They must have gathered there in great numbers, and were not only prepared to fish, but to fight in case of attack by the Mohawks. This tribe suffered more from the Mohawks than any other eastern Indians, and in preparation for defence they concealed large quantities of arrow and spear points in the ground, many of which have been found in graves, which served as arsenals. On the occasions of these annual fishing excursions they became acquainted with the Penacooks or Patsuikets, and on their removal to Canada continued to treat them as their friends.

When Wonalancet and his tribe went to Canada, they doubtless located on the shores of Umbagog lake. Pere Maurault, in his "Histoire des Abenakis," gives the etymology of the word, and says it is from the word Nidobakik,—"the lake of my comrades"—from nidoba, friend. This lake was the division between the Abenakis and the Patsuikets. After remaining some eight years on the shores of Umbagog lake, Wonalancet, in 1685, returned to his old seat at Wamesit, poor, disheartened, and old. He received some aid from the colony of Massachusetts, and died about 1700, near the age of eighty years.

Passaconaway's oldest son, Nanamocomuck, who had been at the head of the small tribe of Nipmucks at Wachusett, was living in 1663 at Groton, which was near the seat of Passaconaway. On the 21st of October of that year a tract of land one quarter of a mile square was granted to him. One hundred acres, including the place where he then lived, called his planting ground, was laid out.

He later removed to the Amariscoggin in Maine, and joined the Abenakis remaining on that river. His son Kancamagus, or Hawkins, joined his father at that place, and thus virtually ended the history of the tribe of Indians of the Merrimack.

Before the great epidemic in 1613 made such havoc among the Indians of New England, the Pawtucket tribe, including all those under Passaconaway, numbered about 3000 men. The great sickness destroyed them to such an extent that in 1674 there were only about 250 men beside women and children, and it is said that Wonalancet, when he finally left for Canada, had only eight men that composed his once powerful tribe.

If any of the blood of Passaconaway's tribe

remains, it is mixed with the white blood of the citizens of the Province of Quebec, and if they come back to us, it is not with the war-whoop and scalping knife of their fathers but in peace, to find honest employment in the mighty industries of civilization that have sprung up all along the banks of the profound Merrimack, where beautiful and happy homes have supplanted the wigwams of this peculiar and unfortunate people.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH. — The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Manchester was organized at the Center, East Manchester, in 1829, the second in 1839. In 1840 a chapel was built on the corner of Hanover and Chestnut streets.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

This was removed to the corner of Pine and Merrimack streets. In 1842 the Elm-street building was erected. In 1855 the North Elm street M. E. Society was formed. In 1862 the two Elm-street societies united under the name of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. J. M. Buckley, now editor of the Christian Advocate, as pastor. In 1875 the Tabernacle M. E. Church was established, having as successive pastors Revs. J. B. Hamilton, L. E. Gordon, and O. S. Baketel. In 1882 these two societies united, and the present structure and parsonage were built. The following clergymen have been pastors successively since 1840: Revs. John Jones, Silas Green, James Morrow, Samuel Kelly, L. D. Barrows, C. N. Smith, Silas Quimby, Justin Spaulding, Elisha Adams, H. H. Hartwell, Richard Rust, Henry Hill, John Currier, J. M. Buckley, Jonathan Hall, W. H. Thomas, H. L. Kelsey, D. C. Babcock, E. A. Smith, James Pike, C. S. Pitblado, and G. N. Norris. Rev. Mr. Babcock repaired the Elm-street church and Rev. G. N. Norris paid a final debt thereon. In 1879 Rev. E. A. Drew became pastor and May 1, 1882, St. Paul's church, corner of Union and Amherst streets, was occupied. His successors have been Rev. J. M. Avann, J. A. Williams, J. M. Durrell and C. D. Hills. The church and parsonage are valued at $40,000. Improvements to the value of over $2,000 were made in the summer of 1895.

The Quarterly Conference, the highest local authority of the church, is composed of the following: Trustees,— B. F. Piper, president; John Robertson, secretary; O. D. Knox, treasurer; C. C. Babbitt, Miron B. McAllister, George Dearborn, C. P. Trickey, Frank T. Dickey, and George C. Kemp. Class Leaders, — Thomas Grundy, Miss A. Bernette Brown, George E. Cheney, F. R. Vose, M. B. McAllister, A. P. Tasker, J. Edgar Montgomery, Mrs. L. B. Sanborn, F. T. Dickey, George C. Kemp and Mrs. Emma F. Smith. Stewards,— H. M. Woods, Thomas Stafford, O. W. Cushman, C. H. Cushman, G. M. Morey, M. D., F. R. Vose, George A. Young, A. B. Johnson, A. G. Hood, Hugh W. Flack, C. H. Babbitt and George W. Lewis.

REV. CHARLES DUDLEY HILLS, D. D., was born in East Hartford, Conn. There he attended the common schools and the academy, and worked also on a farm and in the paper mill. He spent two years at the Providence Conference

Academy at East Greenwich, R. I., and graduated from the Classical High School of Hartford, and with honor from Wesleyan University, Middletown, in 1863. During his student life in these three institutions he received only five dollars besides what he earned by teaching and preaching. In his freshman year at college he supplied the pulpit in his native village. After graduation he was for two years principal of the high school in Westfield, Mass., where he had preached in his senior year. In 1864 he was with the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg at the time of the Burn-

REV. CHARLES D. HILLS, D. D.

side mine explosion. Mr. Hills joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1865 and the same year married Miss Emma J. Martin of Westfield, Mass. He has had pastoral charges in Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Lynn, Lowell and Boston. In Northampton the church was repaired. During his six years in Springfield, Trinity church was built and $15,000 expended upon Asbury church and the addition of a chapel thereto. In Lynn a church was built, now valued at $100,000, and in Boston an enterprise was planned and executed which netted $18,000 to the Saratoga-street church. Thus he has had much to do with the improvement of material Methodism, to the amount of over $175,000. He was for six years in the Troy Conference at Pittsfield, Mass., and Schenectady, N. Y. From Pittsfield he was transferred to the New Hampshire Conference and appointed to St. Paul's church in Manchester. Dr. Hills has been prominently identified with the New Hampshire State Temperance Union and the State Law and Order League as a member of the executive committee of both, and is now president of the Manchester Temperance Union, which he was instrumental in founding. He is constantly affecting public sentiment by his courageous, consistent and judiciously radical demand for the enforcement of law in behalf of temperance.

A NUTFIELD ENOCH ARDEN.—On a homestead near the Hill graveyard in Londonderry was enacted, the latter part of the past century, one of those peculiar domestic tragedies which Tennyson has immortalized in his "Enoch Arden." Benjamin Downs, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Nutfield, had grown to manhood on his father's farm and had wedded Mary Downs, who, although she bore the same family name, was not related to him. Their married life was extremely happy, and one son, whom they named Benjamin, came to bless their union. The Indian war broke out with renewed fury the year following the child's birth, and the father enlisted, for the lives and homes of the settlers were in danger. He went away, and no tidings of the absent husband ever reached the desolate family. Vague rumors of his death were brought home by returning soldiers, but there was nothing definite to relieve the suspense of the anxious wife. Eight years went by, the war had ceased, and still there was no word from the missing man. It seemed impossible longer to hope for his return. At last Mrs. Downs, believing herself a widow, accepted the attentions of James Clark, one of her many suitors, and they were married. This union, too, proved to be a happy one. A daughter was born to them, to whom they gave the name of Elice. One day little Benjamin, who was now twelve

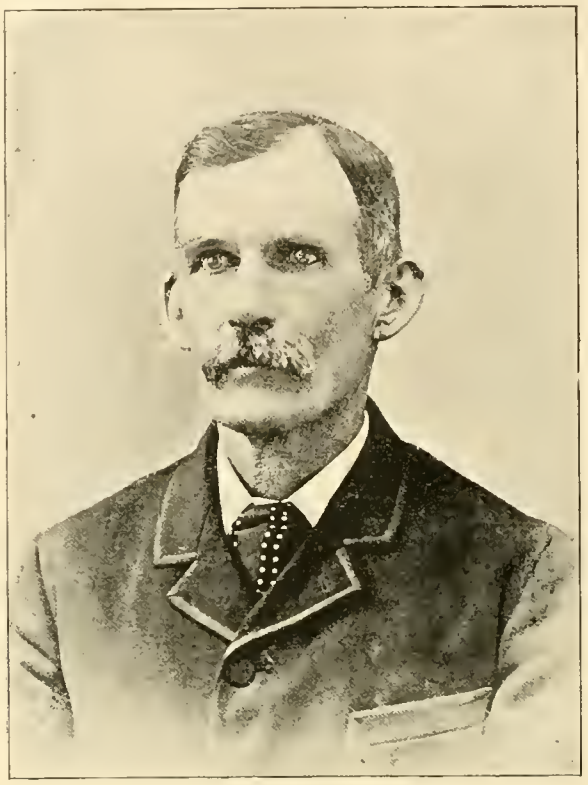
years of age, saw a stranger coming up the road. He stopped at the house and inquired if Mrs. Downs lived there. That stranger was the missing husband and father, who had been held in captivity by the Indians. Family tradition says there was a painful scene at first, followed by explanations and by forgiveness on the part of the first husband. Either he had not the heart or the inclination to insist upon his rights, for, taking his little son Benjamin, he went away, no one knows whither, and from that day to this all trace of him has been lost. Mrs. George W. Goodwin, who lives in Manchester, is a daughter of Elice Clark, the second child of Mrs. Downs.

MASON VERENUS BOYCE was born in Londonderry, Nov. 8, 1849. His parents removed, while he was quite young, to Manches-

MASON V. BOYCE.

ter, where he received his education. After leaving school he was in business for himself most of the time until 1879, when he returned to Londonderry, where he has since resided. In 1893 and 1894 he was a member of the board of selectmen.

DANIEL GAGE ANNIS, the youngest son in a family of five sons and six daughters, the children of John and Delilah (Coburn) Annis,



DANIEL G. ANNIS.

was born Jan. 25, 1839, in Londonderry, and was reared on his father's farm. His education was obtained in the district school and at Pinkerton Academy. In early life he was engaged in teaching school for a few winters. Mr. Annis has filled many public offices, having been selectman of Londonderry in 1867 and 1868; town clerk from 1873 to 1882, inclusive; town treasurer from 1874 to 1878, inclusive; collector from 1874 to 1884, inclusive; again town treasurer in 1891; chairman of the board of selectmen in 1893 and 1894, and justice of the peace since 1879. In addition to his farm duties, Mr. Annis was a partner in the Annis Grain and Lumber Company at Londonderry Depot from its formation in 1878 until the spring of 1894. He is a member of the Londonderry Presbyterian church, which he joined in 1868, and he is also a charter member of the Londonderry Grange. Mr. Annis was married June 18, 1868, to Miss Mina A. Gilchrist, who died Feb. 19, 1885, leaving one son, John S., who was born Sept. 24,

1871. His second marriage, which was solemnized Dec. 1, 1886, was to Miss Fannie M. Fling.

WILLIAM G. CROSS was born Dec. 9, 1851, in Hudson, N. H. He was educated in the district schools and at the Literary Institute in Nashua. After completing his course at the Institute he was engaged in teaching for some years in Greenfield and Merrimack. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Clarissa Colburn of his native town and settled on a farm which he bought from Henry C. March in Londonderry. In 1893 he was elected to the board of selectmen and was re-elected in the following March meeting. In religious convictions he is identified with the society of the Baptists, having early united with that body in his native town. He professed the articles of faith and was received into communion with the Baptist Society of Hudson, May 1, 1870. Instead of lapsing from his duties in the accumulation of cares and civil responsibilities, he has strengthened the tie that binds him to the faith of his youth by being elected to fill the office of deacon in that society June 6, 1892.

WILLIAM G. CROSS.

MOSES WEBSTER was born in Atkinson, N. H., Oct. 6, 1803. He moved with his father to Derry in 1816, and always lived with him until his death, afterward with his brother James. He never married. His death occurred Sept. 21, 1872. In his last sickness he was tenderly cared for by members of his brother's family. He was a man of unbending honesty, of kind heart, right-minded in all things, and respected by all who knew him. Mr. Webster was town collector of taxes for twenty years, and his settlements were always made with scrupulous exactness. The numerous nephews and nieces who grew up in the same house were exceedingly dear to him, and upon them he lavished the wealth of his affections. The shadow of age gathered quietly above him, and he passed away with an unblemished record of good and kindly deeds.

MOSES WEBSTER.

REV. AMASA A. HAYES was born in Granby, Conn., in January, 1798. He was graduated from Yale College in 1824 and from the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., 1827, and was licensed to preach. Immediately on leaving the seminary he was employed as a candidate for settlement in Londonderry and ordained pastor June 25, 1828, having received a unanimous call from the church and society. Mr. Hayes died Oct. 23, 1830. Rev. Edward L. Parker, pastor of the First Church in Derry, delivered his funeral sermon Oct. 26, taking for his text:

He weakened my strength in the way; he shortened my days.

MARY SHEPHERD DANFORTH, M. D.

MARY SHEPHERD DANFORTH, M. D., daughter of Charles and Rebecca Farnum (Batchelder) Danforth, was born in Derry May 18, 1850. Her parents removed to Manchester when she was four years of age, and there she attended the public schools, leaving them in 1866, when she entered Pinkerton Academy, from which she was graduated in 1869. A scion of old Puritan stock, her parents' wish was law to her, and she never disobeyed them in the slightest particular until she decided to study medicine. Knowing that neither of them would approve of such a life work, it required far more courage on her part to set aside their wishes than to face the opposition which was said at that time to be so formidably arrayed against the woman physician. With her frail physique and her natural diffidence she seemed poorly fitted to meet the hardships and struggles of a practitioner's life. Her parents had hoped to see her become a successful teacher, but just as they began to realize these hopes she left everything and, in 1871, entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Graduating in 1875, two fields of labor were opened to her, the one as resident physician of a hospital in a Western capital and the other as missionary in Siam. The latter would have been her choice, but realizing how disappointed her parents had been in her studying medicine, she resolved to compensate them in a measure by settling nearer home, and at their wish she began the practice of her profession in Manchester. So averse, however, was she to their choice of her home city that at first she actually did not wish to succeed. Time soon made a difference, however, and if there is anything today of which she is proud, next to her being the first woman member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, it is that she is a practioner in Manchester. Here her early schoolmates made her welcome. Here her neighbors placed their lives and health in her hands. Here, during the first year, she earned in cash four times the income she could have received in the same city as a teacher. Here, in 1878, without so much as asking for the honor, other women having sought it in vain, she was elected to the Manchester Medical Society and became its secretary, and here also it was announced to her that she had been unanimously elected to membership in the time-honored and conservative old New Hampshire Medical Society, and that too without any petition on her part other than patient, modest, daily toil. From here too she went as a delegate in 1884 to the American Medical Congress. Here she has not only practised, but has built a home and proved that a woman is no less a home-maker

MARY SHEPHERD DANFORTH, M. D.

and a housekeeper for being an active daily practitioner of medicine. Of these two lines of activity she holds to the one as steadily as to the other, demonstrating the fact that they do not conflict but are really co-ordinate in a woman's greatest success. Here, again, she has not only worked for the health of others but she has established her own and acquired therewith unusual powers of endurance, without which wealth and success are but ciphers on the wrong side of the numeral. And last, but by no means least, it was here that her parents gave her their dying blessing, assuring her she had been a hundredfold nearer them because of her devotion to her high calling.

JACOB SAWYER COUCH, the son of John S. and Mary (Brown) Couch, was born in Chester, N. H., July 28, 1828. The lineage of the surname is traced back through grandfather and great-grandfather, Jacob Couch of Newburyport, to a generation of sea captains, one of whom was drowned just off the coast there on returning from his sixteenth voyage. When his vessel was wrecked all the crew perished, except one sailor who was washed ashore on a piece of the deck furniture. Captain Couch had a large sum in gold on his person secured by a belt around his waist, and the weight of the coin dragged him down almost in sight of home. When a young man, Jacob S. Couch worked with his father and brother in the Couch mills in Chester. He had some musical ability, and was a member of the choir in the Methodist church at Derry after removing from Chester in 1856. For about a year he was in partnership with his cousin, Nathaniel Brown, in a store in Derry Lower Village which Charles S. Pettee now occupies. Jan. 18, 1860, he married Catherine Boyer Coolidge, daughter of Charles and Louisa Coolidge of Concord, Mass., and great-granddaughter of Joseph Coolidge of Boston, an ardent Son of Liberty and one of the Boston "Tea Party." She was born April 20, 1830, the second of ten children, in the house in which Ralph Waldo Emerson afterward lived many years. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Couch: Mary Louisa, who married Frank J. Corwin and resides in Haverhill and has one child, a son, born Oct. 21, 1894; Charles C., who died young, and Sarah Howe, who is assistant in the postoffice at the Lower Village. For some years Mr. Couch was engaged in the Horne sawmill, and later he operated the sawmill at the Lower Village now in the possession of W. W. Poor. Toward the close of his life he occupied a store in the village that had been opened by the Howes just opposite C. S. Pettee's. This building was once the vestry-room and school of the Congregational society and

JACOB S. COUCH.

stood by the church, having been moved into the village by A. McMurphy. Mr. Couch was a member of Nutfield Grange for many years and also of St. Mark's Lodge. He was very tender and affectionate in his domestic relations and always considerate of the feelings of others. His death occurred Sept. 18, 1892. Mrs. Couch, who had been an invalid for many years, lingered on, enduring her misfortune and infirmity with much fortitude until April, 1894, when death released her.

CAPTAIN DAVID WADSWORTH.

CAPT. DAVID WADSWORTH was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 4, 1838, his parents being David Wadsworth, a native of Worcester, and Caroline E. (Metcalf) Wadsworth. He was educated in the common schools of Cambridgeboro and Richford, Vt., in which places he resided during his boyhood. He also attended the high school at Richford and Dr. Crosby's private school at Nashua. On the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted with the third New Hampshire volunteers from Nashua, entering the service as a private and being at once promoted to sergeant. Nov. 16, 1862, he was made second lieutenant; May 16, 1863, first lieutenant; April 16, 1864, captain; and was honorably discharged Sept. 28, 1864. He served in Sherman's expedition through the South and in the Army of the James, taking part in the battles of Ellis Island, Port Royal, Bluffton, Jehasse, James Island, Secessionville, Pocatsligo, Stoney Inlet, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, Wiers Bottom, Petersburg, Hatch's Run, and Deep Bottom. He was wounded slightly at Drury's Bluff.

CAPT. DAVID WADSWORTH.

The captain has a wonderful memory covering the important events of the war, and this is augmented by a concise record book of his company, kept by the clerk of the organization and now held by the captain. He has assisted many a worthy comrade to identify himself with the service and obtain justice by this same record.

Captain Wadsworth is a locksmith by trade and previous to 1877 was employed by the Nashua Lock Company. That year he was appointed jailor for Hillsborough county and removed to Manchester to take charge of the new jail built by the county. This position he has held ever since and he has had remarkable success in managing the prisoners in his custody. He conducts a model penal institution which is a credit to the county. He is a man of wide acquaintance and lasting popularity, strengthened by a social disposition and strict integrity. He was a member of the state legislature from Nashua in 1875-76, serving as chairman of the committee on military accounts. Representing Ward 6, Manchester, in the same body during 1893-94, he was chairman of the committee on county affairs. He has always acted with the Republican party. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and he is a member of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R.

Jan. 5, 1860, he married Sarah A., daughter of Laban Moore of Nashua; she died June 10, 1866. Jan. 18, 1873, he married Mrs. Mary E. Buel, daughter of Benjamin and Elvira (Duntley) Lund of Milford. They have one daughter, who is Mrs. Carl W. Anderson of Manchester.

THE JOHN McMURPHY GENEALOGY. —Alexander McMurphy, according to the History of Acworth, N. H., and the traditions of Gardner Murphy of Boston, was the son of Squire John MacMurphy, the first justice of Londonderry, and was born July 16, 1717. His father gave him in the Half Mile Range two hundred acres of land, southeast of the East Village in Derry. This land was deeded gratis, or valuable considerations not mentioned, back to the father Aug. 25, 1742. The deed shows Alexander MacMurphy to have been a cabinet maker at that time, and probably unmarried. About this time Squire John MacMurphy was buying land at Massabesic pond and had built a sawmill and gristmill there, and on Feb. 15, 1750 (acknowledged before Robert Boyes March 30, 1751), he deeded the mill property, including three islands in Massabesic pond, to his son, Alexander MacMurphy, in consideration of love, good will, and affection. Alexander MacMurphy married Isabel Craig, and had the following children:

(1) James, who married Margaret Graham of Chester, Jan. 1, 1789, with issue as follows: Betsy 1789, Peggy 1791, William 1793, James Jr. 1797, Alexander 1796, John 1801, Mary C. 1803.

(2) Jane, married James Graham of Chester, with issue as follows: Elizabeth 1784, Alexander, John, Mary 1780 and Sarah; her second husband was Samuel Crombie, by whom she had one child, Samuel Crombie Jr.

(3) John, born in 1756, whose descendants are herewith given. He was the grandfather of Gardner Murphy.

(4) William, who sympathized with the King in the American Revolution, and disappeared.

Alexander MacMurphy's will was proven at probate court June 29, 1763. Robert MacMurphy, James MacMurphy, and James Craige were the witnesses. All the property was left to his wife, Isabel, for the support of the children.

John McMurphy, second son of Alexander MacMurphy, and grandson of Squire John MacMurphy, was born in Londonderry in 1756. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Sarah Graham of Chester, N. H., and moved to Acworth about 1784. Their children were:

(1) William, born 1784; married Laura Shumway of Charleston; moved to Alstead, and was a farmer the rest of his life, dying in 1859. Children of William and Laura Murphy: (a) Sarah, born 1815, married Rev. Giles Bailey, died in 1848. (b) William, born in 1818, married Sophia Walker of Langdon; moved to Boston; was an accountant. (c) David, died young. (d) Caroline, born 1824, was drowned in 1841. (e) Gardner, born 1826, married Hannah B. Flagg of Hollis, N. H.; settled in Boston; a merchant. (f) George S., born 1829, married Sophia Richards of Ellsworth, Me., died 1879. (g) Harriett Maria, born 1832, died 1848, unmarried.

(2) Alexander, born about 1786; was a soldier in the war of 1812; married Esther Chandler of Alstead, where he lived until his death; he was a farmer; he had no children.

(3) John, married Theresa Garfield of Langdon, and had these children: Nancy, John, James, Theresa; none married but James, and all dead; James, who was born about 1824 and died about 1851, was a physician, married Miss Hart of Vermont and settled in Chester, Vt.; their children were: James, dead, and Julian, who took the name of his stepfather, Adams, and is in the government service in Washington.

(4) David, born Dec. 28, 1798, married Mary Goss of Dummerston, Vt., in 1833; lived in Boston; was a State House messenger; died Sept. 26, 1877. His children were: (a) Charles Austin, born Oct. 10, 1834; (b) David, Jr., died at the age of 19; Charles Austin married Mary White Ashley of Salem, June 9, 1870, moved to Groton, Mass., and is a farmer; his children are: (a) Mary Ellen Murphy, born April 2, 1871, a teacher; (b) David Enos, born Nov. 2, 1872, a farmer; (c) Jennie Ashley, born Aug. 30, 1878.

(5) George, born 1801, married Polly Maynard of Orwell, Vt., July 19, 1829, was a carpenter, settled in Claremont, N. H., died Aug. 6, 1881, leaving two children: (a) George, born Dec. 19, 1830, a carpenter, unmarried; (b) E. Darwin, born June 4, 1834, married Frances K. Dane of Claremont, Nov. 5, 1854, is a pattern-maker and has one son, Charles A. Murphy, who was born Oct. 9, 1867, and was married Jan. 25, 1887, to Ida I. Patrick of Danville, P. Q., is a machinist and has one child, a daughter, Marion Dane, born Dec. 5, 1893.

(6) Polly, married Jesse Williams and moved to Theresa, N. Y.

(7) Betsey, married Wales Jewett of Langdon and moved to New York.

(8) Sally, died young.

Children of Giles and Sarah Murphy Bailey: (1) Caroline, died young, unmarried; (2) George W., born March 20, 1848, married Mary Lord of Maine, is a dry goods merchant in Pittsfield, Mass.; has no children.

Children of William and Sophia Walker Murphy: (1) a son, died young; (2) Carrie, who married William E. Hutchins of Cambridge, a lawyer; they have two daughters, May, 11 years, and Helen, 9 years.

Children of Gardner and Hannah Flagg Murphy: (1) Charles E., born 1855, married Marietta Ladd of Boston, is a merchant in Boston, has no children; (2) Frederick F., born 1858, unmarried, a merchant; (3) Gardner E., born 1861, married Louise Emerson of Boston, is a merchant in Boston and has two children: Gardner and Thomas Emerson; (4) Grace E., born 1863, unmarried.

Children of George S. and Sophia Richards Murphy: (1) Hattie M., born 1860, unmarried, lives in Cambridge, Mass.; (2) Laura Louise, born 1862, died 1865.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LONDONDERRY.

IN 1739, twenty years after the arrival of the first settlers of Nutfield, about forty families living in the western part of the town petitioned to be set off as a separate religious society, and on Feb. 25, 1740, the New Hampshire legislature incorporated the West Parish of Londonderry. The first steps toward its organization had been taken five years before, so that the church actually dates from 1735. This division in the original parish was caused partly by the location of the church edifice, which was in the eastern portion of the town, and partly by the dissatisfaction felt by some of the parishioners with Rev. William Davidson, the pastor of the "old church." Rev. David MacGregor, son of Rev. James MacGregor, took the pastoral charge of the newly formed church and society. The house in which he generally preached was on Aiken's Range, west of Pinkerton Academy. He occasionally preached, however, in the Hill meeting-house, about a mile west of Aiken's Range. Although the town was divided into two parishes, east and west, parish lines were wholly disregarded, forty families of the West Parish being allowed to attend and be taxed for worship in the East Parish, and about the same number in the East were allowed to attend and be taxed for worship in the West. This division lasted until the close of Mr. MacGregor's ministry in 1777. For many years these families were accustomed to meet and pass each other on their way to church, and sometimes these meetings were attended with ludicrous scenes. Persons would go miles on foot, carrying their shoes in their hands, and putting them on just before reaching the church. Two or more would use a single horse, each riding a short distance, and then hitching the animal for the other to ride on when he came up. It is said that two lovers, one belonging to the East and the other to the West Parish, though engaged to be married, remained single all their lives and died of old age, because they could not agree which church to attend. The division, continuing nearly forty years, was productive of evils long felt in the town, occasioning animosities between the members of the two societies, and preventing ministerial and even social intercourse between the pastors. But they were Scotchmen, and it was not to be expected that either party would yield. In 1741 Windham was set off as a separate parish from the East Parish. As far as church polity and denominational lines are concerned, the West Parish, now the Presbyterian church, Londonderry, is the lineal descendant of the original Presbyterian church founded in 1719. A new church edifice was begun in 1769. It was located near the schoolhouse in District No. 1, not far from where Frank A. Hardy's residence now stands. Although the exterior was completed the following year, the interior was not finished until 1780. Pews were made in 1787, and sold in the aggregate for more than $5,000. This house stood without much alteration till 1845, when it was taken down and removed to the centre of the town, on the Mammoth road, and fitted up for a town hall. The session house was also removed and converted into a dwelling on the same road, about two miles north of the new church. In the winter of 1836–37, steps were taken for the erection of a new church, the building being completed in the fall of 1837, at a cost of about $4,000. The land for the site, originally laid out to David Morrison, was the gift of Robert Mack. In 1860 the church was repaired at a cost of about $2,000. Rev. David MacGregor, the first minister of the West Parish, died May 30, 1777. During his ministry the session consisted of the following men, who were at different periods consecrated to the office of ruling elder: James McKeen, James Leslie, James Clark, James Nesmith, James Lindsley, George Duncan, John Duncan, James Taggart, John Gregg, Robert Morrison, John Hunter, John McKeen, Samuel Anderson, Samuel Fisher, John Aiken, and James Reed. Shortly after Mr. MacGregor's death the "forty-family quarrel" between the two parishes came to an end, the legislature in 1778 repealing the law allowing that singular interchange of families. Rev. William Morrison, D. D., succeeded Mr. MacGregor as pastor. He was ordained Feb. 12, 1783, and died March 9, 1818, after a pastorate of thirty-five years. Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., who had recently resigned the presidency of Dart-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LONDONDERRY.

mouth College, was the next pastor. He was installed Jan. 15, 1822, and resigned in April, 1826, being succeeded by Rev. Amasa A. Hayes, who was ordained June 25, 1828, and died Oct. 23, 1830. Since that year the pastors of the church have been: John R. Adams, 1831 to 1838; Timothy G. Brainerd, 1840 to 1855; William House, 1857 to 1873; Luther B. Pert, 1875 to 1879; Ira C. Tyson, 1880 to 1883; Henry C. Fay, 1885 to 1888; Frank E. Mills, 1889 to 1892; Samuel F. French, 1893 to the present time. The church, which is now in a flourishing condition, has a membership of 135. The membership of the Sunday school is 107, and of the Christian Endeavor society, 31. In a sermon preached in 1876, Rev. Luther B. Pert, at that time pastor of the church, notes:

That the Presbyterianism of America, through its Scotch original in the church of Londonderry and others of Ulster origin, may be traced in some elements of its history to the primitive Christian church.

That the Presbyterian church of America is not chargeable with anything real or imaginary respecting the antinomian controversy of 1637, nor respecting the witchcraft mania of Salem, culminating about 1692. This latter tragedy was in preparation here nearly at the time when they who founded Presbyterianism in America were defending the faith of Protestantism in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland.

That the Presbyterian Church of Londonderry, N. H., if not the first, was among the very first to found Presbyterianism in this country.

That the present Presbyterian Church of Londonderry, N. H., is the only immediate representative of the Presbyterian founders of the town, since the transference of the East Parish to another denomination.

HORACE A. HILL, one of the prominent officials and workers in the Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange, was born Nov. 14, 1839, on the homestead in Derry where he now resides. He is the son of Charles Hill of Chester and Hannah T. Hanson of Brookfield, N. H. His education was obtained in the district school and at Pinkerton Academy. In his younger days Mr. Hill engaged to some extent in the lumber business, but most of his life has been devoted to agriculture. Ever since the starting of the Grange in New Hampshire he has been an active member. He was master of Nutfield Grange and overseer and master of the Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange,— the largest Pomona Grange in New England,— holding each office for two years. He was active in organizing the New Hampshire State Grange Fire Insurance Company, in which he is a director, and he is also a director in the Patrons' Relief Association. He has been the State Grange deputy of the first district for four years, and was assistant marshal three years and chief marshal the last two years of the State Grange fair. Mr. Hill is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, A. F. and A. M. From early boyhood he has attended the old Presbyterian church on the hill in East Derry. In politics he is a Republican and so faithful to his civic duties that he has never missed an election. He has always been a close observer of facts and for years has kept an accurate record of many things, such as the dates of notable storms, unusually hot or cold days, and other meteorological facts of especial interest to a farmer. Nov. 3, 1869, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie H. Fitz, daughter of Luther Fitz of Chester. Mrs. Hill was a teacher in the common schools previous to her marriage, and has served three years on the school board of Derry. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hill are: Luther Fitz, born Oct. 11, 1870, died Nov. 17, 1870; Emma Josephine and Ella May, born June 9, 1874, graduated at Pinkerton Academy June, 1894; Albert Lyon, born March 20, 1882.

COUNTY JAIL, MANCHESTER.

HORACE A. HILL AND FAMILY.

THE LONDONDERRY TORIES.

AT a town meeting held in Londonderry April 29, 1775, it was "voted that a committee of nine men be chosen to inquire into the conduct of those men that are thought not to be friends to the country. Captain Moses Barnett, John McKeen, John Aiken, John Gilmore, Captain John Moor, Ensign James McGregore, George Duncan, Jr., Captain Robert Moor and John Bell were this committee. Voted that the aforesaid committee have no pay." In July, Robert McMurphy, Lieutenant John Pinkerton, John Nesmith, Captain William Alison, James Ramsey and Peter Patterson were added to the committee, making fifteen members in all. The appointment of so large a body shows the vigilance with which the citizens sought to guard against foes at home. There were only about twenty tories in town, most of them living in the English Range, though a few resided near the First Church. Among them Colonel Stephen Holland was the most prominent. He was a gentleman of good Irish family and had come to Londonderry when a young man and married into a family whose connections were rather numerous. He was a tavern-keeper and merchant, educated, wealthy and influential, and had been representative of the town. Holding as he did at the beginning of the Revolution both civil and military offices under the crown, he was early suspected of inclining to the cause of royalty. He was a very shrewd man, however, and so took measures to allay the suspicions of his fellow-townsmen. At a town meeting called for the purpose he made an eloquent speech denying his attachment to the British cause, and succeeded in quieting all fears. By a vote the citizens expressed their satisfaction, and he was invested with new offices of trust. But it was not long before he openly joined the British in Boston, and his estates, including four farms, were confiscated by the act of Nov. 19, 1778. The same act also proscribed and banished Richard Holland, John Davidson, James Fulton, Thomas Smith and Dennis O'Hala, all of Londonderry. There is, however, no record of the confiscation of their property. John Clark, a tory living in the English Range, was sentenced to be confined for a time to his own premises, with liberty only to attend church on Sunday. One day he ventured to step across his lines to pick up a hawk which he had shot, and for this he was heavily fined. During the height of the tory excitement there was a barn-raising on the hill in East Derry, and a conflict was feared between the tories of the English Range and the Pinkertons, Aikens and Wallaces. But friend and foe raised the barn, imbibed the whiskey and departed for their homes in peace. The women of that day had their intense political sympathies as well as the men. It is said that the wife of Dr. Alexander Cummings "wished that the English Range, from its head to Beaver pond, ran ankle-deep in whig blood." After the battle of Bunker Hill many of the tories became ardent patriots. As a class they were elderly men of wealth, education and respectability, some of them holding office under the crown, and it is not surprising that they should hesitate to go at once into rebellion. After the close of the war a question arose whether the tories who had fled from the country and given their aid to England should be allowed to return. The feeling against them was deep and bitter, and the popular sentiment was strong in opposition to their being tolerated in the country. In Londonderry this feeling was peculiarly strong. The citizens learning that, on the adoption of articles of peace, a clause had been inserted at the request of the British plenipotentiaries, that congress recommend that the several states make some provision for the return of the loyalists and refugees, a town meeting was immediately called, "to see if the town will take some effectual measures to prevent those men who have been the cause of so much desolation and bloodshed in the land, to return and dwell among us, and enjoy the blessings of peace and the sweets of liberty." At the meeting thus called, May 29, 1783, a unanimous vote was passed, "to instruct the representatives to use the utmost of their power in the General Court, that the refugees have no liberty to come back to this state," and these instructions were drawn up and adopted by the town, and addressed to Col. Daniel Reynolds and Archibald McMurphy, representatives in the legislature:

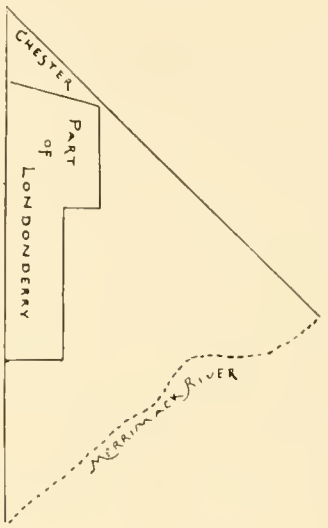
HON. LEONARD ALLISON MORRISON, a direct descendant of one of the original families of Londonderry, was born in Windham Feb. 21, 1843. The line of descent is: John Morison,[1] who was born in Scotland, and with his family endured the hardships and perils of the famous siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1688–89. He came to Nutfield about 1720 with the first settlers, owned the farm in Derry Dock now occupied by Charles Day, and died there in 1736 at the reputed age of one hundred and eight years. His son was Charter James Morison,[2] who came to Londonderry in 1789, and who owned and died upon the farm now owned by William O. Noyes in East Derry. The son of James Morison, and the founder of the Windham family, was Lieut. Samuel Morison,[3] who lived where his great-grandson, Albert A. Morrison, resides in Windham Range. Deacon Samuel Morison[4] was the son of the lieutenant and lived on the bordering farm. He was the father of Jeremiah Morrison,[5] who married Eleanor Reed Kimball of Bradford, Mass., and they were the parents of Leonard Allison Morrison,[6] who lives upon the homestead. He was educated in the common schools, in the academy at Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and in the seminary now at Tilton. He was always a great lover of books, history being his favorite study. Mr. Morrison takes a strong interest in the public affairs of his town. He served as selectman in 1871–72, and in those years became a trustee and aided in the establishment of the Nesmith free public library, which contains about 3,000 volumes. He presided as moderator at the annual town meetings for fifteen years; has been justice of the peace since 1869; was an enumerator of the census in 1880, and was one of the county auditors in 1885–87. He was a member of the Republican state committee in 1880–82, and of the house of representatives, 1885–87, being chairman of the committee on education and successfully piloting through the house the bill establishing the town system of schools. In 1887–89 he served the Londonderry district in the state senate, where he was chairman of the committee on education and was also a member of the committees on engrossed bills, agriculture, state prison, and industrial school. Since 1861 Mr. Morrison has been a contributor to newspapers and magazines, his time, since 1878, having been devoted to literary work.

HON. LEONARD A. MORRISON.

He is the author of the "History of the Morison or Morrison Family," an octavo volume of 470 pages, published in 1880, which was favorably received by the members of the family and by the press in America and Great Britain, the edition of 1,100 copies being soon exhausted. In 1880 he began the "History of Windham in New Hampshire," upon which he spent three years of unceasing toil. The work was published in 1883. Mr. Morrison also wrote a condensed history of Wind-

ham for the "History of Rockingham and Strafford Counties." In 1884 he spent several months in Europe in historical research and travel, visiting the Scotch settlements in Ireland, consulting many old records and libraries and making the acquaintance of many distinguished persons in different parts of Great Britain. As a result of these travels and researches, his "Rambles in Europe, in Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France; with Historic Facts Relating to Scotch-American Families, Gathered in Scotland and the North of Ireland," was published in 1887. He again visited Europe for historical purposes in 1889, travelling extensively in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Italy, and in 1891 his "Among the Scotch-Irish; and Through Seven Countries" was published. He wrote a supplement to the "History of Windham in New Hampshire" (1892); prepared "The History and Proceedings of the Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Windham in New Hampshire, Held June 9, 1892"; is the author of "The Lineage and Biography of the Norris Family" (1892); "History of the Alison or Allison Family in Europe and America" (1893); "History of the Sinclair or St. Clair Family in America" (now in press); and is joint author with Prof. S. P. Sharples of Cambridge, Mass., of "The History of the Kimball Family in England and America." Mr. Morrison's literary and historical work has completely absorbed his mind, and he has engaged in it with great enthusiasm and delight. In recognition of his distinguished services to education, history, and genealogy, Dartmouth College conferred upon him, in 1884, the degree of master of arts. He was made a life member of the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1893, and is vice-president for New Hampshire of "The Scotch-Irish Society of America," having been elected in 1894 in place of Hon. James W. Patterson, deceased, and re-elected in 1895. Mr. Morrison is unmarried. His home is at Canobie Lake, Windham.

DERRY PEAK.—Few persons are aware how this part of Derry got its name. The accompanying plan illustrates the origin of "Derry Peak." The triangle of which Merrimack river may be regarded the base, represents the bounds of Haverhill, Mass., or Pentucket, the Indian name of Haverhill, as claimed by the citizens of that town at the time of the settlement of Londonderry. It included a large portion of the present town of Derry, and a small slice of Chester, besides several towns in western Rockingham. The part of Londonderry lying within the peak of the triangle was called "Haverhill Peke." Subsequently the word Derry was substituted for Haver-



hill. Hence the origin of the name of that locality. When the proprietors of Londonderry first began to lay out their lands, they supposed the line of Haverhill, as indicated on the accompanying plan, was the rightful western boundary of that town. Shortly, however, ascertaining that the claim of Haverhill was not valid, they took possession of the lands to the east of that line and assumed jurisdiction to the full extent of their chartered limits.

THE SPECTACULAR IN RELIGION was not wholly neglected by those simple-minded old Scotch settlers of Nutfield. In 1741 the West Parish voted, "that the selectmen raise as much money as shall be sufficient to build a pulpit equivalent to Dunstable (now Nashua) pulpit." And they raised about $500.

Gentlemen, Whereas, by an article in the preliminaries for peace between the United States of America and Great Britain, it is to be recommended by Congress to the several states to make some provision for the return of the royalists or refugees; and we conceive that every state in the Union are to act thereon as they think best, and that nothing therein is binding on the part of the state: and as it is our undoubted right, at all times, to instruct our representatives; we do now solemnly, in town meeting, instruct you to use your influence in the General Court to prevent the return of all or any of the miscreant tories who have gone from this state to the enemy; as the tories have been the principal cause of this long and bloody war. They have murdered our brethren in cold blood; they have burnt our towns, robbed and plundered our citizens, ravished our daughters, and been guilty of every sort of rapine and carnage that can be thought of; and by their lies, continually sent across the Atlantic Ocean, the war spun out to so great a length. We expect that you will use your best endeavors, that nothing may ever be done for those infernal wretches, by this state, further than to provide a gallows, halter and hangman for every one that dare to shew their vile countenances amongst us.

Attest, WILLIAM ANDERSON, *Town Clerk.*

May 29, 1783.

HON. NATHAN PARKER, son of Deacon Matthew and Sarah (Underwood) Parker, was born in Litchfield Nov. 21, 1808. His mother was a daughter of Judge James Underwood of that town. He was the youngest of six children, and his education was obtained at the public schools and in Henniker Academy. Going into business in Merrimack, he remained there until 1840, when he removed to Manchester and began to take a leading part in building up the thriving town, which six years later was to become a city. He and his brother, James U. Parker, raised in Litchfield almost all the $50,000 capital of the Manchester bank, and upon its organization, Feb. 3, 1845, he was chosen cashier, holding that position until 1865, when the bank was closed and the Manchester National bank organized. He became president of the latter institution, in which office he remained until his death, May 7, 1894. The Manchester National bank is an enduring monument to the sagacity and integrity of Nathan Parker and his associates. Upon the organization of the Manchester Savings bank in 1845, Mr. Parker became its treasurer and held that position for nearly forty-eight years. At the time of his death he was the oldest bank president in the United States. Mr. Parker was one of the pioneer railroad men in New Hampshire, taking an active part in many enterprises. He was one of the largest stockholders in the Concord & Montreal railroad, and was treasurer of the old Concord railroad for many years. He was formerly also a director and the treasurer of the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, and for a long term of years a director of the Concord & Portsmouth railroad. Mr. Parker never sought political preferment, but he was elected to the board of selectmen in 1845, the year before the incorporation of the city and the year during which the present city hall was built, the old town hall having been destroyed by fire in 1844. He represented Manchester in the state senate in 1855–56, and might have been president of that body had he so chosen. In 1863–64 he was a member of the house of representatives. He was always a staunch Republican, although not an extreme partisan. Mr. Parker married, in September, 1837, Charlotte M. Riddle of Merrimack, granddaughter of Capt. Isaac Riddle, a wealthy farmer, mill owner, and contractor of Bedford, who built the first canal boat that was floated on the Merrimack river. Mrs. Parker died in 1859, leaving one son, Walter M. Parker, who is now president of the Manchester National bank. One who knew Nathan Parker well thus wrote of him at the time of his decease:

In the death of Nathan Parker, Manchester loses a citizen who has always been assigned a first place among those who have given her an enviable reputation in financial and business circles. He was a quiet, retiring man, who had no political ambition, no relish for show, no desire to be known outside the business in which he was engaged, and he devoted himself entirely and persistently to his calling; but he was widely known, and wherever known he was highly respected. His integrity was never questioned, his sagacity seldom failed, and so successful was he in the management of his own affairs and in the discharge of the numerous trusts that were committed to him, that he came to be regarded by a large clientage as almost infallible. The banks which he established, and which were the objects of his greatest pride and closest devotion, grew under his skilful and conservative direction to be great financial institutions, and the other moneyed enterprises with which he was identified were among the most successful of his time, a time when recklessness and incapacity often wrecked and ruined others. He was a kindly man, and always approachable and always pleasant, but never effusive or profuse in words. He made no enemies.

HIRAM FORSAITH, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Forsaith, was born in Goffstown Sept. 6, 1820. He was educated in the public schools and at Pembroke Academy. Coming to Manchester in 1838, he was a clerk in a store until 1844, and then after two years as bookkeeper at Nashua he returned to this city as clerk and paymaster of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. He remained in this position until 1855, when he went into the hardware business. Six years later, in company with his brother, Samuel C.,

HIRAM FORSAITH.

he started what is now known as the S. C. Forsaith Machine Company. The partnership lasted four years, when they separated, his brother continuing the business and Hiram starting a shop of his own in what was then known as Mechanics' row, where he manufactured wood-working machinery for fourteen years. He afterward travelled for his brother and was for many years connected with the wood-working business and iron industry. He was a member of the common council in 1865–66, being president of that body in the latter year. In 1891 he was a member of the legislature and has served several terms on the board of assessors. He is one of the few surviving original members of the Franklin-Street Congregational Society, and is a member of Washington Lodge of Masons. Since 1857 he has been identified with the Amoskeag Veterans and has been captain of the organization. Feb. 17, 1845, he was married to Frances M., daughter of William and Sophia (Weston) Gregg of Antrim, who died in 1855. Two sons were born to them: Fred S., born May 17, 1850, who married Eliza, daughter of Joseph McIntire of Manchester, and Gregg, born July 17, 1855, died Aug. 15, 1882.

THE BEAR HUNT OF 1807.—The last successful bear hunt in the Nutfield region of New Hampshire took place early in March, 1807. Two men who were out hunting in the northwestern part of Londonderry came upon the track of a bear and immediately started in pursuit, the animal leading them only about two hundred yards. His course was due south, and after following him four miles without bringing him within range of their guns the men relinquished the chase to four or five other hunters whom they chanced to meet. The latter pursued the bear ten miles, when he took refuge for the night in a swamp near Pelham meeting-house. Early the next morning a large party assembled to capture him, but he quickly left his retreat and retraced, in part, his steps of the previous day. Still eluding his pursuers, he passed the second night in a swamp near the Windham meeting-house. On the third morning he started north and ran along the eastern boundary of Londonderry, followed by a crowd of men, boys, and dogs. Towards noon he took to a large pine tree near the site of the old church in Londonderry, and was killed by a shot from a gun in the hands of Deacon John Fisher. The carcass was taken to Daniel Gilchrist's house and dressed, when it was found to weigh two hundred pounds. As fifty men, all told, had been engaged in the chase, four pounds fell to the share of each. The skin was exchanged at Deacon Pinkerton's store for several gallons of whiskey, and the capture of the bear was duly celebrated by the crowd.

THE THREE QUARTER MILE RANGE.

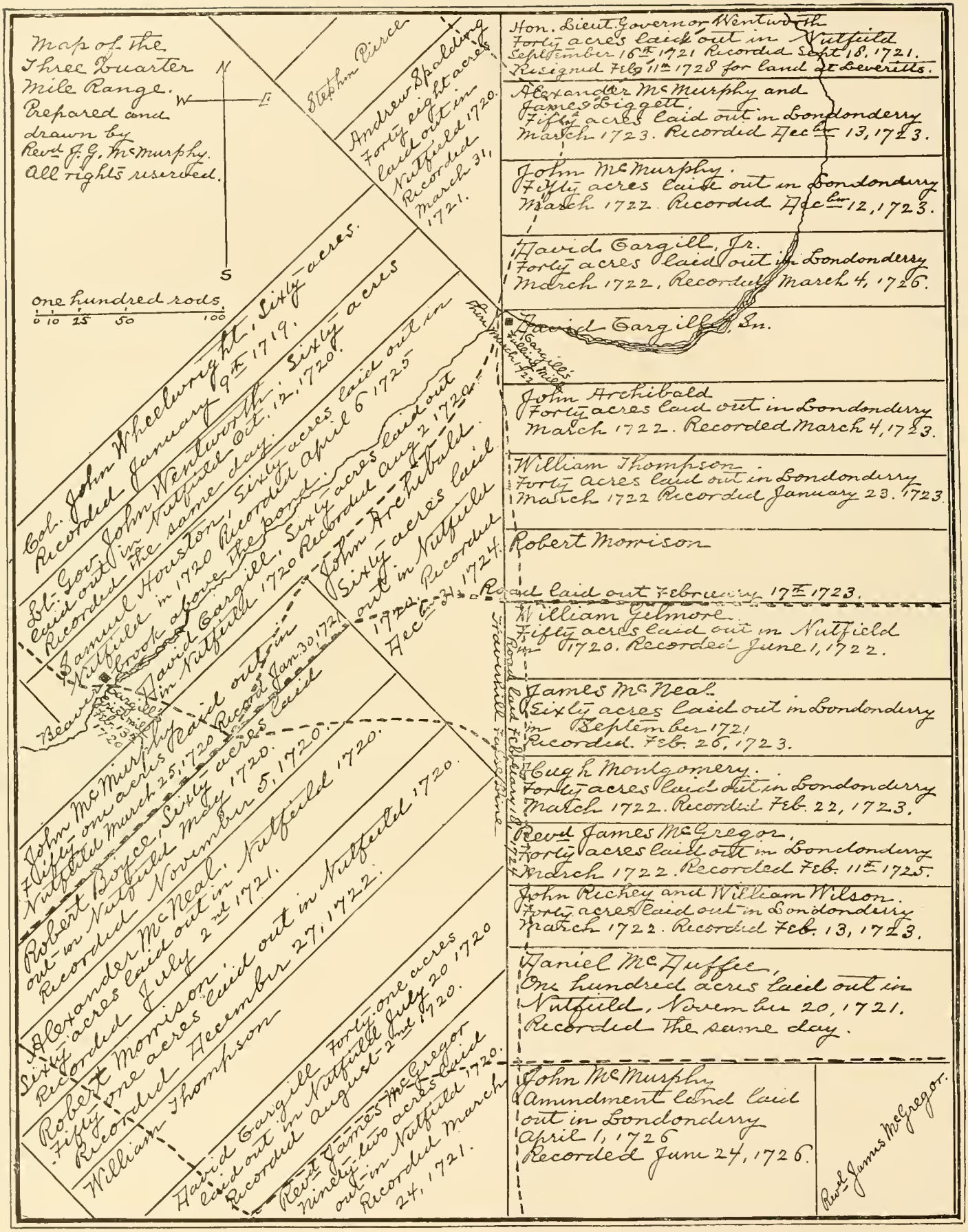
BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

THIS range of homesteads, occupied before the charter of Londonderry was granted, and probably not included in the deed of John Wheelwright to the colony of Nutfield, remained for many years in doubtful ownership, the people of Haverhill claiming it and all that tract of land in the present township of Derry lying east of a meridional line passing through the most easterly corner of the English Range. The beginning of surveys was at the inlay of Capt. David Cargill's fulling mill, and the millpond lay wholly in the disputed territory. An examination of the headlines in the vicinity of this starting place will show the insignificant variations in the course of an imaginary boundary once considered a matter of weighty importance. The origin of the name of the range is found in the dimensions of the homesteads. They were laid out two hundred and forty rods in length and of sufficient width to contain from forty to fifty acres of land. The westerly ends were considered more convenient and serviceable for the proprietors' residences and cultivation, and the easterly ends remained for pasturage and timber. The highway for the accommodation of the range settlers passed along the western ends and was a principal line of communication between Boston, Haverhill, and the settlements lying to the north of them.

At the top of the map is shown a portion of Stephen Pierce's homestead. He was an ancestor of the governor. Adjoining was the homestead of Andrew Spalding, the lots forming an exact isosceles triangle filling the space between the English Range and the Three Quarter Mile Range and the homestead of Samuel Graves. The settlers upon these lots of the Three Quarter Mile Range were disturbed by the people of Haverhill and probably with good reasons, as it appears quite evident the deeds, grants, and charters of the times were conflicting and the actual settlers found themselves involved in seemingly inextricable difficulties, and compelled to fight or surrender without knowing the true cause of their misfortunes. It appears upon the records of the town that Governor Wentworth received and occupied a farm in this range, the first slice taken off the Haverhill claim, and that he formally resigned this land eight years later. Perhaps a transcript of these records may be of interest as fully explaining the transaction. The Governor Wentworth place is clearly identified as the farm occupied afterwards by the Hunters and later by J. T. G. Dinsmore, and now in possession of Robert Rogers, the house next above that of Benjamin Adams:

Nutfield September 16th 1721. Laid out to the Honorable Lieutenant Governor Wentworth forty acres of land it being the second division of land in the above said town bounded as followeth: beginning at a white oak tree at the south west corner, from thence running east two hundred and forty rods and bounding upon Alexander McMurphy's land until it come to a stake & heap of stones, from thence running north twenty eight rods unto a white oak tree marked, from thence running west two hundred and forty rods unto a white oak tree marked, from thence running south unto the bounds first mentioned. James McKeen, James Gregg, David Cargill, John Goffe, Samuel Moore, John Coghran, Joseph Simonds, James Alexander, James McNeal, Committee. Recorded this 18th September 1721.

Pr. JOHN GOFFE,
Town Clerk.



MAP OF THE THREE QUARTER MILE RANGE.

February 11th 1728-9. It is hereby to be known that the Honorable John Wentworth, Esq., Lieutenant Governor in and over His Majestys Province of New Hampshire, doth resign his right and title to the land mentioned in the above record, he having the equivalent of said land laid out on the westerly side of that land commonly called Leveretts Land, etc.

J. WENTWORTH.

I was present when the aforesaid Governor Wentworth resigned the above land. Attest.

per JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

The land received by Governor Wentworth instead of this farm in the Three Quarter Mile Range is identified by deeds in possession of J. Calvin Taylor as part of his farm and deeded by Governor Wentworth to his ancestor (great-grandfather) Matthew Taylor, in 1732.

Alexander MacMurphy, who was granted the lot south of Governor Wentworth, was the great-grandfather of Alexander MacMurphy now living in Derry at the age of eighty-two years.

MRS. BETSY (COBURN) ANNIS. Aged 92 years. MRS. SARAH (COBURN) MORRISON. Aged 89 years.

Sisters residing in Londonderry, 1894.

No certain information explains the fact that the records show a manifest error in the allotment of these farms. If the record of the Governor Wentworth land is correct, Alexander MacMurphy had possession of a homestead prior to Sept. 16, 1721. The records of deeds at Exeter, N. H., show that James Liggett sold his half of that homestead laid out to him and Alexander MacMurphy in 1722. The second division of Squire John MacMurphy, immediately south of Alexander MacMurphy, was laid out to him in March, 1722-3, and yet the description of the land shows Alexander MacMurphy to have occupied before that date. It is possible that Squire John MacMurphy, who was a man of great prudence, the first magistrate and town clerk of Londonderry, recognized the fact that no documents issued prior to the date of the charter could be considered legal or valid. James MacMurphy, the son of Alexander of the Three Quarter Mile Range, sold his interest in the homestead, after his father's death, to his brother Alexander, and bought land of David Morrison in Eayers Range, where his descendants have lived ever since. The two MacMurphy lots are now owned by Benjamin Adams, and he also owns the lots of the Cargills, his house being just above the original inlay of Capt. David Cargill's fulling mill.

The eastern half of David Cargill's lot was sold to Robert Gillmore at an early date, and March 25, 1724, David Cargill deeded a lot of seventy acres to Robert Gillmore for building him a fulling mill; the lot was north of William Gillmore's farm, hence it is evident the Cargills had bought large tracts of land from the original proprietors at an early date in addition to many grants from the town. The Cargills sold both mills and real estate to John MacMurphy in 1732, and he disposed of them by his will of 1755. James McNeal sold his homestead to James Gillmore April 13, 1722, according to the traditions and papers of the Gillmore family.

There were peculiar means of identifying the Hugh Montgomery lands: the farm in the Three Quarter Mile Range joined upon the farm in a short range southeast of Beaver pond also laid out to Hugh Montgomery. The farm of Hugh Montgomery is not shown in this map but its location was along the side of the homestead of William Thompson. The transcript of William Thompson's homestead is not found, but the following record of Hugh Montgomery's lot will serve several important purposes:

Londonderry March 1720. Laid out to Hugh Montgomery a lot of land containing sixty acres be it more or less which lot is bounded on the west by a white oak tree marked, thence running northeast by marked trees and bounding on Robert Morrison's lot to a stake, bounding on John Archibald's lot and bounding on said Archibald's lot to Haverhill false line, so running north on said line to a stake, and from said stake bounding east on James McNeal's lot to a stake, thence running forty rods south to a stake, thence running west on Mr. McGregor's lot to the aforesaid Haverhill line and bounding south on said line to a white oak tree marked thence running southwest and bounding on William Thompson's lot to a stake, and bounding northwest to the bounds first mentioned; together with an interest in the common or undivided lands equal to other lots in said town. James Gregg, James McKeen, David Cargill John McNeal, Committee. Recorded this 14th of March, 1723-4.

Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

It is certain that this was the original order of this short range from the transcript of the laying out of a highway. The highway began at a bridge built by Robert Boyes at the outlet of Beaver pond:

Londonderry July 29th 1723. Laid out by the selectmen a road or street beginning at the bridge at the lower end of the pond called Beaver pond and running up through the Ministerial and through John McNeal's lot and by marked trees to the road now fenced through John MacMurphy's lot and through Robert Boyce's lot and through Alexander McNeal's lot and through Robert Morrison's lot near his house, and running through Hugh Montgomery's lot and through William Thompson's lot and along through David Cargill's lot to the east of his old house where good ground answereth, and so running straight toward Mr. James McGregor's house, or barn, and so by the house to John Richey's house, the said road to be kept and continued clear four rods wide, and the timber of said road to be reserved for the use of said road. Samuel Moore, James Nichols, Robert Boyes, Selectmen. Recorded this 30th of September 1723. Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY, *Town Clerk.*

ELM STREET, MANCHESTER.— LOOKING SOUTH.

The positions of some very old houses are indicated by the records, and it seems that David Cargill owned a house that was considered old the next year after the charter was granted to Londonderry. The deed of John Wheelwright, had it been sufficient to establish a clear title, would have included a portion of land that the people of Chester secured under a charter that antedated the charter of Londonderry, and several farms were laid out to the Haverhill line north of Stephen Pierce's homestead. The great farm of Governor Shute was still farther north, and a highway connected it with Haverhill and Boston, the centre of power and authority in the Massachusetts Bay colony. To exhibit the rapid changes in ownership of lands in this part of the town and allow the reader to see the impossibility of constructing a map that will be absolutely free from the charge of anachronisms, another record of a highway is here given:

Londonderry February the 18th 1724-5. Laid out by the selectmen a straight road beginning at the common land lying to the northwest of Governor Shute's lots and running southerly across the said lots and through Samuel Rankin's lot to the line between Thomas Cochran and James Caldwell the two thirds upon James Caldwell's land and the other third upon Thomas Cochran's land, and across William Adams's lot straight to Patrick Douglass's house and to the lean-to, and turning more easterly across Robert Boyes's lot to Governor Wentworth's farm, and so on the said farm to the west end of Alexander MacMurphy's field and across his lot, and across John MacMurphy's second division and David Cargill's to the brook at the Inlay of the Fulling Mill, and as near a south line as ground will allow to John Archibald's house, and straight to William Gillmore's house, and as straight as good ground will allow to Daniel McDuffee's new house, and so to James Adams's house, and so as straight to the easterly corner of John Richey's home lot as ground will allow and then running partly on the second divisions and partly on John Richey's lot as good ground will alllow to the corner of John Barr's lot and so running partly on John Barr's lot and partly on the second divisions as good ground will allow to the line between William Humphrey and John Barr's lot, running on said Barr's land as far as the selectmen have viewed, and then running on said Humphrey's land to the road leading to Haverhill, the said road to be two rods wide. This by order of James Alexander, William Coghran, John Blair, Robert Boyes, Selectmen. Recorded this 27th of February 1724-5. Pr. JOHN MACMURPHY,

Town Clerk.

The lot laid out to the Rev. James McGregor is now owned by Alexander McMurphy and occupied by Charles A. Burnham. The homestead and second division of one hundred acres laid out in one lot to Daniel McDuffee remained many years under his management and ownership, and the name still lives and is perpetuated in the custom of calling some farms by the names of former owners. The McDuffee farm is now owned and occupied by Albert A. Pressey. Daniel McDuffee and Ruth, his wife, lived to a good old age, and their bodies lie in the old burying ground by the First church. A large horizontal slab resting upon four pillars tells the story. From the town records one reads: "Hugh McDuffee, son of Daniel McDuffee and Ruth his wife, was born March 25, 1721," and "John McDuffee, son of Daniel McDuffee and Ruth his wife, was born September 14th 1723." And thus by sure steps the old places are restored and peopled with the shades of the departed.

TOWN ACCOUNTS were rigidly audited in the early days of Nutfield. Scrupulously honest as those old Scotch-Irish settlers were, they thought it well that all should know where every penny went. There had evidently been some fault found with the expenditures in 1729, for at the annual town meeting in the following year, "Alexander Nichols, James Aiken and John Morrison were chosen to serve as a committee to the end that the town may be made sensible of the disbursements of their money."

THE FIRST FRAME HOUSE was built in Nutfield (in the present town of Derry) in 1728, for Rev. James McGregor. There were two stories in front and one in the rear, where the kitchen was situated, extending nearly across the house, with ample "dressers," and a sink at one end and a bedroom at the other. Two large rooms were in front, and upstairs were four bedrooms. As late as 1863 this house was occupied as a dwelling by its owner, Joseph Morrison. In the fall of that year, having retained nearly its original form to the last through the vicissitudes of 135 years, it was torn down. (See page 71.)

CHARLES WELLS, M. D., was born in Westminster, Vt., June 22, 1817. His grandfather, Captain Hezekiah Wells, a native of Windsor, Conn., served with distinction in the Revolutionary war and died in 1817. His more remote ancestors were Lamson Wells, born in 1706; Joshua Wells, born in 1672, and Joshua, Sr., born in 1647, all natives of Windsor. Dr. Wells thus traced his lineage through the best of New England ancestry, back to the sturdy Pilgrims. Dr. Wells had but one brother, Dr. Horace Wells of Hartford, Conn., celebrated as the discoverer of anæsthetics. He died in New York Jan. 24, 1848, at the age of thirty-three, while engaged in the introduction of his discovery into general use in surgery, as well as in dentistry, in which he made its first application. A beautiful statue has been erected to his memory in the public park of Hartford. Dr. Charles Wells was educated in the public schools of Bellows Falls, Vt., where the family resided and where his father died in 1829. After academic courses at Walpole, N. H., and Amherst, Mass., he began the study of medicine in 1837 with Dr. Josiah Graves of Nashua, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1840, at the age of twenty-one. He began his professional career at Chili, N. Y., but the field of practice proving unsatisfactory, he removed in 1842 to Manchester, where he continued to reside until his death. Never an aggressive practitioner, but always content with the share of patronage that fell to his lot, he enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and respect of his professional brethren. Such, however, was his success, and such his rare financial skill and judgment, that while still in the prime of manhood he was relieved of the burden of further professional labor, and was enabled to withdraw from active practice and devote the remaining years of his life to the management of his large estate and to those domestic and social enjoyments which were ever the source of his greatest happiness. For more than forty years he was an enthusiastic member of Hillsborough Lodge of Odd Fellows, being the last survivor of the little band who introduced the order in New Hampshire. He was the recipient of all the honors the order could bestow, and was ever a generous contributor to its benevolent work. Never seeking political honors, although they were frequently offered to him, his only public service was as a member of the common council in 1847–48, and as an alderman in 1848–49. He assisted in making the first city report, and the plan suggested and matured by him has been in use ever since. He was for many years vestryman and treasurer of Grace Episcopal church. The ostentatious show of wealth was very distasteful to Dr. Wells. Solid worth and merit alone weighed with him, and no man was ever quicker to recognize the true and the genuine and to denounce shams and humbugs. As citizen, neighbor, and friend, he filled the measure of every expectation, and no resident of Manchester ever departed this life more generally esteemed or more deeply lamented. Of fine physique and of prepossessing appearance, he was gentle, courtly, dignified, and affable in his demeanor. Dec. 21, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary M. Smith, who survives him. Their union, though not blessed with children, proved most felicitous. His death, of which there had been no premonitions, occurred very suddenly of heart disease at his home in Manchester, Dec. 28, 1884.

ONE OF THE QUAINT ENTRIES in the parish records of the First church, Nutfield, reads as follows, under date of Dec. 6, 1736: "Six pounds to Mrs. Clark, remainder of salary due the Rev. Matthew Clark, deceased, which clears the town of his debts from the creation of the world to this day." The parish evidently did not intend to recognize any old unpaid claims which might possibly be presented.

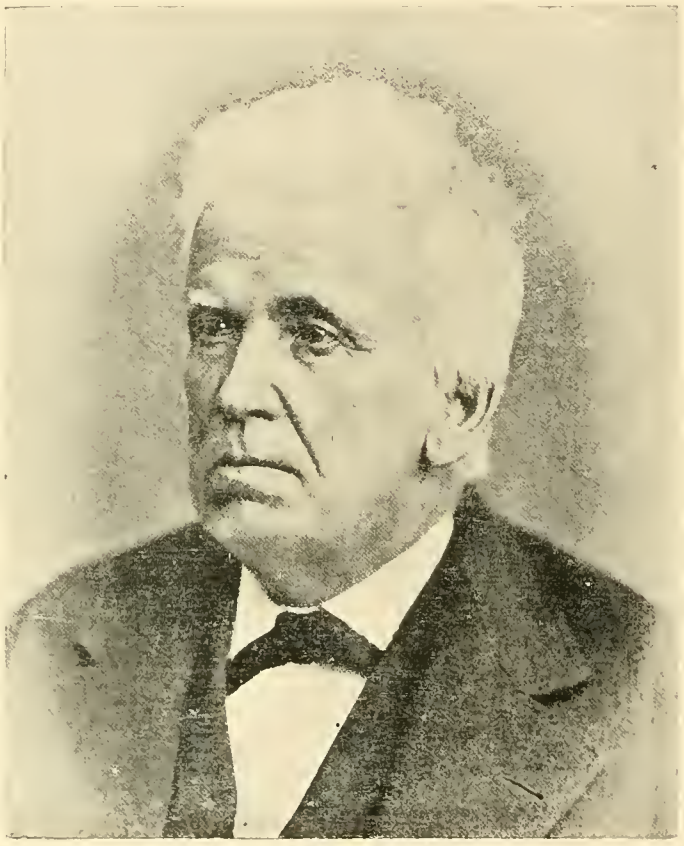
MRS. JANE M. WALLACE, who died in Merrimack Nov. 28, 1866, at the age of eighty-one years, was the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. William Morrison, who for thirty-five years was the minister of the West Parish, Londonderry. His death occurred in 1818. His epitaph says of him that he possessed "all the virtues which adorn the man and the Christian," and that "as a divine, a preacher and a pastor he held acknowledged eminence." His sermons were said to be "awfully alarming to the wicked."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DERRY.

THE First Congregational church in Derry was organized Aug. 3, 1837, and was composed chiefly of members from the Presbyterian churches in East Derry and Londonderry. The formation of the church seems to have been a natural result of the circumstances in which the original members found themselves at that time. With the increasing population of the village there arose a desire for church privileges nearer at hand. There is no evidence of feud or bitterness of feeling toward the churches in East Derry and Londonderry when some of their members took steps for withdrawing and forming the new church, and there must have been much regret at the severing of the relations. Just why they were led to prefer the Congregational form of church government to the Presbyterian, to which they had been accustomed, does not appear from the records. Probably they believed this form would be better adapted to them, and that it promised more rapid progress and larger results to the cause of evangelical religion in this place. Everything seems to have been done in an orderly way, and according to established ecclesiastical usage, as appears from the first words of the church records, as follows: "July 8, 1837, several gentlemen from the Presbyterian churches of Derry and Londonderry met for the purpose of taking measures for the organization of a new church in Derry. They proceeded as follows — chose Deacon Nathaniel Parker chairman, Thomas Carlton, Jr., secretary, Abel F. Hildreth (see page 26), Nathaniel Aiken, and Benjamin McMurphy a committee to convene a council for the purpose of organizing a new church. Voted that the council meet on the third day of August next, at two o'clock p. m." That council met at Mr. Hildreth's, with representatives from the churches in Derry, Londonderry, Chester, Hampstead, Bedford, and Windham, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Church. Sixty-seven persons presented letters from other churches and the new society was organized with public services on the afternoon of that day. Oct. 4, 1837, Rev. Pliny B. Day was installed as first pastor of the church, and continued in that office until 1851. He was succeeded by Rev. E. G. Parsons, who was dismissed in 1869, after a pastorate of eighteen years (see page 25). Rev. R. W. Haskins, the third minister, was installed in 1872, and dismissed Jan. 1, 1879. The next pastorate, that of Rev. D. W. Richardson, began in 1880 and closed in 1885. Rev. H. B. Putnam, the present pastor, was installed in October, 1885. The church has been frequently strengthened by revivals of religion.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DERRY.

JOHN LYFORD BEAN was born in Brentwood Aug. 26, 1807, and was the son of Loami Bean, whose father, James, was the son of the Scotch emigrant, John Bean, who settled in Exeter in 1660. John Lyford Bean was the youngest of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. He was married Sept. 21, 1825, to Mary Evans, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Hall) Evans of Strafford. They lived in Exeter until 1846, when they moved to Derry, where they resided until death. Mrs. Bean died May 10, 1870, and Mr. Bean's death occurred Dec. 16, 1887. They had four sons and seven daughters: Mary Olivia, born Dec. 30, 1826, died July 2, 1861; Abram, born Feb. 14, 1828; Catherine, born Aug. 16, 1829, died Sept. 11, 1853; Cordelia, born Aug. 12, 1831, died Sept. 16, 1833; Cordelia, born April 13, 1834, died July 13, 1879; Emily Josephine, born March 12, 1836; Mehitable Sylvia, born May 2, 1840, died Jan. 8, 1870; John Smith, born July 14, 1838, died July 28, 1863; Joseph Warren, born Aug. 28, 1842; James Franklin, born March 28, 1844; Hannah Rosina, born Nov. 14, 1846, died Oct. 5, 1868. All were born in Exeter or Brentwood. Mr. Bean was a cooper by trade, but after removing to Derry he devoted himself to farming. He was honest and successful in business, and was a staunch Democrat, never failing to cast his vote when opportunity offered.



JOHN LYFORD BEAN.

Joseph Warren Bean, third son of John Lyford Bean, was born in Pequakett village, Exeter. He moved with his parents to Derry, where he has since lived, with the exception of seven years in Methuen, Mass., where he attended school, returning to Derry at the age of 13. He was a student at Pinkerton Academy for two terms, and he taught the district schools in town for eleven winters, becoming so popular that no prudential committee could be chosen until it was pledged to hire him. He was married, Sept. 22, 1867, to Jeannette A., daughter of Clinton and Delight (Lewis) Bradford of Washington, N. H. They made their home in Derry, having purchased the farm formerly occupied by Deacon Henry Taylor, in the eastern part of the town. Two children have been added to the family: Mabel Ninette, born June 4, 1868, and Emily Josephine, born Jan. 11, 1883. Mr. Bean moved to Derry Depot in 1880, and has since lived there. He opened a store in Odd Fellows' block in 1884 for the sale of boots and shoes, afterward introducing a general variety of kitchen utensils, crockery, glassware, etc. He was elected to the legislature in 1887 by a majority of twelve, being the first Democrat chosen in Derry to that office for thirty-five years. His colleague, a Republican, received the normal Republican majority of fifty votes. Mr. Bean was a member of the school board in 1893 and 1894, and it was largely through his efforts that the town built the fine new schoolhouse at the Depot. He has lately returned to his old calling, and is again teaching school in what he calls his schoolhouse, happy among the children, whose faithful friend he is. Mr. Bean is a member of St. Luke's M. E. church, of Echo Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of several other secret societies, and is a faithful worker in each. (See portrait and cut of residence of J. W. Bean, page 125.)

EARLY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

THE Nutfield colony rapidly pushed forward in clearing away the forests around the spots chosen for building log cabins for residences and shelters for cattle. Private roads were temporarily laid out and recorded for the communications of the families. With the demarcation of homestead allotments and the definite arrangement and location of proprietors, concerted action in reference to privileges obtained, and after the early resolution to erect a meeting-house in the centre of population had matured and passed into established materialization in the First church, so called at this day, the inhabitants next turned their attention to the duty of providing a regular means of education for their large households of numerous children. In the unsettled and provisional state of the colony of Nutfield, without guaranty for the possession of the lands on which they had settled, the education of children had been very meagre and confined to the ability of the individual heads of families to engage the services of a tutor or governess. But in the struggles of three years from the time of settlement in 1719, fortune favored the colony in the obtaining of a good and valid charter from Great Britain, and in assured possession the inhabitants, having been called together, and duly organized in a town meeting Jan. 20, 1723, voted for the erection of a schoolhouse in the town; the building to be constructed of logs, the length to be sixteen feet, and the breadth twelve feet, and the side walls to be seven feet in height. In the town there had been several persons of moderate scholastic attainments who had gathered children at their houses for instruction and received remuneration by subscription, but the poorer families not being able to pay anything, it was deemed expedient to make a general provision for the education of all classes. At a general town meeting held at Londonderry March 6, 1726, the town voted to maintain but one school at the public charge for the ensuing year. The provincial statutes required that every fifty householders must be provided with a schoolmaster to instruct the youth in reading and writing, and every community of a hundred households must be furnished with a grammar school. In that year the town was moved to favor the cause of education by a resolution to build a schoolhouse eighteen feet long, clear of the space allowed for the chimneys at one end, where two fireplaces were to be made as large as the house would allow. The wages of a schoolmaster at this time were thirty-six pounds for the year, a salary perhaps not out of proportion with wages in other occupations. March 25, 1732, the town came to the aid of education in a vote to pay the wages of two schools at the public charge.

In searching for the location of these schools maintained at the public expense, it is instructive to note that both were in the same neighborhood, not far from the First church. There were private schools in other parts of the town, under the instruction of young men who afterward became famous. The West Parish was struggling into existence in an unrecognized capacity, temporarily building both churches and schools as the centre of population moved farther away. The Aikens Range, the Eayers Range, and the High Range became powerful influences in establishing other rallying points and eventually led to the districting of the town and the apportionment of a general school tax to the maintenance of a number of schools.

Rev. James MacGregor was an experienced school teacher, and before the wages of his parochial services were adequate to the support of his family he was accustomed to supplement these with receipts obtained from teaching. His son, Rev. David MacGregor, was also a noted teacher and pastor in this town. In both private and public capacity these early teachers deserve such memorialization in history as shall preserve their names in honor. Robert Morrison, Eleanor Aiken, John Barnett, William Harvey, and Archibald Wier had served as teachers as early as 1725. Only ten years later the list of teachers whose names have been preserved was increased by the following: John Wilson, William Wallace, Ezekiel Steele, Thomas Boyes, Francis Bryan, Morton Goodall, Matthew Campbell, Thomas Bacon, William McNeil, and John Eayres were teachers in this town in the year 1736. In the next year were

added the names of Daniel Todd and Mary McNeil.

For more than half a century the town of Londonderry had no established school of higher grade than the common or grammar school, but during this time the higher education was not neglected. There were many young men who had ambition and talent, and obtained by private instruction such knowledge of Greek and Latin as enabled them to enter colleges and prosecuting their curriculum to graduate with honors. As the number of college graduates increased in town, towns. Londonderry must have higher grades. The town was not ready to act as a unit, and influential men moved among the people to obtain subscriptions for maintaining a high school. The common by the First church was the location of the first high school building. It was supposed that other adjoining towns would send pupils to assist in defraying a part of the expenses of maintaining a classical high school under a competent college graduate. Professor L. S. Moor was one of the first teachers. He afterward became an

MCGREGOR BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.

the sentiment grew that a fitting school was a necessity. Yearly demands for education at home were made until in the latter part of the century, very soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, there was an immense impulse given to every industry, credit revived, and private fitting schools, or schools of a grade to make both young men and young women proficient in many specialties hitherto not taught in the town schools, were advocated. The young women began to wish for better advantages and went to academies in other instructor at Dartmouth and later assumed the presidency of Williams and Amherst colleges. Several teachers succeeded for short periods, until Professor Samuel Burnham, a man of collegiate attainments and some executive ability, took the management of the school and for nearly a quarter of a century maintained financially and educationally a very successful classical institution. The year 1814 saw the establishment of Pinkerton Academy, a history of which is given elsewhere in the present work.

HON. JACOB FRANKLIN JAMES.

HON. JACOB F. JAMES was born in Deerfield July 9, 1817, son of Moses and Martha (Young) James, being one of a family of eight children. When he was very young his family removed to Candia, where his boyhood was spent in farming and in improving such necessary educational advantages as the district school afforded. When fourteen years of age he went to Lowell, Mass., and became an operative in one of the carding-rooms of the Lowell Manufacturing Company. After four years of this employment, aided by the savings he had accumulated, he entered the Old Baptist Seminary at New Hampton, where he studied for two years. In April, 1837, he returned to Lowell and was made overseer of the card-room in which he had formerly worked, holding the position for three years, when he resigned to enter the employ of the Massachusetts Corporation of Lowell as superintendent of carding. In February, 1842, he accepted an invitation to come to Manchester and take charge of two carding-rooms in No. 1 mill, Stark Corporation, and in less than two years his abilities were such that he was made superintendent of the whole system of carding in that corporation, and retained this position until he followed the natural bent of his mind by devoting himself to making surveys and conveyances, this being a part of his studies at school which he had followed with enthusiasm. Mr. James took an active part in the early political history of the city. In 1845 the Whig party elected him as a representative to the legislature, and re-elected him the following year. In the spring of 1847 he was chosen mayor, serving continuously until 1849, and was again elected in 1856, serving to 1858. In 1877, on the resignation of Mayor Ira Cross, he was elected by the city councils to fill the vacancy, but declined the proffered honor. He was chief engineer of Manchester fire department in 1851 and 1855, and as long as his life lasted his interest in the firemen never ceased. In 1862 he served as second member of the committee having charge of the construction of the high school building, and devoted a great deal of time to the superintendence of the work. For six years he was a member of the board of county commissioners for Hillsborough county, being elected in 1864 and re-elected in 1867. He was one of the trustees of the Amoskeag Savings bank, and a member of the city committee having the public cemeteries in charge from 1867 until his death, and gave much attention to their care. In 1840 Mr. James married Harriet, daughter of Charles Priest of Lancaster, Mass., who is still living, but none of the three children now survive. He became a member of Hillsborough Lodge, I. O. O. F., on

HON. JACOB F. JAMES.

January 8, 1844, and passed the chairs in 1847. In 1844 he was initiated in Wonolanset encampment and passed the usual chairs in 1856. He was made a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in 1859. His death occurred April 15, 1892. Mr. James was an ideal type of an honest man and enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of the people.

PLEASANT VIEW CEMETERY.— This cemetery, situated upon the west side of the Mammoth road in North Londonderry, has been in use but a few years. There repose, however, the remains of some departed citizens of earlier years that have been removed from older yards, notably those that have been taken from the Baptist Cemetery. The following is an alphabetical arrangement of the inscriptions to be found in Pleasant View Cemetery at the present time:

ADAMS, George (son of Nathan and Elizabeth J. Adams) died Aug 31, 1874, aged 22 yrs 8 mos; Gertrude (dau of Nathan and Elizabeth J. Adams) died Nov 19, 1883, aged 13 yrs 10 mos; Rowena (dau of Frank and Alma E. Adams) died Aug 15, 1881, aged 4 mos 13 dys.

AUSTIN, Joshua born Oct 17, 1800, died May 27, 1861.

BARKER, Samuel C. born Oct 15, 1812, died Aug 16, 1893; Hannah D. (wife) born March 27, 1818.

BLODGETT, Isaac died Jan 11, 1858, aged 50 yrs 7 mos 16 dys; Celestia A. (dau of Isaac and Bethiah Blodgett) died Oct 14, 1863, aged 13 yrs 11 mos; Isaac Joshua (son of same) died April 6, 1854, aged 2 dys.

BOYCE, Ladd born Sept 21, 1835, died Aug 2, 1883.

BOYDEN, Joseph, Co F 29 Reg Mass Vols, died July 7, 1893, aged 66 yrs.

BARKER, Affie and Effie (twin daughters of David C. and Eliza J. Barker) died Sept 21, 1860, aged 3 mos.

CHASE, Elijah G. born March 22, 1819, died April 19, 1893; Phebe M. (wife) born July 20, 1822; Nathan P. born June 13, 1812, died Oct 5, 1893; Mary P. Whidden (wife) born Sept 1, 1820; Trueworthy D. born Sept 11, 1828, died Feb 24, 1872; Nancy M. Pettingill (wife) born July 6, 1832, died Sept 6, 1892; Frank E. born Nov. 21, 1862, died Feb 21, 1884; John H. born May 29, 1864, died Aug 29, 1864; child, Dec 30, 1866; child, Jan 3, 1868; Hannah died March 30, 1890, aged 56 yrs 11 mos.

CORNING, Mary (dau of William and Hannah Corning) died Jan 23, 1879, aged 17 yrs 5 mos; Nathaniel born July 17, 1804, died Aug 14, 1869; Mary McMurphy (wife) born April 4, 1808, died April 1, 1893; George W. (son of Nathaniel and Mary M. Corning) born Aug 21, 1843, died Sept 5, 1844; Nathaniel, Jr. born Feb 9, 1839, died June 9, 1878; Alexander M. (son of same) born April 25, 1833, died Dec 12, 1893; Anna J. (dau of Alexander M. and Roxana Corning); Almira N. (dau of same).

FARRELL, Potter died Oct 11, 1890, aged 60 yrs 8 mos.

FLING, John W., stone; Mary A. (wife) born Feb 16, 1837, died June 10, 1890; infant (son) born March 17, 1869, died April 5, 1869.

FROST, Edgar, (no date).

FURBER, J. S., 1819-1891; Elbridge W., 1863-1881; John W., 1846-1885.

GREELEY, George W. died Aug 3, 1888, aged 67 yrs 10 mos; S. Arvilla died Jan 3, 1882, aged 31 yrs 8 mos.

GUTTERSON, Eli S. born July 19, 1818, died May 19, 1863.

HALL, Robert and Henry R., monument; Nancy E. (wife of Robert Hall) born March 30, 1819, died Feb 16, 1868; Ella M. (wife of Henry R. Hall) born Jan 23, 1856, died July 18, 1890; Elsie L. (dau of Henry R. and Ella M. Hall) born Feb 18, 1887, died June 7, 1889. On same monument.

HALE, Etta M. (wife of Samuel C. Hale) born Dec 6, 1851, died Aug 22, 1891.

KIMBALL, Isaac born April 10, 1821, died March 10, 1890; Rebecca J. (wife) born Dec 24, 1832, died March 3, 1892.

MCGREGOR, George F. born Jan 9, 1841, died Jan 20, 1891; Rhoda A. (wife) born Aug 16, 1842; Augusta M. (wife of Wm R. McGregor), 1860-1889; Gracie, 1887-1894.

NESMITH, Jonathan Y. and Lucian H., stone; Oreal (son of J. Y. and A. A. Nesmith), 1859-1863; Cyrus, 1801-1881; Lydiah (wife), 1807-1876; Luzetah J. (dau of Cyrus and Lydiah), 1841-1842; Capt Thomas, 1791-1861; Nancy B. (wife), 1795-1880.

NORCROSS, Joshua L. died Sept 1, 1862, aged 34 yrs 4 mos; George N. died July 1, 1861, aged 3 yrs 11 mos.

NOYES, Freddie (son of J. M. and A. P. Noyes) died Sept 29, 1876, aged 2 yrs 11 mos 20 dys; Eva F. (dau of the same) died Jan 4, 1889, aged 9 mos 7 dys; Mary (wife of Joseph T. Noyes) died March, 1885, aged 47 yrs 3 mos 20 dys; Sylvester C. (son of Benning and Mary B.) died May 21, 1856, aged 12 yrs 7 mos; Ella L. (dau of same) died Nov. 11, 1869, aged 12 yrs 5 mos.

PAGE, Leonard died June 15, 1886, aged 67 yrs 12 dys.

SMITH, Nathan S., stone; Lizzie A. Choate (wife) died Jan 15, 1890, aged 50 yrs 4 mos 2 dys; Elisha died May 26, 1887, aged 86 yrs 4 mos 9 dys; Rachel Sanborn (wife) died March 28, 1893, aged 83 yrs 23 dys.

WHIDDEN, John P. (son of J. W. and E. R. Whidden) died March 14, 1884, aged 5 dys; Ellen Maria (dau of John P. and Alice) died Dec 3, 1857, aged 5 dys.

WHITCOMB, Harriet C. (wife of H. B. Corliss) born Dec 17, 1826, died Feb 11, 1892.

WHITE, Reuben died March 31, 1858, aged 63 yrs; Rachel Corning (wife) died March 25, 1885, aged 83 yrs 5 mos; Ruel B. (son) died Sept 23, 1883, aged 41 yrs 1 mo 22 dys; Samuel G. (son) died Dec 1, 1892, aged 67 yrs; Nelson (son) died May 24, 1851, aged 17 yrs 5 mos; Elisa A. (dau) died Nov 11, 1838, aged 1 yr 5 mos.

WILLEY, Jacob N. born Feb. 1804, died Jan 29, 1867; Rachel T. (wife) born May 18, 1822, died Aug 31, 1886,

SAMUEL CALDWELL FORSAITH.

SAMUEL C. FORSAITH was born in Goffstown, Sept. 29, 1827, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Forsaith. His father being a farmer, he spent his early life upon a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his native town. When a mere boy he manifested a remarkable aptitude for mechanical work, and at the age of eleven years had constructed and set up a miniature sawmill, complete in all its parts, and in running order. At the age of seventeen he came to Manchester and entered the Amoskeag machine shop as an apprentice. There he remained until thrown out of employment by a destructive fire, which led him to seek a situation in the Stark mills machine shop, where he continued until Sept. 1, 1850. He then removed to Milford, where for eight years he had charge of the repair shop connected with the mills in that town. He left Milford to assume charge of the Saco Water Power machine shop at Biddeford, Me., holding this position for two years. In 1860 he returned to Manchester and went into business on his own account, beginning in a room which he rented in the shop of the Manchester scale works, his announcement to the public being that he was prepared to do all kinds of job work, and thus the present and extensive plant operated by the S. C. Forsaith Machine Company had its early beginning.

SAMUEL C. FORSAITH.

Mr. Forsaith's success was such that at the end of the first year he was employing four assistants and was obliged to enlarge his workshop. At this time he purchased a patent machine for folding newspapers, which was so defective that it was of little practical value. Here was an opportunity for the display of his rare genius as a mechanic, and he at once applied himself to the perfecting of this machine with such success that he eventually received large orders to supply newspaper establishments throughout the country with his improved folder. While manufacturing these folders he was also building sawmills, mill gearings, water-wheels, etc., and the number of his employees increased from four to twelve. In 1863 he leased the entire scale works plant, and in 1867 built a new shop which proved to be the nucleus of the set of buildings now owned by the company which bears his name. In 1872, William E. Drew, a former employee in the shop, was taken into partnership, and the business continued to grow until 1884, when the ownership was merged into a stock company with a capitalization of $275,000. In the winter of 1884–85, while Mr. Forsaith was on a trip to the Bermuda Islands and the southern states, he was stricken with apoplexy and died at Philadelphia, March 23, 1885.

Mr. Forsaith will long be remembered as a pioneer in the machine business in Manchester, his genius as a machinist, indomitable perseverance, and great energy overcoming the most unfavorable conditions. He was one of the most companionable of men, was prominent in Masonry and

Odd Fellowship, and was an officer in the Amoskeag Veterans. In politics he was a Democrat, and on several occasions received the enthusiastic support of his party as a candidate for the New Hampshire state senate. Feb. 20, 1848, he married Nancy W. Pierce, who died April 20, 1871. These children were born to them: Frank P., George B., and William, the first named now deceased. Dec. 23, 1875, he married Clara J., daughter of Col. J. C. Smith of Salisbury, her mother being Clara Johnson. The issue of their marriage was three children: Samuel C., Jr., born Dec. 16, 1876; Clarence S., born Feb. 19, 1879; and Darwin J., born Oct. 19, 1880.

ON HOLLAND'S MAP of New Hampshire, published in London in 1784, the only house indicated in the old town of Londonderry is Samuel Thompson's. He was a Revolutionary soldier who enlisted in the first company that went from Nutfield, immediately after the battle of Lexington. The Thompson homestead was in the possession of Charles Hurd in 1865. In the town of Merrimack the only residence noted on the map is that of Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, an English gentleman of education and fortune who left the country on the breaking out of the Revolution. Rev. Edward Lutwyche Parker, for forty years pastor of the First church in Derry, was named for him.

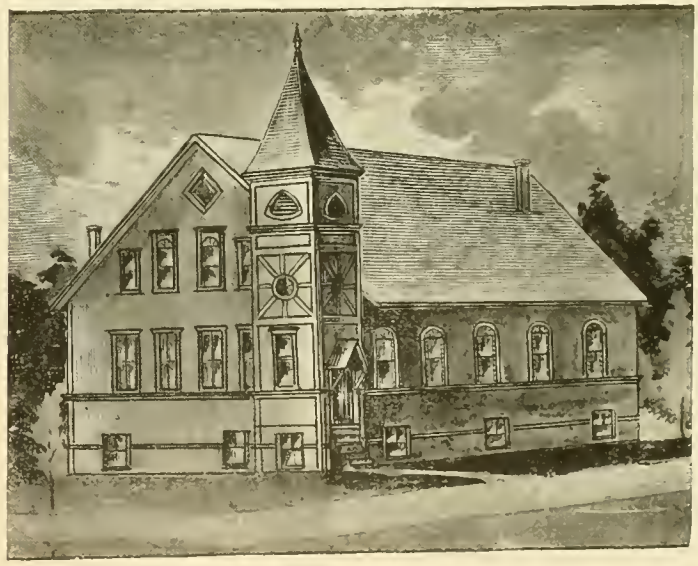
RAISING THE FIRST CHURCH.— It must have been a royal time which the old worthies had at the raising of the First church in Nutfield in 1769, when a new meeting-house was built, for the records state that the parish voted "that the Committy buy four hundred weaight of Cheas, and two thousand Bisket, and three Barl of Rum & five Barl of Syder for the meeting hous raising." Curiously enough, the erection of the house of worship was immediately followed by a season of great religious awakening.

LOWELL STREET, MANCHESTER.— 1885.

REV. O. G. TINGLOF, pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Mission church, Manchester, was born in Sweden in 1856. His parents were in humble circumstances, and although they were

REV. O. G. TINGLOF.

not professing Christians they taught their son to respect the established religion of the country. After becoming acquainted with the religious movement outside the state church of Sweden, Mr. Tinglof was converted to active Christianity in 1874. He ascribes his further enlightenment in religious matters to a book entitled, "The Lord is Right," published the following year, and written by Rev. P. Waldenstrom, D. D., a member of parliament. Some years after his conversion, Mr. Tinglof began to take part in Christian work. Coming to America in 1882, he settled in Boston, where he worked in a machine shop, and preached the gospel to his compatriots on Sundays. In 1888 he returned to Sweden and took a two years' course at Christinehamn in a college supported by the Swedish Evangelical Covenant. In the spring of 1890, while still in college, he accepted a call from the American Congregational Home Missionary Society in Massachusetts to engage in missionary work among the Swedes in that state, and began the work in August of that year. In the spring of 1892 he was called to Manchester by the Swedish Evangelical Mission church. This church was organized Dec. 9, 1889, with twenty-five members, its church polity and creed being similar to that of the Congregational body in the United States. From the start it was partly supported by the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New Hampshire, but in 1892 it became self-supporting, and its work has been prospering and its numbers increasing until now the membership is 115. The First Congregational church opened its chapel for the first services of the little congregation, but as it was necessary to have a place of worship where several meetings could be conducted during the week, a room was hired for that purpose in the City Mission chapel, and the meetings are still held there. Since 1893 the church has been working hard to erect a house of worship of its own, and for that purpose a lot of land on Orange street was purchased in the spring of 1893. In the early part of 1895 this land was sold, and another lot, situated on the northwest corner of Pine and Orange streets, was bought for



PROPOSED SWEDISH MISSION CHURCH.

$4,100. The society intends to build a church there the present year, and the people of Manchester are generously aiding with their contributions. The first pastor of the society was Rev. P. E. Dillner, who came to Manchester in 1889 and organized the church.

HON. ALFRED G. FAIRBANKS.

HON. ALFRED G. FAIRBANKS was born in Francestown, Jan. 16, 1822, and is the son of Deacon Bucknam and Cynthia (Downs) Fairbanks. He was educated in the common schools and academy of his native town. His earliest work was performed on his father's farm, where he laid the foundation of a strong and vigorous manhood. He came to Manchester in 1843, and began his independent career as a blacksmith in the employ of the Amoskeag Corporation. He had learned the trade in his native town. In 1857 he went into trade for himself, and after several years of success purchased a farm in what was then called 'Squog, on the Mast road toward Goffstown, and lived there about seven years, engaging in various mercantile pursuits meanwhile. Hillsborough county built a new jail at Manchester in 1862–63 and Mr. Fairbanks was appointed deputy sheriff and jailer in 1864. This position he held nearly ten years, until New Hampshire chose a Democratic governor and other political affiliations were wanted. General business engaged his attention for several years, and finally he formed the partnership with F. L. Wallace, mentioned elsewhere. In every position Mr. Fairbanks has made warm friends and always held the highest respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, among whom he has been a prominent factor for advancement.

HON. ALFRED G. FAIRBANKS.

Mr. Fairbanks has always taken a lively interest in the politics of the city and state, being first a Whig and later an ardent Republican, and filled various official positions with honor to himself and advantage to the community. In 1881–82 he represented ward 4 in the state legislature, and was one of the commissioners of Hillsborough county for a period of six years beginning in 1883, being chairman of the board two of those years. He was a member of the state senate in 1892–93 from the seventeenth district, serving on the committees on finance, state prison, insane asylum, and soldiers' home. It has been gracefully written of him in this connection:

> Senator Fairbanks, though one of the oldest members of the senate, is one of the most vigorous. His long experience in public affairs enables him to secure a prominent position in the proceedings of the senate. As a conscientious and faithful legislator, Senator Fairbanks stands pre-eminent. His voice is seldom heard in debate, but is never heard without respect and influence. Constant in his attentions upon his public duties, he wins the esteem of his constituents, and faithful in his guardianship of their interests, he adds to his reputation for integrity. In the city of Manchester, where Senator Fairbanks has resided for nearly fifty years, he is justly regarded as one of her leading citizens in all good works. His charity is unostentatious, yet liberal; his friendship not boastful, but cordial. Thrown constantly into association with all classes of society by reason of his business duties, Senator Fairbanks has developed the most sterling qualities of manhood, sympathy, and tact.

Mr. Fairbanks was married to Harriet A. Dodge of Francestown in 1844, and to them three children have been born: Henry B., a prominent business man in Manchester; Ellen Cynthia, who lives at home; and Anna Frances, some years ago deceased. Mrs. Fairbanks died in August, 1891, at the family home on Wilson hill, where Mr. Fairbanks was one of the pioneer settlers twenty-one years ago. He is a member of the Amoskeag Veterans and was quartermaster fifteen years. He is also a member of the Franklin-Street Congregational church, joining soon after its organization in 1844.

ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY.— Although this institution no longer exists, having been merged into the public school system of Derry in 1887, during its life of nearly two thirds of a century it was one of the chief educational centres of New England. Being the first incorporated female academy in the state, and among the first in the country in which a regular course of studies was prescribed, the school may justly be called a pioneer in the cause of woman's education in America. There had been a female department in Pinkerton Academy, but the trustees deemed it expedient to separate the boys from the girls, and a female seminary was opened in the building originally erected for an academy. Jacob Adams, who died in 1823, bequeathed about four thousand dollars of his property to endow a female academy, "to be located within one hundred rods of the East Parish meeting-house, in Londonderry." The school was accordingly established, and in April, 1824, went into operation under the charge of Miss Z. P. Grant, who had been a pupil, and was then an assistant, in the seminary of Rev. Joseph Emerson. She was aided by Miss Mary Lyon, who subsequently became distinguished as a teacher at Mt. Holyoke Seminary in carrying out the plan of female education originally adopted at Adams. Under the superintendence and instruction of Miss Grant and Miss Lyon, the academy soon attained a high reputation and attracted pupils from all parts of New England, the attendance reaching one hundred. In 1827 circumstances led the two teachers to sever their connection with the school and open an academy for young ladies at Ipswich, Mass. They were succeeded by Charles C. P. Gale of Exeter, a graduate of Yale, who remained principal for ten years. One of Mr. Gale's pupils has paid this tribute to his character: "He was a magnetic man, full of candor, hope, and all high ideals. He attracted everybody towards him, made lasting and loving friendships, and rarely failed to create among his pupils strong personal loyalty and affection. Our lessons in Paley's Theology and Evidences were often only texts for eloquent and suggestive lectures, quickening and kindling our thoughts, so that when we left his presence we were glowing with a new life." On Mr. Gale's resignation, John Kelly of Atkinson was appointed principal, and remained in charge three years, being succeeded by Miss Laura W. Dwight, who also remained three years. Edward L. Parker, the next principal, resigned in 1848, after a four years' service, and during the next twelve years the academy had nine different principals, as follows: Rev. Eli T. Rowe, Henry S. Parker, Miss Abby T. Wells, Nathaniel E. Gage, Miss E. C. Rubies, Nathaniel J. Marshall, Miss Jennie M. Bartlett, Miss Mary A. Hoyt, and Benjamin F. Warner. In 1860 the trustees were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Emma L. Taylor of Derry, youngest sister of Dr. Samuel N. Taylor of Phillips Andover Academy. Under her management the school prospered greatly, and the course of study was much extended. She remained in charge many years, her assistants at different times being Miss Mary F. Rowly, Miss Mary E. Burnham, Miss Elizabeth Train, and Mrs. William Crawford.

The fiftieth anniversary of the academy was celebrated July 1, 1873, the occasion bringing to Derry the alumnæ from many states of the Union. A very interesting feature of the event was the presence of Mrs. Bannister of Newburyport, the first teacher of the school. She was in her eighty-second year, and had not visited the school since leaving Derry, forty-seven years previously. There were addresses by Rev. Mr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Deriner, Mr. Edward L. Parker, and at the collation which followed in the town hall speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Wellman, Hon. E. H. Derby, Dr. Hooker of Boston, and several others.

In the list of graduates or former pupils of

the school are the names of the first wife of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the two sisters of N. P. Willis, the poet, one of whom became widely known as "Fanny Fern," the Penhallows and Salters of Portsmouth, the Cilleys of Nottingham, the Derbys of Boston, the Bells, Aikens, Frenches, and Richardsons of Chester, the Tuckers, Thorns, Taylors, Greggs, MacGregors, Farrars, Dows, Parkers, Prentices, Pattens, Adamses, Choates, and Eastmans of Derry and Londonderry. Miss Lucinda J. Gregg, a graduate of the school, read the poem on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary.

With such a long and honorable record of usefulness, the academy, to the great regret of its friends, closed its separate existence in 1886. During the last few years the attendance had been very small, owing to various causes, and the trustees felt that the purpose for which the institution was founded could be better carried out by its union with the common school system of the town. Steps were accordingly taken to bring this about, and in October, 1887, the General Court approved the "Act to Establish the Adams School District in Derry." After defining the boundaries of the district and specifying its officers, the act provides that:

The duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the district, of the clerk to keep all records of the district, and of the joint board and of the treasurer to receive any money paid by the trustees of the will of Jacob Adams, late of Derry, deceased, or any other money properly paid to him for school purposes.

The authority of the town under the laws of 1885, chapter 43, as to assessing and collecting taxes in said Adams School District and appropriating the same for school purposes shall continue as if this act had not passed. When it shall be decided by the courts of this state, upon application made, that the real estate and the income of the personal property, now in the hands of the aforesaid trustees, can be used and appropriated by said trustees for educational purposes in connection with the district school in the said Adams School District, then the said president, clerk, and treasurer shall constitute a joint board to act with the town school board in selecting a teacher and fixing the compensation, and it shall then be the duty of the board of education of said town to contract with said trustees and pay a reasonable rent for the use of the school building now held by said trustees, with the assent of said joint district board, and any scholars from other parts of the town district may attend the school in said Adams School District free of tuition with the consent of the town board.

Such sum as shall be paid for rent, together with the income of any fund in the hands of said trustees, shall be appropriated as nearly as may be for the education of females, together with all school children of said district, and for increasing the efficiency of the district school at a location according to the will of said Adams.

JOHN MOORE seems to have given the early settlers of Nutfield no little trouble. Sickness had brought on poverty, and there was no appropriation for the support of the poor. Accordingly, in the warrant for the annual town meeting in 1730 the eighth article read: "To see what the town will do about John Moore." Providence, however, interfered before the meeting was held and saved the town from its embarrassment, for the record says: "8th article deferred by reason John Moore is dead."

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, MANCHESTER.

JAMES McMURPHY was born in Londonderry July 28, 1733, in the northerly part of the town, by the Massabesic pond, where his uncle John was granted land for mills. After the death of his father, he purchased the homestead of David and Samuel Morrison, which the descendants have occupied ever since. He opened a store for West India goods in one part of his house and sold all such articles as were demanded in the neighborhood. About the time of the breaking out of the Revolution, he built the house now standing on that farm (see page 269). His sympathy was with the crown. He married Mary Wilson, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Liggett) Wilson of Londonderry. She was born in 1738 and died May 10, 1818. He died May 30, 1792, leaving a will dated May 16, 1792. They had eight children:

(1) Jane, born Oct. 1, 1766, who was the first wife to John Duncan of Londonderry, to whom she was married Dec. 5, 1795. To this marriage were born eight children, six of whom died in infancy: Hannah, born April 26, 1798, married Thomas Patterson of Londonderry April 30, 1818, mother of John D. Patterson and Mrs. Robert C. Mack; Mary, born May 9, 1800, married John Jackson of Londonderry. (2) Alexander, born March 21, 1768, of whom a sketch is given on page 276. (3) Jenny, born April 24, 1770, died Feb. 15, 1854, married Deacon Matthew Clark of Londonderry and had three children who never married: Mary, born Jan. 12, 1796, died Oct. 24, 1860; Matthew, Jr., born Oct. 10, 1797, died Aug. 27, 1873; Jane, born July 28, 1801, died March 4, 1888. (4) Peggy, born Nov. 11, 1772, died unmarried in Londonderry Dec. 10, 1851. (5) Mary, born April 4, 1775, married William Duncan Nov. 14, 1801, lived in Candia, had two children: William H., born Sept. 26, 1807, lawyer, died at Hanover March 29, 1883; James, born Oct. 3, 1810, died May 17, 1835. (6) Betsey, born July 31, 1777, died Dec. 4, 1839, married Robert Boyce, children: Jane D., born March 10, 1805; Robert M. and Joseph M., born Aug. 31, 1808; Benjamin M., born July 18, 1816; James, born March 7, 1812; Mary, born June 1, 1813; Charles, born June 5, 1821, died young. (7) Benjamin, born April 30, 1779, died Nov. 14, 1859, married Susan Cobb Dec. 25, 1814, and had nine children: James, born Oct. 14, 1815, died young; James D., born Dec 22, 1817; Rebecca C., born June 4, 1820; Mary W., born Aug. 21, 1823; John B., born Jan 8, 1829, Benjamin F., born July 8, 1825; Alice Jane, born Aug. 10, 1831; William Adams, born Aug. 25, 1835. (8) Alice, born July 30, 1781, died unmarried in Derry, Sept. 14, 1871.

ALEXANDER McMURPHY was probably not born in this country, as he is found of age to fill public offices and occupy a homestead a few years after the charter was granted to the town. He married Jenet ——, and lived in the northerly part of the town by the great pond and had certain mill privileges, died comparatively young from an accident, being drowned at Island Pond in the spring of the year while attempting to ford the river on horseback where the bridge had been washed away. There were certainly these children born to them, and probably others:

(1) John, who left home early and settled in the western part of the state, dropped the "Mc" from his name; may have been a soldier. (2) George, who was a corporal under Capt. Reed in 1775, served to the end of the war, occupied land in Londonderry several years afterward. (3) Jean, born Oct. 27, 1725, married Hugh Ramsey in rather advanced life, having lived with her brother James several years before marriage at the homestead. (4) Alexander, born April 1, 1728, died in middle life, captain, town officer, married Isabel Craig and left children: James, John, William, Alexander, and Jean. (5) Daniel, born July 8, 1731, settled in Hillsboro 1756, moved to Hill, and afterward to Alexandria, where a great-grandson of the same name still lives. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, was wounded at Bunker Hill. His death occurred in 1807. His wife was Mary Tolford, children: William, Alexander, Isabel, John Tolford, David, and Molly. (6) James, born July 23, 1733, an account of whom is given elsewhere.

ALEXANDER McMURPHY, the direct ancestor of all of this name in America, was probably the one who was granted a half lot, second division and amendments, in company with James Liggett. His homestead was in the Three Quarter Mile Range, east of Beaver pond, next south of Gov. Wentworth's and immediately north of a second division laid out to Squire John McMurphy. His wife's christian name was Jean, and her death occurred Jan. 18, 1724. Alexander McMurphy was drowned in the Powell river in Kingston Feb. 19, 1734, his body was recovered on the 23d, and was buried in the old burial ground by the meeting-house. His family, as known, were:

(1) Alexander, already given. (2) Squire John, born 1682, died in Portsmouth while attending the General Court Sept. 21, 1755, leaving a large estate; an important and influential townsman, holding many offices; wife, Mary Cargill; children: Mary, born Feb. 5, 1709, married Sir James Leslie; Jean, born Aug. 7, 1711, married Major John Tolford of Chester; Isabel, born July 15, 1713, married Deacon William Tolford of Chester;

Christine, born July 12, 1715, married Alexander Caldwell of Newbury; Alexander, born July 15, 1717, married Sarah Rankin of Londonderry; John, born Jan. 5, 1720, died young; Robert, born Jan. 8, 1723, married Jane Shirley March 10, 1747, lived in Londonderry, children: John, James, Robert, Jr., Mary, William, Matthew, and Alexander; Elizabeth, born Sept. 3, 1728, married Matthew Patten. (3) Archibald, who was a weaver and cordwainer, inspector of deer killing, etc., lived in the northern part of Londonderry, married Elizabeth Brown and had James, born Feb. 7, 1727; Alexander, born 1729, died 1763; John, born July 1, 1732, died 1759; Elizabeth, born 1730, married Alexander McCollom, settled in New Boston; Jean, married John Roside; Sarah; Daniel, born 1737; Archibald, born 1744, married Isabel Alds Oct. 23, 1765, and lived in Londonderry, children: Samuel, who had a family; Betty, married Wilkins and Joseph Jones; Martha, married David Reid; Jane, unmarried; Isabel, married John Thompson; Mary, married David Brewster and John Duncan; Archibald, unmarried; James, married Maria Smith; Naomi, married William Duncan; Jenny, unmarried; Annie, married Ebenezer Caldwell. George, born 1746, married Nancy Ayers. (4) Jean, married William Craige. (5) ——, married Archibald McCurdy. (6) Elizabeth.

The Scotch cousins of the name are now found near Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland. The family of McMurphy has become numerous and very widely scattered. The spelling of the name in the earliest records is quite as frequent with one capital (Macmurphy) and the prefix in full. It is not improbable that some of the family came to America with the Wentworths, and their residence in the country and on the soil antedates the settlement of the town under chartered rights, as the record of births prior to 1719 may indicate. Before the charter of Londonderry was granted, and before the petition to Gov. Shute for the settlement of the colony, there were several families already occupying the territory called Nutfield in His Majesty's province of New Hampshire.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CONTESTS.— One of the ways in which the quality of Pinkerton Academy's work is shown, is in the success of its students in interscholastic contests. The most recent of these in New Hampshire occurred in Concord Jan. 31, 1896, when three representatives of Pinkerton Academy debated with a like number from the Concord High School. The question was: "Resolved, that the United States should own and control all the railroads within its domains." The affirmative was maintained by the following members of Concord High School: George H. Joslyn, class of '97; Edwin L. Page, class of '96; Russell D. Crane, class of '96. The Pinkerton students, who maintained the negative, were: Perley C. Grant of Auburn, class of '97; Chester A. Richardson of Pelham, class of '96; David B. Mulliken of Candia, class of '97. The judges were Hon. Frank N. Parsons of Franklin, Gen. S. F. Streeter of Concord, and Hon. S. S. Jewett of Laconia. After emphatic commendation of the arguments, as well as the spirit and manner of their presentation on both sides, the judges awarded the victory to the Pinkerton students.

Jan. 19, 1894, a debate was conducted between three Pinkerton students of the class of '94, and a like number from the Manchester High School, before a board of judges consisting of Principal George N. Cross of Exeter, G. K. Bartlett of Derry, and Judge N. P. Hunt of Manchester. The subject of the discussion was: "Resolved, that Congress should pass more stringent immigration laws." Except that this debate occurred in Derry, the conditions were similar to those above described, and the Pinkerton students won.

These are the only occasions in recent years when this academy has come into direct competition with other schools of like grade, except in the essay contest of 1890, when the Boston Herald offered a prize of $600 to that member of the graduating class of any academy or high school in Massachusetts, Maine, or New Hampshire, who, on an appointed day, before a committee of the Herald's choice, should write the best essay on an assigned subject connected with the college requirements in English literature for the year. This prize was won by a student of Pinkerton Academy.

The two debates above described have an historical value in the fact that they are among the first interscholastic contests of the kind to occur in New Hampshire. It is believed that only one such occasion preceded them, when a question was publicly discussed by representatives of the high schools of Concord and Manchester.

THE HIGH RANGE AND MOOSE HILL.

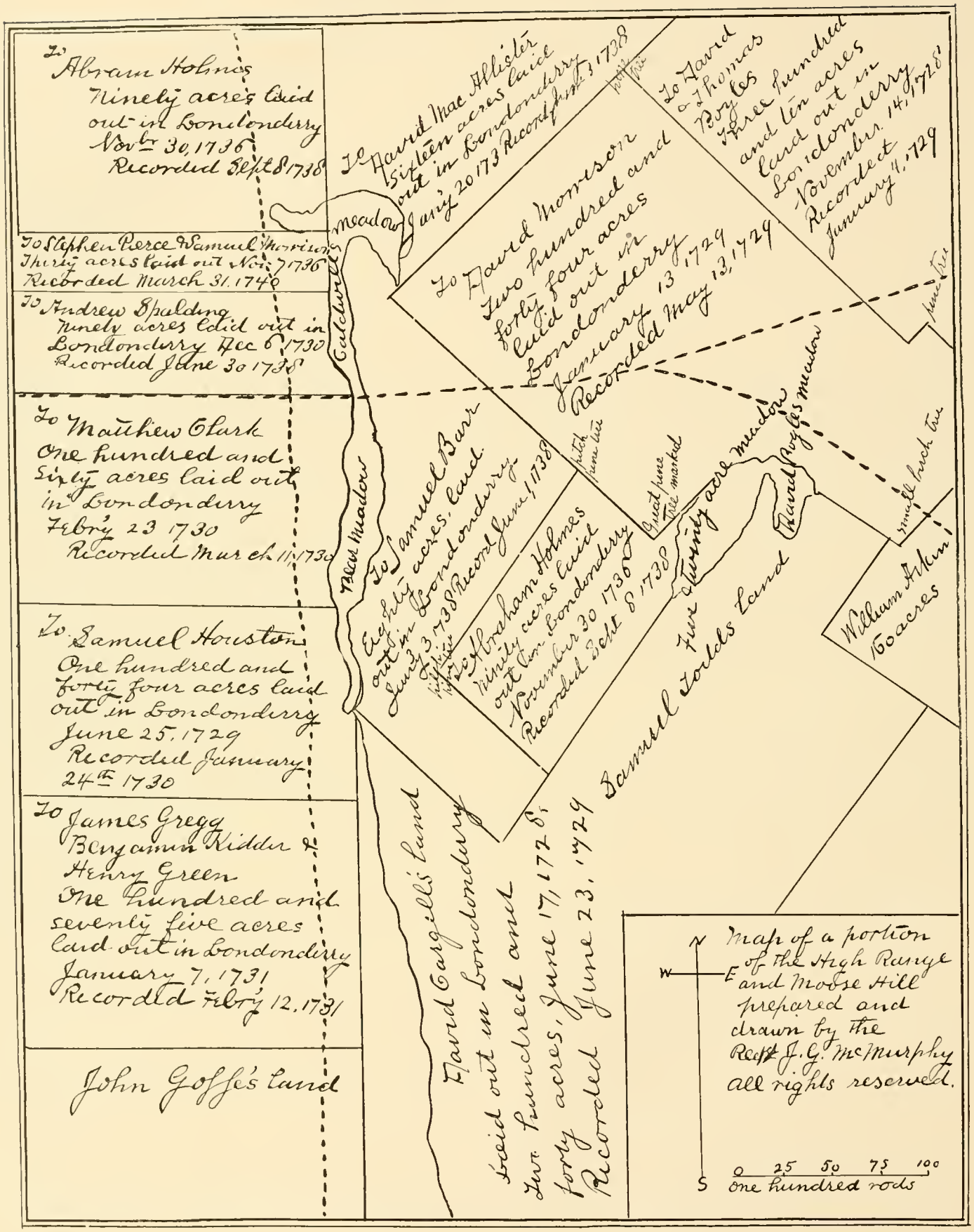
BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

THE importance of a range is not estimated by the quality of the soil, but by the characteristics and persistent economical habits of the people. The most refractory and inhospitable portions of the township have yielded to sturdy and repeated attacks of the husbandman through many years of working days not limited to ten hours, nor even measured by the rising and setting sun. Every settler was a proprietor at the beginning, and probably few among these proprietors had any money for the hire of assistants. The greater part of trade consisted in the exchange of products of the land for necessary imports.

An examination of the records of the town of Londonderry in respect to the original occupation of the High Range and adjoining lands discloses the fact that while the allotments were not made until the town had been settled nearly twenty years, the same names appear in the schedule. Some of these proprietors appear to have considered the acquisition of territory a source of revenue, and the wisdom of their judgment is generally manifested in the long continuance of the ancestral name in the community. As an instance of this characteristic and of this persistence of name, it may be noted that Abram Holmes was the proprietor of a homestead of sixty acres of land in the Eayers Range, and for his second division he received a farm that was called forty acres, more or less, and measured eighty acres, being one hundred and sixty rods long and eighty rods wide; also one acre and one hundred and forty-five rods of meadow at Bear hill, just west of Samuel Morrison's lot; also a meadow of thirty-five rods near John McClurg's lot; also seventy rods of meadow between the lots of John Wallace and John Givean; also thirty rods of meadow between John Wallace's and David Morrison's lot. These meadows were scattered widely and must have been harvested with considerable difficulty. Under date of Oct. 28, 1720, there is upon record the statement that Abram Holmes had not complied with the homestead conditions and had requested the committee of public affairs to allow him until the first of January to make a settlement upon his lot. Permission was granted, with the understanding that he must settle then or the lot would be disposed of to others ready to make immediate settlement:

Londonderry November 30th 1736. Then laid out to Abraham Holmes ninety acres of land for twenty eight acres of good land which is thirteen acres of amendment land, said land lieth north of Bear meadow in said town; beginning at a pine tree marked standing at a meadow that goes by the name of Caldwell's meadow, then west one hundred and sixty three rods to a maple tree marked, then north one hundred and three rods by marked trees to a stake and stones, then east one hundred and sixty three rods to a pine tree marked J. H. then south to the bounds first mentioned. Note there are four acres of land in said bounds reserved for a highway to the town where they see cause to lay it out, in said land, and this with some land in Canada is full satisfaction for the amendment land of the aforesaid Holmes. Note: all the corners are marked J. H. John Archibald, James Rogers, John Wallace, committee. Recorded this 8th of September, 1738. Pr. JOHN WALLACE,
Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Londonderry June 1st 1738, the foregoing record was read and approved of by the proprietors aforesaid for the aforesaid Abraham Holmes' benefit and his assigns forever. Attest per JOHN WALLACE,
Town Clerk.



MAP OF A PORTION OF THE HIGH RANGE AND MOOSE HILL,

Londonderry, November 30th 1736. Then laid out to Abraham Holmes ninety acres of land for twenty two acres of good land which is for eleven acres of amendment land, said land is situated and lieth in Londonderry aforesaid south west of the five-and-twenty acre meadow, beginning at a pitch pine tree marked standing on the line of David Morrison's land from thence south-west-by-south one hundred and sixty six rods by marked trees to a pitch pine tree marked J. H. from thence south east eighty two rods by marked trees to pitch pine tree marked J. H. and bounding on the common land, thence north-east-by-north to the five-and-twenty acre meadow to a stake and stones, then up said meadow bounds thirty nine rods to said Morrison's land, then southwest about twenty five rods to a pitch pine tree marked, then northwest to the bounds first mentioned. Note that there are four acres of land in said bounds reserved for a highway to the town where they see cause to lay it out. Also note that the laid out meadows in said bounds are reserved to their owners. John Archibald, James Rogers, John Wallace, Committee. Recorded this 8th of September 1738.

Pr. JOHN WALLACE,
Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Londonderry June 1st 1738 the foregoing record was read and approved of by the aforesaid proprietors for the aforesaid Abraham Holmes' benefit and his assigns forever. Attest pr JOHN WALLACE,
Town Clerk.

In the allotment of land to Abram Holmes the reader is made acquainted with a common feature of the records. There were other proprietors who received much more land, but this is an average amount, and the name has remained to the present. The farm of ninety acres laid out to Abraham Holmes at the north end of the High Range at this present time is divided into several parts and owned by Plummer, Greely, Gage, and McAllester. All except Daniel Gage of Lowell are townspeople. Jonathan McAllester, a lineal descendant of David McAllester, owns a portion and lives near by on his ancestral domains east of Bear meadow on the road leading to the High Range over Moose hill. David Morrison was a brother-in-law to David McAllester, and within ten years of the time the two hundred and forty acres were laid out to him, or about the period of his brother-in-law's settlement in Londonderry, conveyed a large portion of this land to him, and there the name of McAllester has remained for more than a hundred and fifty years.

The farm next south of Abraham Holmes, laid out to Stephen Pierce and Samuel Morrison, is owned by George Plummer. Stephen Pierce, who was the grandfather of President Franklin Pierce, as a proprietor under the charter, received a homestead between the English Range and the Three Quarter Mile Range.

The farm assigned to Andrew Spalding has been divided into many portions. One portion was known as the Dismoor farm. Bennett, Hurd, and Greely about cover the limits of the original lot. Matthew Clark was a large landholder and left his sons many farms in various parts of the town. His homestead was located in the English Range. He was drowned accidentally at Amoskeag Falls, May 28, 1731, and his estate passed to his heirs soon after this lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land was assigned to him.

The present owners of the Matthew Clark lot are Lowd, Miller, Towns, and Farley. Samuel Houston's lot descended to the Caldwells, and Bolles, perhaps, although it is not always clearly evident that certain boundaries are original, and the former lines of division cannot be ascertained without actual surveys.

It is traditionally affirmed that Charles S. Pillsbury occupies the original lot of James Gregg and Benjamin Kidder. At the date of the laying out of this lot of one hundred and seventy-five acres to Gregg and Kidder the southern boundary was recorded as touching on John Goffe's land. The clerical ambiguity is permitted to remain in the spelling of the name, as no person can identify the owner at the present time, and the land was soon afterward assigned to John Woodburn and John Senter, two persons whose histories are indelibly impressed upon the lives and memories of many generations.

The highway leading southward across the easterly ends of the High Range farms was a very important line of communication before the construction of the Mammoth road. It connected at the south end with the old Dunstable path, now known as the Nashua road from Derry.

The lot of eighty acres laid out to Samuel Barr came into the possession of the family of Peter Patterson and remained a long time in their name. They also obtained a part of the Cargill land, the upper portion, and Thomas Patterson died there a few years ago. The greater part of the Cargill land was eventually converted into

farms, and by patient industry became the cultivated and valuable homesteads of the Boyds. Col. Calvin and Mason Boyd, making extensive improvements on their farms, erecting large buildings, raising large families, and dying at an advanced age, are worthily remembered and honored by their townsmen.

There was at the date of the allotment of land a large area of meadow. Some of these meadow areas are represented on the map with names, but ten times the number are recorded in the Proprietors' Book. Among these meadows perhaps the five-and-twenty acre meadow is a fair specimen. It was divided into innumerable parts, and the early settlers living several miles distant were anxious to have even a small portion of a few square rods in this meadow. Sometimes these meadows were four or five miles in length, extending throughout the whole course of a river, brook, or creek, and only a few rods wide at the widest, and for some portions of the stream the width was inconsiderable.

SCHOOLHOUSE IN DISTRICT NO. 1, LONDONDERRY.

Some care has been taken to indicate the corner bounds of these old allotments of land, as adding an interest in the map to those who have had any experience in surveying, or derive pleasure from the perusal of old deeds, or enjoy the recognition of a landmark that was old in the days of their grandfathers. The pitch pine tree was a common bound in the records of this section of the country in 1730, and if credence is to be given to the reports of some of the oldest residents of that part of the town, those pitch pine trees marked with initials of owners on one or more sides stood a long time, in fact were of longer duration than the generation that saw them marked and registered.

As stated, a portion of David Morrison's lot was deeded to David McAllester, and upon that Jonathan McAllester now lives. The two parsonages and churches on the Mammoth road, and the soldiers' monument and Glenwood cemetery, are all located on the Morrison land. The two houses and other buildings of the Macks are on this tract, with the greater part of their farms. The Mack farms include a portion of the lot granted to Andrew Todd, and among the relics found in Robert C. Mack's antiquarian collection is a powder horn picked up in the woods near his house, with such engravings and letters traced in the horn that he believed it to have been the property of Lieut. Andrew Todd.

It has been noted that this part of the town was allotted nearly twenty years after the settlement, but it remains to point out to the reader that the meadows were appropriated as early as any land in the township, and probably were cut and harvested for more than forty years before the Nutfield colony thought of securing a claim upon them. The people of Haverhill continued to

maintain their rights to meadows in the easterly part of the town, and the people of Dracut, Tyngsborough, and Dunstable contended for the west and the south for many years after the charter of King George I. granted a township to this colony in the name of Londonderry.

July 28, 1723, there was laid out to James Blair one acre and ninety rods of meadow in the upper end of Bear meadow, bounded by the upland and by stakes that bounded some meadow of James Leslie. As James Blair lived in the English Range, he must have travelled twelve miles, counting both ways, for a day's work harvesting hay in that meadow, unless he sold his right to others. The same day there was laid out and recorded to James Leslie one acre and seventy rods of meadow in Bear meadow bounded by stakes between James Blair on the north and James Lindsey and Matthew Clark on the south. Looking at the records again, it is seen that James Lindsey had for his share one acre and a half of the meadow at Bear meadow at the lower end and bounded on Leslie and Clark by stakes. Sir James Leslie lived in the English Range, as did also James Lindsey and the others. On the same date there was laid out to Matthew Clark at Bear meadow one acre and a quarter of meadow bounded by stakes on Samuel Houston and James Lindsey, and thus every record adds a new name to the list of owners to a small meadow that not one of the proprietors lived within six miles of, and in a region not appropriated or platted into farms for many years afterward. This was an unsettled region and the bear, moose, and wolves, with other smaller beasts, still claimed the privilege of picking berries, or browsing upon the tender shrubs, and other benefactions of nature not yet claimed by man.

It is quite probable that John Goffe is the earlier form of a familiar name. And it is alleged on good authority that John Goffe was a refugee in this country prior to the settlement of the Nutfield colony, being one of the three famous regicides of history (Wheaton, Whalley, and Goffe) that were concealed in Connecticut for a time. John Goffe may have been a squatter or a homesteader on the theory of occupation eventually securing a title, for it appears that the old book of records, called erroneously, perhaps, the Proprietors' Book, contains these entries, subjoined for the delectation of those who are interested in searching out the footsteps of marked individuals: "John Goffe, Jr., was born March 16th, 1700; Hannah Goffe was born Feb. 4th, 1705-6; Sarah Goffe was born Aug. 19, 1709; Mary Goffe was born April 12, 1711." At the time these children were born to John Goffe, neither Londonderry nor Nutfield was here, but with the families of Butterfield, and Smith, and Graves, and Phillips, and others, they were here in anticipation.

THRIFT AND SORROW do not seem to be necessarily incompatible. It is related of one of the early settlers of that part of Nutfield called Kilrea, that she was a very industrious woman and that her natural bent of character was shown at her husband's funeral. While the corpse was awaiting the rites of burial, she called out, impatient of delay: "Hand me the spinning wheel, and I will draw a thread while the crowd are gathering." Just as philosophical as she was Old Mellows, who lived north of the cemetery on Graveyard hill. His wife had gone on a visit to Beverly, and on returning in a rickety old chaise she was thrown out and her neck broken. At the funeral, two days later, the afflicted husband remarked that had it not been for "the little delay at Beverly, Betsey would be with us on this great occasion."

COURT HOUSE, MANCHESTER.

HON. JOHN GAULT CRAWFORD.

HON. JOHN GAULT CRAWFORD, son of Hosea W. and Caroline M. (Gault) Crawford, was born in Oakham, Mass., April 21, 1834. His ancestors, who came to America in 1713, were among the first settlers of Rutland, Mass. Aaron Crawford, the first of that name in this country, and his wife, Agnes Wilson, were Scotch-Irish. The family is descended from Alexander, the second son of Sir Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirny, Scotland, the fifteenth in descent from Johannes de Craufurd, who lived about the year 1140, and is the first one of the name of whom there is any record. John G. Crawford is of the twenty-sixth generation from Johannes. His great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. His grandfather also served in the Continental army for a time near the close of the struggle for independence. John G. Crawford's early educational advantages were limited to the district schools of his town, with a few terms at the academy. In the spring of 1855 he went to Kansas, when the territory was first opened to settlement, and took an active part in the struggle with the border ruffians, serving with General Lane and John Brown. Returning to Massachusetts in 1856, he resumed his studies and in 1859 entered the law office of J. M. Gorham of Barre, Mass., continuing his legal studies and teaching winters until the spring of 1861, when he went to Michigan on a visit. A few days after his arrival there Fort Sumter was fired on, and Mr. Crawford immediately began addressing war meetings and raising volunteers. Enlisting in September as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry, he was appointed sergeant major and later was commissioned lieutenant and detailed as battalion adjutant by Philip H. Sheridan, who was then colonel of the regiment. Returning to Michigan in 1863, he raised a company for the tenth cavalry and was commissioned captain by Governor Blair. He was in twenty engagements and was twice wounded. In 1864 he was elected to the Michigan state senate and served two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 at Pontiac, Mich., and to the United States court in 1867. Removing to Lancaster, N. H., in 1870, he practiced law until 1881, when he was appointed by President Garfield United States consul at Coaticook, Canada, holding that office three years and winning a reputation as one of the most efficient consuls in the service. He came to Manchester in 1890 and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Mr. Crawford has been on the stump in every campaign since 1856, and being an eloquent and earnest advocate of Republican principles, he has rendered incalculable service to his party. His reputation as a public speaker is by no means confined to New Hampshire, for he has been in great demand as a campaign orator in Michigan, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other states. The voters of 137 towns have listened to him, and many close districts have been carried for his ticket by his masterly presentation of the issues. April 16, 1863, Mr. Crawford married

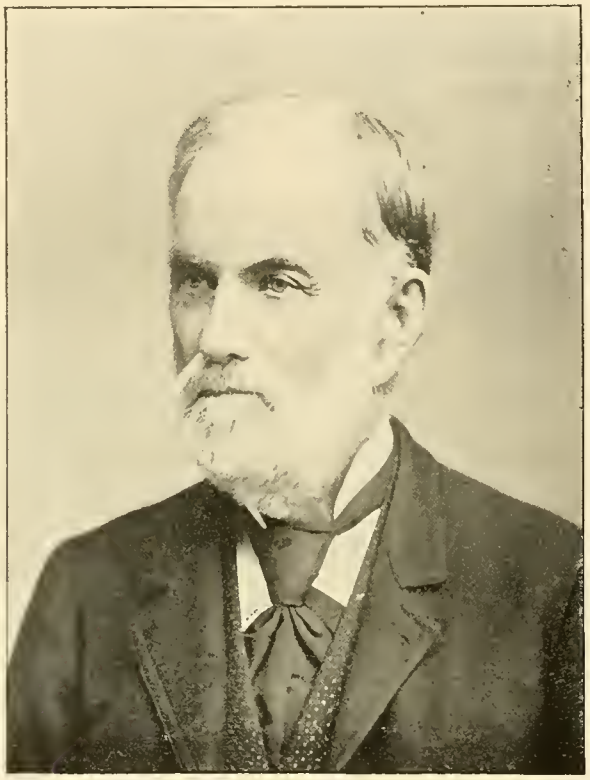
HON. JOHN G. CRAWFORD.

Emma Tindall in Michigan; after her death he was married, June 30, 1867, to Abbie T. Stevens of Franklin, Mass., and on April 30, 1885, his second wife having died, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Harrington of Worcester, Mass. He has one daughter, Carrie E., born Sept. 30, 1870. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R. He attends the Hanover-Street Congregational church.

COL. ANDREW C. WALLACE was born in Antrim Oct. 26, 1820. He is a great-grandson of Deacon Isaac Cochran, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war and who was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Deacon Cochran built the first two-story house in the town of Antrim, where he settled in 1785. Col. Wallace lived in his native town until he was seventeen years of age, when his father, who was a carpenter, removed to Bedford. Here he worked at his father's trade until he became of age, and coming later to Manchester he was in the employ of Baldwin & Stevens until 1848, when he purchased their machinery and started in business for himself, manufacturing sash, doors, and blinds. He was burned out in 1852, and he then removed to Littleton, where he remained about a year engaged in business. Returning in the spring of 1853, he established himself on Main street, where he has ever since been located and where he carries on a large business in the manufacture and sale of lumber. He has erected several business blocks and is a large real estate owner. Col. Wallace has always been greatly interested in the fire department and in the state militia. From 1848 until 1882 he was a member of the fire department, and for eight years was on the board of engineers. He was an active member of the old Stark Guard, and a charter member of the Amoskeag Veterans, being major commanding of

COL. A. C. WALLACE AND HIS LUMBERMEN.

the latter organization when it visited the centennial exposition in 1876. In politics, Col. Wallace has been one of the most efficient workers and wisest leaders of the Republican party, and his efforts have many times enabled that party to carry the city. He was a member of the board of aldermen in 1857–58 and in 1881–82, and of the state legislature in 1856, '71, and '72. Other honors have frequently been urged upon him, but he has declined them all. Since its organization he has been a valued member of the water commission.



COL. A. C. WALLACE.

As a breeder and owner of blooded road and trotting horses, Col. Wallace is one of the best known men in New England. Few men possess such excellent judgment concerning horses as he, and his opinion is frequently sought. For years he owned the noted stallion Ned Wallace, whose record was 2.25, the fastest trotter of his day in New Hampshire. Col. Wallace was president of the Manchester Driving Park Company for several years and has perhaps done more than any other one man to promote the interests of the trotting turf in this vicinity.

HORACE GREELEY'S VISIT.—Horace Greeley visited Londonderry in the autumn of 1832. He was then about twenty-one years old, tall, pale, and thin, somewhat awkward, but dignified and manly. Making the home of John Dickey his headquarters for more than a week, he visited his relatives and old acquaintances in the neighborhood, starting out in the morning and returning at night. His evenings were spent in reading or telling stories in his quaint and pleasing way. Sometimes sights and incidents of New York life were the subjects of his conversation, but his greatest delight was in relating anecdotes of settlers on the western frontier. He always fascinated both young and old. During his stay he attended a militia muster of the old eighth regiment on the field of John Pinkerton. Although not much interested in military affairs, he started off with high hopes of meeting some friends whom he had not yet seen. Rain, however, spoiled the day's enjoyment, and he soon returned, and expressed a rather indifferent opinion of New Hampshire militia musters, declaring that "they weren't much of an institution, after all." After partaking of the hospitalities of all his relatives in Londonderry, Manchester, and Windham, he departed for the scene of his labors, and in a few months started his first newspaper, the New Yorker. He was in town again in June, 1840, on his way to the Harrison convention at Concord, and he subsequently made frequent visits to Londonderry, twice being accompanied by his wife, and on three occasions he made public addresses in town. In 1847 he spoke at Derry, Exeter, and Chester, and while at the latter place was the guest of Hon. Samuel Bell, whom he ever afterward spoke of as resembling his ideal statesman, Henry Clay. At the time of Greeley's death there were 119 residents of Londonderry who were of his kith and kin.

DEER-KEEPERS, "to see that the dear should not be destroyed," were chosen annually by the town of Londonderry as late as 1768. Deer were frequently seen within the limits of old Nutfield in the early years of the present century, but they were not so numerous as to require the services of a keeper.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY.—This cemetery is of recent origin and of less antiquarian interest than several others except in the instances of a few monuments that have been erected to perpetuate the memory of families widely scattered whose dead, in part, repose in other burial grounds. The situation of this cemetery in Londonderry is central, with reference to the two religious societies and their meeting-houses upon the Mammoth road. Sheltered by a grand old oak forest upon the north and east and lying by a great thoroughfare, this cemetery will serve as a permanent place of burial. At the entrance is the substantial tomb of David R. Leach, erected in 1873. The record of his death and age are not visible from the exterior. The Patterson monument bears about forty inscriptions of historic and genealogical value.

The following list of burial inscriptions is alphabetically arranged, excepting in the instances of persons of other names mentioned on monuments in connection with a family, and where it has been considered unwise to disturb the order for fear of destroying the clue to relationship:

AIKEN, George died Dec 7, 1889, aged 74 yrs 5 mos: Rosiabell ———: George F., born May 18, 1858, died Feb 8, 1880.

ANDERSON, John N. died July 3, 1865, aged 65 yrs; Eliza K. (wife) died July 29, 1872, aged 67 yrs; John (son) aged 2 yrs.

ANDERSON, Elder David's monument, dau: Eliza G. died March 18, 1875, aged 30 yrs 4 mos 22 dys: Walter Clinton (son of Alberto C. and Persis T. Brown) died Dec 31, 1879, aged 5 yrs 10 mos 10 dys.

ANDERSON, Sarah A. (wife of George E. Anderson) died Sept 3, 1868, aged 30 yrs; Sarah J. (second wife) born Jan 9, 1843, died Feb 20, 1894.

ANNIS, Mina A. Gilcreast (wife of Daniel G. Annis) 1847–1885; Infant (son) died April 20, 1869; Infant (dau) died Nov 11, 1892; E. Jane (sister) 1843–1892.

ANNIS, Olive C. (wife of E. P. Bailey) died Sept 4, 1854, aged 32 yrs 9 mos.

ANNIS, Angie I. died Dec 23, 1863, aged 3 mos; Angie Bell died Dec 22, 1864, aged 3 mos 12 dys; George W. died June 1, 1867, aged 4 mos; Edith M. died May 10, 1875, aged 3 mos; Earnest H. died Jan 9, 1892, aged 10 yrs.

AVERY, John died Oct 10, 1883, aged 61 years; Henry F. died Aug. 28, 1871, aged 22 yrs; Paulina M. (dau of J. M. and J. Avery) died June 23, 1886, aged 27 yrs 5 mos 25 dys.

BANCROFT (see Wyckoff).

BARKER, Daniel K. died July 31, 1869, aged 60 y 5 mos: Elizabeth W. (wife) died May 26, 1879, aged 74 yrs 6 mos 26 dys; "Little Mabel" died Dec 15, 1869, aged 1 yr 8 mos 23 dys.

BARKER, George O. (son of Charles O. and Jane S. Barker) born April 29, 1863, died June 2, 1865; George F. died Aug 13, 1891, aged 25 yrs 2 mos; George O. died ———.

BLOOD, John died Nov 16 1885, aged 42 yrs; Anna Frances (dau of John and Frances Blood) died June 26, 1882, aged 10 yrs 3 mos; Jessie Mabel (dau) died July 13, 1882, aged 6 yrs 3 mos; Oliver died July 30, 1887, aged 69 yrs; Sarah J. (wife of Gilbert Hills) died Oct 30, 1881, aged 70; Henry, died March 5, 1852, aged 5 mos.

BOYD, Col Calvin born March 5, 1818, died Feb 8, 1879; Mason born Aug 28, 1821, died Sept 23, 1889; George H. born Feb. 3, 1865, died Sept 2 1892; Mary born May 25, 1874, died June 5, 1874.

BOYNTON, Edward P. 1845–1893; Lizzie E. (dau of E. P. and Emma Morrison Boynton) died April 2, 1875, aged 11 mos 26 dys.

CHASE, Nathaniel born Aug 5, 1790, died Nov. 21, 1879; Lydia born May 7, 1783, died Jan 9, 1872; Ann (dau) born Jan 8, 1821, died July 11, 1883.

CHASE, Esther (dau, and wife of Edwin Follansbee) born Feb 18, 1816, died July 31, 1863.

CLARK, Reed P. born July 6, 1807, died April 8, 1882; Elizabeth Perkins (wife) born March 21, 1808, died July 4, 1880; Sarah Allina (dau) born Oct 21, 1840, died Aug 12, 1841; Sarah Elizabeth (dau) born Jan 15, 1847, died May 18, 1893; Ralph born Nov 27, 1882, died July 22, 1887.

COBURN, Isaac born July 23, 1812, died Jan 13, 1883.

CONANT, William died Dec 17, 1881, aged 73 yrs; Rachel W. Garvin (wife) died Nov 17, 1877, aged 62.

CHASE, Lavina Eaton died Aug 11, 1886, aged 54 yrs 10 mos 4 dys.

COFFIN, First Lieut Haskell P., Co B Heavy Artillery N. H. Vols, died March 3, 1883, aged 46 yrs; Naphthali died July 19, 1873, aged 81 yrs; Nancy (wife) died June 19, 1856, aged 58 yrs.

CORNING, Alfred A. died July 22, 1871, aged 39 yrs 8 mos.

CROWELL, Myron W. (only son of Wm. H. and Almira A. Parker Crowell) born Nov 2, 1874, died Jan 16, 1893; Samuel born Nov 4, 1813, died Dec 28, 1882; Hannah (wife) born March 2, 1817, died Jan 31, 1890.

DICKEY, Caroline P. (wife of John Dickey) born Aug 26, 1830, died Dec 14, 1888.

DILLINGHAM, Mrs. Sarah G. died Feb 10, 1880, aged 33 yrs 5 mos.

DISSMORE, John died Aug 6, 1874, aged 73 yrs; Lucy (wife) died Feb 11, 1877, aged 72 yrs; Abiah K. (dau) died Sept 12, 1859, aged 25 yrs 10 mos 12 dys.

DOW, John C. died Aug 1, 1875, aged 25 yrs 3 mos; Betsey E. died Feb 5, 1877, aged 76 yrs 11 mos; Isaac died April 22, 1878, aged 71 yrs 1 mo; Elizabeth (wife) died Feb 25, 1884, aged 73 yrs 9 mos.

FARLEY, Augustus L. born April 25, 1833, died April 13, 1877.

FLANDERS, David died Nov 5, 1850, aged 50 yrs; Lucy B. (wife) died Aug 19 1881, aged 77 yrs.

GILCREAST, John born July 13, 1819, died Nov 20, 1891; Marinda Peabody (wife) born March 19, 1827, died Feb 19, 1874.

GIBSON, Sarah J. (wife of John C. Gibson) 1842–1892.

GOODWIN, John born May 23, 1838, died Oct 27, 1875: Carrie W. (wife) born Dec 7, 1843, died June 18, 1867; Josiah born Nov 28, 1807, died July 29, 1893: Esther (wife) born Dec 5, 1810, died March 9, 1888: Fannie S. (wife of Joseph S. Goodwin) born July 25, 1849, died May 25, 1883: Infant (son of Joseph S. and Maria L. Goodwin): Mary L. (dau of same) born April 19, 1887, died May 5, 1887.

GREELEY, Sanford, 1813-1884.

GILCREAST, Annie J. (wife of Franklin Gilcreast) died Dec 7, 1888, aged 41 yrs 10 mos 25 dys.

GREELEY, Franklin died Aug 2, 1864, aged 55 yrs; Abigail (wife) died April 21, 1882, aged 74 yrs.

GREGG, Horace D. died May 23, 1873, aged 30 yrs 10 mos: William died Nov 13, 1866, aged 52 yrs 8 mos: Abigail P. (wife) died Nov 17, 1881, aged 68 yrs 2 mos: Lauraett (wife of Nathan Parker) died Sept 25, 1872, aged 27 yrs 10 mos.

HARDY, Etta J. (wife of George A. Hardy) died Jan 20, 1881, aged 32 yrs 8 mos: Fred M. (son) died Nov 13, 1875, aged 4 mos 2 dys.

HAYNES, John, M. D., died May 3, 1874, aged 43 yrs 5 mos: Mary M. (wife) born Oct 25, 1834, died July 21, 1869.

HILLS, Gilbert died Oct 30, 1881, aged 70 yrs.

HURD, George died June 10, 1875, aged 51 yrs 10 mos 27 dys: Nancy M. (dau of George and Nancy J. Hurd) died April 19, 1877, aged 8 yrs 4 mos 24 dys.

LEACH, David R. (tomb).

LUNT, Charlie (son of Aaron and Susan Lunt).

HICKS, Charlie F. (son of C. P. and M. Hicks) died Sept 7, 1876, aged 13 mos, and "Our Baby," died ———.

MACK, Robert died Sept 9 1870, aged 86 yrs 6 mos: Annie Clark (wife) died Aug 28, 1855, aged 63 yrs: Robert C. (son) born Dec 31, 1818, died Jan 11, 1894: Jane D. Patterson (wife) born March 19, 1819, died Feb 3, 1894: Isabella A. (dau of Robert and Annie Mack) died March 20, 1827 aged 3 mos 15 dys: Andrew W. died Feb 7, 1877, aged 56 yrs 5 mos: John Preston (son) died Sept 10, 1873, aged 14 mos.

MCALLESTER, Benjamin born March 25, 1819, died Dec 14, 1887: Caroline Savory (wife) born March 14, 1821, died Oct 25, 1883: Thomas Savory, M. D., born in Londonderry July 10, 1847, died at his home in Amesbury, Mass., May 3, 1880.

MCGREGOR, William died Dec 9, 1882, aged 50 yrs 10 mos.

MACKAY, James W. died Dec 22, 1887, aged 62 yrs 9 mos: Abbie M. (wife) died Dec 25, 1876, aged 52 yrs 11 mos: Arthur E. (son) died April 12, 1882, aged 20 yrs 6 mos.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY, LONDONDERRY.

MARDEN, Laura F. died Feb 12, 1881, aged 45 yrs 8 mos 27 dys.

MOAR, Joshua A. died Sept 26, 1872, aged 58 yrs: Lovina W. (wife) died Dec 26, 1882, aged 68 yrs 8 mos 18 dys; Hattie E. (dau) died Aug 31, 1865, aged 2 yrs 1 mo 22 dys; Harriet Lovina (dau, and wife of Charles E. Perkins) died July 30, 1862, aged 20 yrs 10 mos.

PERKINS, Hattie Louisa (dau) died Aug 11, 1862.

MORRISON, John died Sept 12, 1870, aged 76 yrs; Belinda C. died Sept 27, 1863, aged 22 yrs 24 dys.

MOTTRAM, Mary H. (dau of John and Mary Mottram) died July 5, 1882, aged 15 yrs.

PATTERSON, monument of 1870: Peter born 1716, died 1800; Grisey Wilson (wife) born 1722, died 1817, married 1744; children: Patterson, Robert, born 1744, died 1828; Thomas born Oct 23, 1746, died May 20, 1834; John born 1750, died 1793.; Rachel (McNeill) born 1752, died 1838: Margaret (Holmes) born 1755, died 1838; Sarah (Melendy) born 1758, died 1820; Grisey (Burns) born 1761, died 1845; Elizabeth (Burns) born 1765, died 1848. Peter Patterson came from Ireland in 1736, was son of John, son of Robert, son of John of Scotland.

PATTERSON, Thomas, married June 1, 1775, Elizabeth Wallace; their children: Grisey (Barnett) born March 26, 1776, died Nov 13, 1850; James, born Nov 21, 1777, died June 4, 1815; Peter born Nov 14, 1779, died Feb 17, 1863; Robert born April 24, 1781, died June 27, 1859.

PATTERSON, Mary (McNeill) born April 1, 1783, died Feb 22, 1812; Margaret (Taylor) born Oct 10, 1784, died Nov 24, 1858: Thomas born Aug 11, 1786, died Oct 27, 1869; William born June 4, 1789, died Aug 14, 1838; Elizabeth (widow of Mark Baker of Tilton, N. H., and formerly wife of William Duncan, Esq., of Candia, N. H.) born June 10, 1791, died June 6, 1875; David born Feb 11, 1793, died Feb 12, 1793; Jane (Frank) born Aug 30, 1795, died Feb 19, 1867; George Washington born Nov 11, 1799, died Oct 15, 1879. The remainder of the inscriptions relate to the family of Wallaces and are found at the end of the list.

PATTERSON, Hannah Duncan (wife of Thomas Patterson) born April 26, 1798, died Nov 12, 1869.

PELTON, Amy M. (wife of John C. Towns) died Sept 23, 1891, aged 52 yrs 4 mos.

TOWNS, Arthur J. C. (son) died Jan 18, 1873, aged 2 yrs 11 mos 4 dys.

PERKINS, Jane (wife of Washington Perkins) born Feb 21, 1828, died Dec 27, 1887.

PILLSBURY, John Arthur (son of C. S. and Mary Pillsbury) died Jan 17, 1873, aged 4 mos 21 dys; Dixie ———.

PLUMMER, Nathan died Aug 24, 1886, aged 76 yrs 9 mos 9 dys; Arley died Jan 10, 1879, aged 80 yrs 11 mos 21 dys; Lydia C. (wife) died Nov 10, 1889, aged 81 yrs 9 mos; Albert C. died March 25, 1873, aged 21 yrs 6 mos; Elizabeth P. (wife of John A. Plummer) died Feb 15, 1880, aged 65 yrs.

SAVORY, Jonathan born May 7, 1812, died Feb 2, 1881; Abigail C. (wife) born Jan 4, 1814, died Sept 8, 1885.

SCHWARTZ, Frederick L. born 1827, died 1892; Cordelia (wife) born 1837, died 1893.

SCOLLAY, Estellae E. died June 22, 1881, aged 24 yrs 3 mos; William died Dec 17, 1890, aged 77 yrs 3 mos; Catherine (wife) died Dec 22, 1874, aged 58 yrs 11 mos.

SLEEPER, Josiah died Dec 10, 1881, aged 83 yrs 8 mos.

STONE, Nancy Jane (wife of James G. Stone) died Nov 7, 1859, aged 23 yrs 8 mos.

TENNEY, Charles born Nov 13, 1821, died Dec 16, 1886; Arley P. (son of Charles and Eliza Tenney) died Nov 16, 1865, aged 21 yrs 7 mos.

TOWNS, Jabez died Dec 18, 1879; aged 95 yrs; Mary (wife) died Jan 1, 1828, aged 36 yrs; Jane (2d wife) died Aug 25, 1847, aged 52 yrs. (See Pelton for names.)

WALLACE, James (these seven names from the Patterson stone) born 1712, married 1742, died 1791; Mary Wilson (wife) born 1720, died 1813; children: Thomas born 1745, died 1790; Robert born 1749, died 1815; Elizabeth (Patterson) born Nov 14, 1755, died Dec 30, 1833; William born 1760, died 1824: James born 1762, died 1794.

WALLACE, Perley died Sept 29, 1878, aged 66 yrs 1 mo 21 dys; Mary (wife) died Aug 9 1839, aged 40 yrs; George H. died Jan 29, 1848, aged 7 years; Mary E. died June 20, 1876, aged 27 yrs (see Dillingham); Addie (wife of William P. Wallace) died April 5, 1886, aged 48 yrs.

WHITTEMORE, Lewis G. died April 27, 1883, aged 16 yrs 11 mos 10 dys; Amey L. (wife of Rev. J. L. Whittemore) died Nov 6, 1866, aged 51 yrs.

WHORF, Juliette A. B. (wife of Benjamin F. Whorf) born April 12, 1833, died Jan 8 1892; Benjamin born Feb 22, 1783, died Sept 10, 1842; Shuah (wife) born June 6, 1787, died Oct 7, 1874; Hattie M. born Nov 21, 1865, died Sept 2, 1892.

WILEY, Ella E. (wife of George B. Wiley) died June 19, 1882, aged 31 yrs 10 mos; "Vertie" ———; Nancy A. Blood (wife of Ephraim A. Wiley) died Feb 28, 1893, aged 69 yrs; Lucy E. died Aug 26, 1861, aged 16 yrs; Sarah E. died March 4, 1862, aged 17 yrs; Mary E. died Aug 15, 1866, aged 19 yrs; Mary A. died Feb 21, 1892, aged 26 yrs.

WILLEY, Vowell died June 5, 1874, aged 67 yrs; Elizabeth B. (wife) died July 26, 1872, aged 69 yrs 5 mos.

WYCKOFF, Joseph A. Co K. 4th Reg N. H. Vols, born June 5, 1830, died Oct 22, 1862, Elizabeth (wife) born Jan 18, 1824; Maroia (Payne) born Dec 18, 1861, died Jan 25, 1887; on the same stone: David E. Bancroft born March 24, 1824, died April 1, 1851; Wyckoff, Julia E. born July 20, 1856; died May 20, 1863; Emma A. born Sept 26, 1853, died April 8, 1891.

JOHN NESMITH ANDERSON, who died in Londonderry July 3, 1865, aged sixty-five years, was of pure Scotch-Irish stock. On his mother's side he was allied to the Nesmiths, Reids, and McKeans, so long famous in the history of Nutfield. Like them he had often held the highest offices in the gift of his native town. He was town clerk twenty-one years, selectman seven years, and representative to the general court five years. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1850.

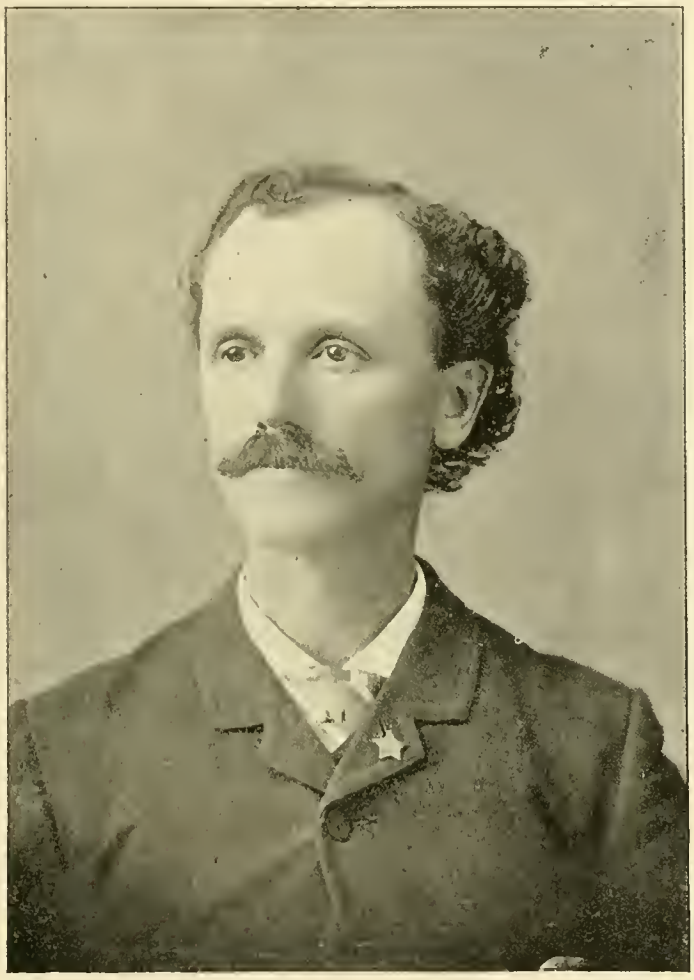
POPPING THE QUESTION does not seem always to have been invested with as much tender romance in the olden days as is generally the case in modern times, though doubtless the passion of love was quite the same then as now. There was no beating around the bush when John Cochran proposed to the beautiful and spirited Mary Woodburn, and there was no vagueness in her reply. He broached the subject to her one day in this wise: "Mary, if I were you, I'd have me." She was silent, and after a pause, he took courage and went on: "I say, Mary, if I were you, I'd have me, and not have that George Reid. He has been nowhere; he has nothing at all, and has never been out of the sight of his mother in his life, and I have been all over the country. I've travelled and been to the war. I've been to the plains of Abram and fought there and bled there. Now, Mary, have me." Mary looked him straight in the eye. "I'll not have you, John," she said; "you must go home, your mother wants you, and I'll have George Reid dead or alive." She married Reid and became a worthy helpmeet to that distinguished general.

THE PLUMMER FAMILY.—Abel Plummer went to Nutfield, now Londonderry, from Rowley, Mass., in 1775, and purchased a farm of Edward Aiken, upon which stood an Indian garrison, and which has remained in the Plummer family to the present time. His family consisted of his wife, four sons, three daughters, and his aged father. Two of his sons, Nathan and Davis, served in the Revolutionary war, and one other son, Captain Abel Plummer, succeeded him on the home farm. This son married Elizabeth Hale, and the names of their children were: Persis, Arley, Abigail, Eliza, Warren, Abel, and Hale. In 1807 his wife died, and he afterward married Mary Anderson, by whom he had seven children: Mary, Nancy, John A., William, Susan, Elmira, and Sarah.

Captain John Anderson Plummer was born Aug. 5, 1814. For more than eighty years he has resided on the original Plummer estate, where he is still living with his son, Granville F. In 1837 he married Eliza P. Coffin, and their children are: Mary N., who married Joseph Vickery and lived in Norwalk, O.; Elmira E., who married Rev.

THE PLUMMER RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

Henry B. Copp and lives in Epping, N. H.; Emma A., who married Captain I. F. Hobbs and lives in Lake City, Ia.; Granville Flanders, who, with the exception of brief periods spent in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, and in the



GRANVILLE F. PLUMMER.

army, has resided on the old homestead, being the fifth generation from the settlement; he enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was at the siege of Petersburg under General Grant when Lee surrendered; in 1874 he married Kate E. Hughes of Windham, a portrait of whom is given on page 30; Laura A., who married Charles M. Noyes and lived in Nashua; and Albert C., who died in 1873, aged twenty-one.

THE TOWN HALL and the Presbyterian and Methodist churches in the present town of Londonderry all stand upon land which was first laid out to David Morrison in the Eayers Range in 1723. He owned about one hundred acres adjoining the forty acres occupied by Rev. James McGregor. The Morrisons retained possession of their lands for several generations.

LONDONDERRY M. E. CHURCH.—It is thought that a Methodist class was organized in Londonderry in 1838 or 1839, but there is no actual proof of this. An old class paper bearing the date of 1847 has been discovered, showing that there were thirty-five members of the class and that it was registered as No. 4. Rev. George W. F. Rogers was then pastor at Derry. Various attempts were made to have preaching on Sundays at Jackson hall, but nothing seems to have been permanently accomplished. In the spring of 1854, Mrs. Lewis Bolles, a resident of the town, but a member of the Congregational church in Nashua, was touched by the general religious dearth and destitution of the town. Knowing that Rev. Henry Nutter, a superannuated Methodist preacher of the New Hampshire Conference, was living at Kingston, out of employment, she persuaded her husband to write him and ascertain if his services could be secured as preacher for a time in Londonderry. The result was that an arrangement was immediately made with Mr. Nutter by which he was to preach in the town hall for one year. He began a few weeks before the meeting of the Conference. From the start the hall was filled to overflowing with an appreciative congregation. A large Sunday school was organized, and everything indicated a prosperous movement. At the Conference Mr. Nutter was formally appointed to Londonderry. The work went on, and soon a revival was in progress which was far-reaching in its results. As the interest increased, the town hall was opened for evening services, which were largely attended. In these meetings Mr. Nutter was assisted by Rev. G. W. H. Clark and Rev. J. W. F. Barnes. Among the converts were many of the Sunday school children. At an early day Mr. Nutter's attention was directed to the need of a house of worship for the new society. He accordingly entered with his characteristic zeal on the work of raising funds for the purpose of erecting

such an edifice as the wants and prospects of the young church demanded. He succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Subscriptions sufficient to warrant the beginning of the work were speedily obtained, a locality was chosen, and an eligible lot of land secured near the centre of the town in immediate proximity to the town hall and the Presbyterian church. The house went up rapidly, for the people "had a mind to work," and before Mr. Nutter closed his two years' pastoral service he was permitted to see a tasteful and convenient temple of worship, standing precisely where it ought to stand, filled with interested worshippers on Sundays, an adornment to the town and an honor to the church and society which had erected it. When the house was completed it was found that $300 was due the workmen for services. The trustees borrowed this sum from John P. Young, thus enabling the church to start on its mission without any burden save such as it could easily carry. The church was dedicated March 5, 1856, Rev. Elisha Adams preaching the sermon on the occasion. Mr. Nutter continued to occupy the pulpit until June, when his pastorate closed. One hundred had professed conversion, eighty of whom had united with the church on probation. The church has continued in a fairly prosperous condition up to the present time. In 1891 the house was repaired and greatly beautified at the cost of $2,700. Below are given the names of all the ministers who have served the church, with the dates of their pastorates: Henry Nutter, 1854–56 (died June 15, 1872); A. Folsom, 1856–57 (died March 31, 1872); Joseph Hayes, 1857–59; A. C. Dutton, 1859–60; G. W. T. Rogers, 1860–62; O. H. Call, 1862–65; Irad Taggart, 1865–66; Joseph Hayes, 1866–68; Elihu Scott, 1868–69 (died Sept. 24, 1888); A. A. Cleavland, 1869–71; J. A. Steele, 1871–73; L. L. Eastman, 1873–74; Samuel Beedle, 1874–75 (died Jan. 8, 1891); Jacob F. Spaulding, 1875–79; A. R. Lunt, 1878–79 (died Dec. 19, 1892); Edward P. F. Dearborn, 1879–81; J. Mowry Bean, 1881–84; J. H. Knott, 1884–87; H. B. Copp, 1887–88; Irad Taggart, 1888–93; Noble Fisk, 1893 to the present time.

PARSONAGE.

METHODIST CHURCH, LONDONDERRY.

It is fitting to give here a brief sketch of John P. Young, who was not only generous, but who had a keen sense of justice, and his last will and testament, abstracts from which are given

a little further on, shows how, in the distribution of the large property which he had accumulated, he remembered the interests of this church, of

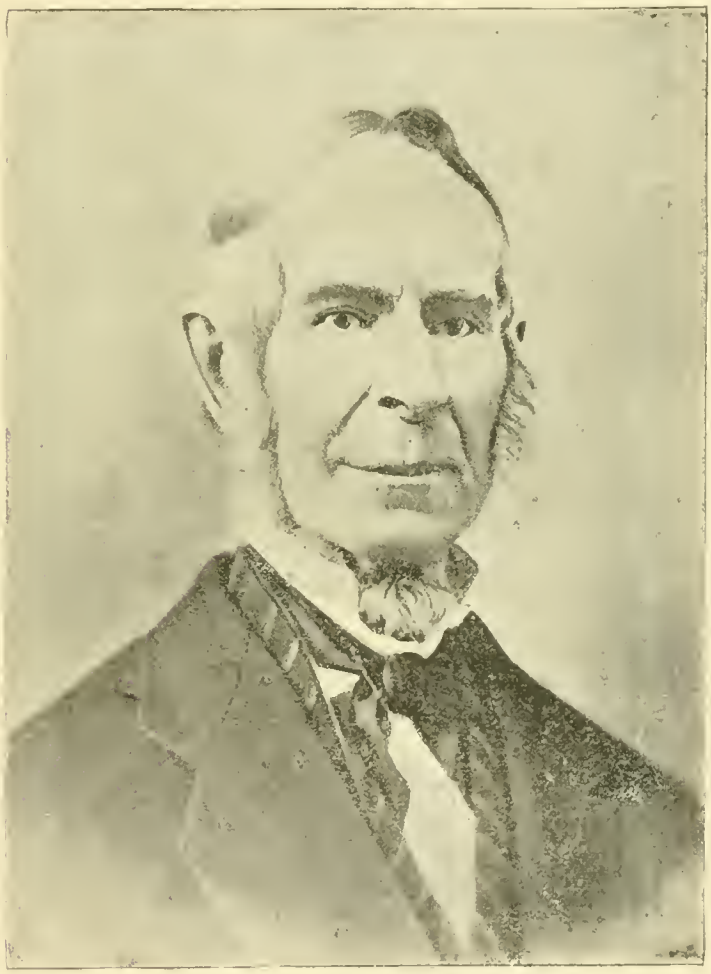
REV. NOBLE FISK.

which he was an active and faithful member, as well as of his relatives.

John P. Young was born in Manchester July 2, 1805, being one of a family of thirteen children. The burden of supporting such a large family prevented his parents from giving him the advantages of more than a common school education, and he was obliged, at the age of twenty-one, to seek his fortune in the world. His mother's parting gift to him was a copy of the New Testament, which he cherished until his death, and his father urged upon him the wisdom of economy and thrift. His first money was earned by chopping wood in Londonderry, and his savings were invested in a piece of land in Manchester, situated near his father's homestead. The lot which he purchased was at that time covered with a heavy growth of timber, and on it are now located the Manchester gas-works. Both on the timber and on the land Mr. Young realized a handsome profit. He subsequently bought a farm in North Londonderry, on which he built a large and commodious brick house, after the completion of which he married Jane Hale of Manchester, N. H., in March, 1834, and settled on the farm. No children were born to them, but they adopted a daughter. Mrs. Young died Dec. 13, 1867, and on Dec. 24, 1868, Mr. Young married Emeline Pettingill. He died June 27, 1885, aged seventy-nine years, his death, which was sudden and surrounded by rather tragic circumstances, being due to heart failure. While engaged in picking cherries he fell from the ladder on which he was standing, and was taken up in an unconscious state. Mr. Young was prominent and active for years in the political life of the town, which he represented in the state legislature. He was generous to all, and of his benevolence to the poor many instances are related. Among the mourners at his funeral were many whom his bounty had freely assisted in times of need. The following are abstracts from Mr. Young's will:

THIRD.—I give and bequeath to the Trustees, and their successors in office, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Londonderry, N. H., the sum of one thousand dollars in trust, the annual income of which sum is to be applied by said trustees and their successors in office for the support of preaching in said church in said town.

ELEVENTH.—I hereby order, empower and authorize my Executor hereinafter named to sell by private sale or by public auction and convey all of the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, whether real, personal or mixed, etc.,



JOHN P. YOUNG.

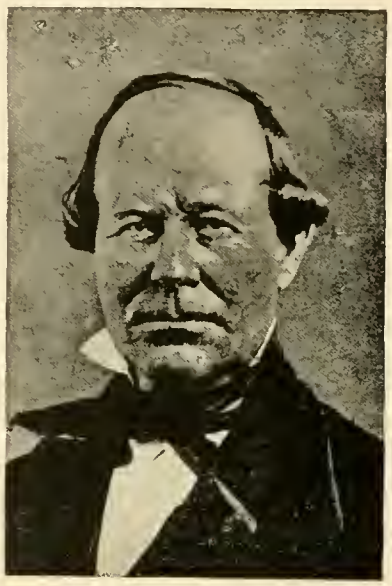
and to pay the same to said residuary legatees, as follows: . . . One half to the trustees and their successors in office of the Methodist Episcopal Church in said Londonderry, who are to hold the same in trust, and the annual income of the same is to be applied by said trustees and their successors in office for the support of preaching in said church in said Londonderry

ARTHUR T. LEARNARD was born in Chester July 4, 1838, and was educated in the public schools and at Chester Academy. He was one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and at the expiration of his term of service he went to Derry, where he has since resided, making his home at the Lower Village, and for many years being engaged in the grocery business. Although Mr. Learnard never sought public office, his fellow townsmen elected him to the state legislature, and while a member of that body he secured a charter for the system of water-works now in operation, and soon after formed the company, removing the first shovelful of soil when ground was broken. He showed his

ARTHUR T. LEARNARD.

interest in the town of his adoption by inserting a clause in the charter stipulating that at the expiration of ten years the town, if it so desired, might purchase the water-works at their appraised value. Mr. Learnard has rendered valuable public service in beautifying the villages, a large number of the shade trees at the Lower Village having been planted by him, and in other ways his influence has always been felt in the promotion of the public welfare.

COL. FREEMAN CORNING was born in April, 1803. His first wife was Miss Esther White, by whom he had six children, two of whom are now living: John Anderson Corning of North Londonderry and Mrs. Hannah Corning, wife of William Corning, also of North Londonderry. Col. Corning's second wife was Miss Laura A. Blaisdell. Three children were born to this union, one of whom now survives, Mrs. Mary Ellen Wheeler, wife of Joshua F. Wheeler of Londonderry. Col. Corning died in June, 1860.



COL. FREEMAN CORNING.

THE SINGERS AT THE FUNERAL of Rev. William Morrison were not sent home hungry or thirsty. That good man died in 1818, after a pastorate of thirty-five years in the West Parish, Londonderry, and his funeral was a noteworthy event. Among the records of the parish is the following: "Londonderry, March 12, 1818. A bill for Refreshment that was prepared for the Singers on the present occasion: 5 quarts West India Rum, $3.20; 1 pint Brandy, .40; 1 gallon Cyder, .20; 16 Pyes, $2; 100 Fryed Nuts, .75; 5 lbs. Cheese, .63; 1 bunch of Cigars, .13; total, $7.31." There is nothing in the records to show the number of singers who partook of this luncheon.

A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES.

FOR a community of cosmopolitan character, Manchester, both as a town and a city, has been comparatively free from crimes of a serious nature. Before Manchester began to take on the first signs of becoming a manufacturing place, the peace and dignity of the town was looked after by sheriffs and constables, but on Oct. 26, 1839, the citizens of the town voted to establish a system of police, the selectmen appointing a board of police consisting of Mace Moulton, Jacob G. Cilley, James Wallace, Henry S. Whitney, Nehemiah Chase, Joseph M. Rowell, and Stephen C. Hall. Upon the incorporation as a city, a police court was established and a city marshal annually elected thereafter. The "lobby," as it was termed in the early days, was for many years located in one corner of the basement of the city hall, the city marshal having an office on the first floor, and the police court being held in a room in Riddle's block until 1857, when it was held in city hall building. The present police station (see page 194), corner of Manchester and Chestnut streets, was built in 1885 at a cost of about $30,000, and the police department of the city ranks high for its efficiency. Until 1894 the department was controlled by the mayor and aldermen, but in that year the police commission was appointed by the governor. The first justice of the police court was Samuel D. Bell, and his successors up to the present have been: Chandler E. Potter, Isaac W. Smith, Samuel Upton, Joseph W. Fellows, John P. Bartlett, Nathan P. Hunt, and Isaac L. Heath. The first city marshal of Manchester, elected in 1846, was George T. Clark. Succeeding marshals up to the present, are: 1847, Daniel L. Stevens; 1848–49, Robert Means; 1850, Joseph M. Rowell; 1851–52, D. L. Stevens; 1853–54, William H. Hill; 1855, Samuel Hall; 1856–57–58, Henry G. Lowell; 1859, I. W. Farmer; 1860, John L. Kelly; 1861–62, William B. Patten; 1863, John S. Yeaton; 1864, Henry Clough; 1865, Benj. C. Haynes; 1866, Henry Clough; 1867–68–69–70–71–72, William B. Patten; 1873, Gilman H. Kimball; 1874–75, Darwin A. Simons; 1877, C. C. Keniston; 1878, Daniel R. Prescott; 1879–80, H. W. Longa; 1881–82, A. D. Stark; 1883–84–85–86–87–88–89, Melvin J. Jenkins; 1890–91, H. W. Longa; 1892, Michael J. Healy. The first board of police commissioners consisted of Isaac L. Heath, Noah S. Clark and Frank P. Carpenter. Upon the resignation of I. L. Heath, who succeeded N. P. Hunt as judge of the police court in May, 1895, David Perkins was appointed his successor on the police commission.

It is a remarkable fact that in a half a century and more Manchester has been startled by only two premeditated murders. Other serious crimes have been few and far between. The first known murder by a citizen of Manchester was committed on April 4, 1821, when Daniel D. Farmer assaulted a woman of hard character, named Anna Ayer, at a house in Goffstown, by striking her on the head in a fit of anger. The woman died nine days later. Farmer was arrested, tried the following October, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was hanged Jan. 23, 1822.

Sept. 24, 1829, Jeremiah Johnson, a member of the Manchester Rifle company, was killed by Elbridge Ford in a fracas at the annual Goffstown muster. The soldiers had offended some gamblers on the muster field, a fight ensued, during which Ford struck Johnson on the head with a club, fracturing his skull. Johnson died the next day. Ford was tried for manslaughter in October, 1840, sentenced to state prison for five years, but was pardoned after three years.

The most noted tragedy in the history of Manchester was the Parker murder, which was committed on the evening of March 26, 1845. Jonas L. Parker, who had been tax collector the year before, lived on Manchester street, near Elm. Late in the evening named a man called Parker to his door and said that a Mrs. Bean wanted to see him at Janesville on urgent business. Parker accompanied the man up Manchester street to the Old Falls road, then on the outskirts of the town. Soon after cries of murder were heard, but no attention was paid to them. The next morning the dead body of Parker was found near the corner of Manchester and Maple streets. There were evidences of a terrible struggle. Parker's throat was cut, and a butcher knife and razor lay by his

side. His pocketbook containing a large sum of money was taken. All signs indicated that two persons had been concerned in the murder. The town offered a reward of $500 and the state $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, but no tangible clues were obtained until 1848, when Asa and Henry T. Wentworth, brothers, who formerly kept a tavern at Janesville, were arrested in Saco, Me., and charged with the murder. After a long examination, both were discharged. In May, 1850, they were re-arrested, together with Horace Wentworth of Lowell and one William C. Clark. They were ably defended by Gen. Franklin Pierce and other noted counsel, and after a searching examination, Horace Wentworth and Clark were discharged, and the two brothers held in $5,000 bonds for trial. The prosecution soon after decided that the evidence was not strong enough to warrant holding them, consequently the grand jury found no bill, the Wentworths were discharged, and the slayers of Jonas L. Parker remain unknown to this day.

The city was remarkably free from tragedies from this time until 1872, when two murders took place. On Jan. 22 of that year, Dennis Shea, who lived in a block at 511 Elm street, struck his wife on the head with a flatiron, fracturing her skull, and causing her death two days later. Immediately after assaulting his wife Shea cut his throat with a razor and died in a few moments. The tragedy was caused by a family row.

On March 17, 1872, John Burke and his wife became engaged in a drunken dispute in their house, corner of Elm and Park streets, during which he struck her on the head with a piece of cordwood, causing her death soon after. Burke was tried at the court session in Amherst, found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to fourteen years in state prison.

ELM STREET, MANCHESTER.—LOOKING NORTH.

Aug. 30, 1880, a tragedy occurred in a house on Belmont street, East Manchester. Edgar F. Colburn, a young married carpenter, and William E. Beauregard, aged seventeen, were indulging in friendly sports, playing tramp and chasing each other around the house. In a thoughtless moment Colburn grabbed an old musket supposed to be unloaded, aimed it directly at Beauregard's throat, and fired. The gun was loaded and the victim

fell dead in his tracks. Colburn was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree, recommended to the mercy of the court, and sentenced to one year in state prison.

Sept. 30, 1880, Pierre Edward Powers, aged eighteen, flung a ragged-edged, broken bottle at John Blanchard, aged twenty-three, which resulted in the latter's death in twenty minutes. Powers and some companions jostled against Blanchard, who pushed Powers down. They had some words, a bottle in Powers's pocket broke and neck was hurled at Blanchard, striking him in the jugular vein. Powers was at once arrested, held for manslaughter, and sentenced to state prison for five years.

Fifteen years elapsed before the fair fame of Manchester was again blotted by a crime in which a life was lost in consequence. In the evening of March 3, 1895, a drunken row took place at 34 Middle street between James, commonly called "Slasher" Welch, and John O'Brien, a Milford man. Both visited the house of Welch's brother-in-law, where the tragedy occurred, and in the melee Welch threw O'Brien down stairs, jumped upon his body, fractured his skull, and inflicted injuries from which he died during the night. Welch was indicted for murder, but pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced, May 23, to eight years in state prison.

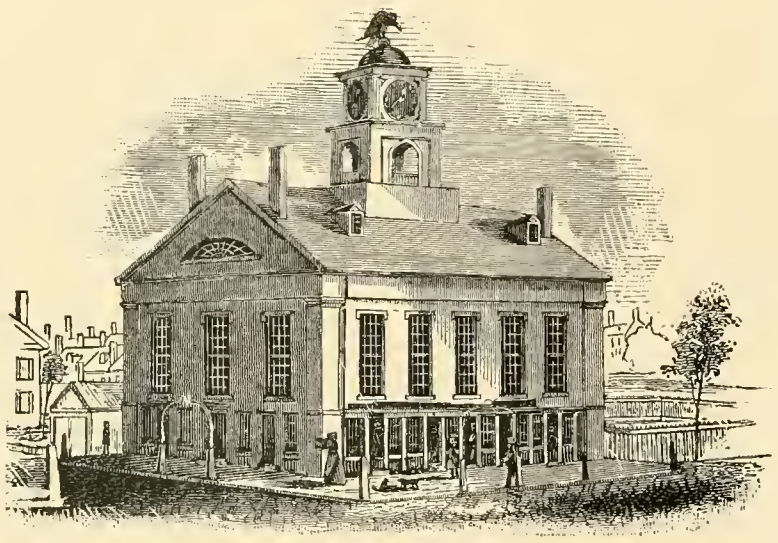
The most cold-blooded tragedy since the famous Parker murder was enacted in the watch room of the police station at 11 o'clock in the night of May 21, 1895, when ex-Patrolman Fred A. Stockwell deliberately fired five shots at Sergeant Henry McAllister of the police force, three bullets hitting him and causing death in a few seconds. Stockwell had resigned from the force a week previously rather than suffer an investigation for neglect of duty, and had been drinking heavily and making threats against Sergeant McAllister, whom he suspected of reporting him for his misdemeanors. Stockwell had also been mixed up with several women, claiming that he was unmarried, and he charged McAllister with informing his wife concerning his infidelities. He had openly threatened, in the presence of police officers, to take the sergeant's life, but little attention was paid to him. His threats were regarded as the freaks of a high temper and not considered as serious. After the murder, Stockwell coolly said he was glad of it. He is now confined in the county jail awaiting trial. The line of his defence will be on the ground of insanity. The murderer is twenty-seven years old.

WILLIAM T. MORSE was born in Chester Aug. 14, 1857. He received his education in that town, graduating at Chester Academy under Prof. Jacob T. Choate. He then taught school two years in Belmont, resigning his position

WILLIAM T. MORSE.

to accept a clerkship in C. S. Wilcomb & Son's store in Chester. In November, 1885, he married Miss Mary Little Currier, a granddaughter of David Dustin of North Salem. She is the sixth in direct descent from the noted Hannah Dustin. They have two children, Marian Ida, born November, 1886, and Louis William, born November, 1889. In May, 1889, Mr. Morse became literary editor of the Derry News, for which paper he had worked as general agent and correspondent from its inception. In the spring of 1889 he built a residence on Mt. Washington, near Derry Depot, where he and his family still live.

MANCHESTER TOWN HOUSE OF 1841. —This building, begun in 1841 and completed the following year at an expense of $17,000 including the cost of the lot, was a brick structure with stone trimmings. Its dimensions were ninety feet on Elm and sixty feet on Market street. It was the second building used for town business, the previous one being an old structure at East Manchester, altered from a meeting-house and subsequently changed to a dwelling, which is still to be seen near the cemetery in that locality. The site originally selected for the town house was at the northwest corner of Merrimack common, but a change was afterward made to Elm and Market streets, as being more central for town business. The postoffice was located in the southeast corner of the building; three stores and a printing office were also on this floor, with the main entrance and vestibule on Elm street as now changed in the present building. On the second floor were two law offices and the town clerk's office, the remaining space being taken up by a fine hall sixty-three by seventy feet. The armory of the Stark Guards was in the attic. On the land north of the building, where the Patten block now stands, was a flourishing vegetable garden in which pole beans, corn, and cucumbers were cultivated with profit to the owner.



OLD TOWN HOUSE, MANCHESTER.

This old town house, a most substantial structure, had an existence of only about three years, for it was destroyed by fire in August, 1844. The day before the fire the military company occupying the attic had been on parade, and two of the younger members were detailed to clean the muskets and store the remaining ammunition. About the noon hour the boys, in playing with some of the cartridges, marked figures on the floor with a train of powder and flashed them with matches. They had been gone from the building scarcely an hour when smoke was seen coming from the attic windows and an alarm of fire was sounded. The day was hot and dry, and the building was destroyed within an hour. It was surmised that the flashing powder, communicating with shavings beneath the single floor of the attic, had smouldered there until the heat forced the fire into an open and rapid flame. The walls being of brick and the roof slated, the first crash was caused by the falling of the tower, with the bell, clock, and gilt eagle, the whole coming down at the same instant, straight into the cellar. The present building was begun soon after, and completed in 1846. It has done good service for forty-nine years. The view of the old town house, herewith presented, was engraved by H. W. Herrick in 1844 from a sketch made in the autumn of 1843.

IN the original charter granted in June, 1722, to the town of Londonderry in the name of George III. by Gov. Samuel Shute and the council was a provision requiring the "men and inhabitants to render and pay for the same, to us, our successors, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the annual quit-rent or acknowledgement of one peck of potatoes, on the first day of October, yearly, forever." The charter did not say what was to be done with the potatoes, but for several years they were turned over to Gov. Shute's representatives. Finally the payment was neglected, and there are now many bushels of potatoes due, according to the charter, from the town to some one. In 1863 some wag created a small panic by starting the rumor that in consequence of its long neglect the town was to be deprived of its charter. The panic, however, was of short duration.

WEST MANCHESTER IN 1768.

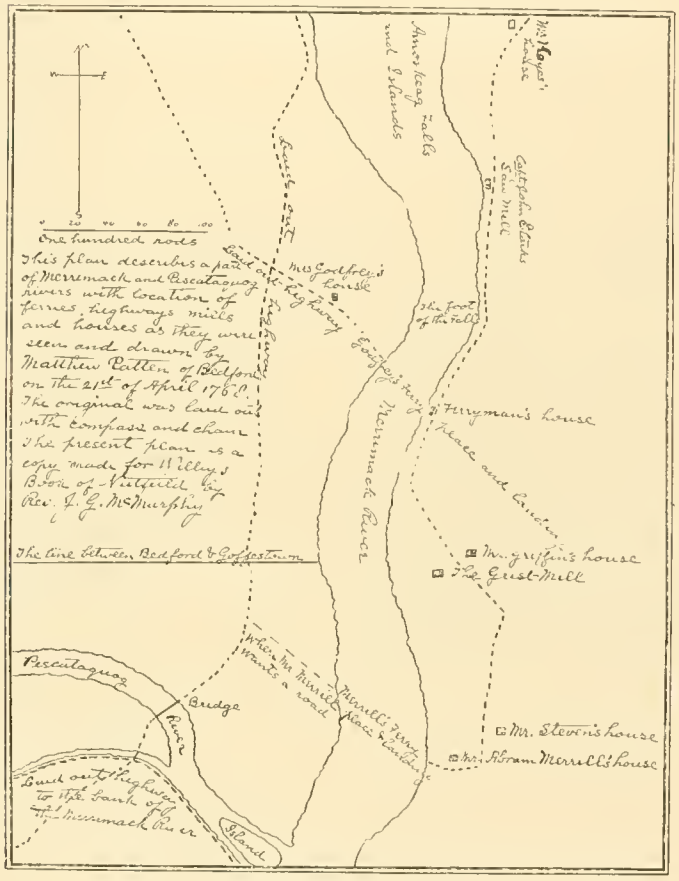
BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

THE old Indian trails from camping grounds to fishing stands, and from tribal villages to distant hunting regions, gradually became the white man's lines of communication. After the period of foot travel the same paths, with slight changes, were used for more frequent saddlebag traffic, and eventually were laid out as highways, two or four rods wide, and fenced for stages and other vehicles. From the earliest settlement of white people on the Massachusetts Bay, almost exactly a hundred years before the occupation of Nutfield, it was known that well defined paths led from the coast inland toward the northwest. There were famous sites for fishing along the Merrimack river, and several tribes of Indians lived at intervals throughout the course of this abundant storehouse of nature. Beyond, and farther toward the setting sun, were immense tracts of country abounding in deer, moose, and buffalo. With the increasing population of the Massachusetts Bay colony and the destruction of game in the forests and fish in the streams, the Indians moved farther from the coast, but their trails were followed closely by the aggressive settlers. The Indian villages became trading posts and for some indefinite period presented the singular appearance of being inhabited by both Indians and white people. The old Indians, incapable of earning a subsistence by hunting or fishing, preferred to trust to the clemency and favor of the white population rather than to go farther inland with their tribes and probably perish of starvation and neglect. Many of the white men of adventurous habits became allied with the tribes, and others stood in friendly relations that permitted them to settle upon waste or unoccupied lands quite apart from the laid out lands. Consequently the records of towns and counties abound in references to older settlers whose names do not appear in any charter. Some of these prior settlers were expelled forcibly, but generally a compromise was resorted to and the occupant allowed to hold for life.

The old Indian trail from the coast through Haverhill and Nutfield by Amoskeag Falls into the Connecticut valley was familiar to the colonists before the charter of Londonderry was issued. The Amoskeag path became an established and laid out highway as soon as the land along its course was allotted under the charter. The inhabitants of the town learned from the Indians of the abundance of fish at a place upon the Merrimack river known as Amoskeag Falls, and so important became the privilege of fishing in that vicinity that the shores of the river were parcelled and sold for stands, designated by certain names in some way characteristic. The following transcript of such a document may be of interest to the reader :

Know all men by these presents that I Alexander Macmurphy of Williamsburg in the county of Hampshire and commonwealth of the Massachusetts, Gentleman, for and in consideration of the sum of five pounds lawful money to me in hand before the delivery hereof well and truly paid by Archibald Macmurphy of Londonderry in the county of Rockingham in the State of New Hampshire, Esq., the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have given granted bargained and sold and by these presents do fully, freely and absolutely give grant, bargain, sell and convey and confirm unto him the said Archibald Mac-

murphy his heirs and assigns forever. all my right, title, interest. claim. challenge or demand which I have in the fishing place in Amoskeag Falls in Merrimack river, hereafter mentioned (viz) one fourth part of a place being between a place called the Pulpit and Sullivan's point on the easterly branch of the said river, and also one sixth part of a fishing place on the westerly branch of said river commonly called the Puppy Trap or Eel place, said fishing places are on an island in said falls. To have and to hold the said interest in said fishing places and all appurtenances thereto belonging to him the said Archibald Macmurphy his heirs and assigns to his and their proper use and improvement forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 29th day of September A. D. 1787.



LOCATION OF OLD FERRIES AND HIGHWAYS.

N. B. Before signing the words (in Amoskeag Falls in Merrimack river) in one place and in another place the word (place) and in another place the words his and) were interlined.

ALEXANDER MACMURPHY.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of Elizabeth Patten Matthew Patten.

Hillsborough Ss. Bedford September 29th 1787. Alexander Macmurphy above named personally appeared and acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed.

Before MATTHEW PATTEN, *Justice Peace.*

The positions of these fishing places are quite clearly defined in the deed. The grantor had occupied land along the shores from a much earlier date. He granted lands to Capt. John Stark in 1760 and to Isaac Godfrey in the year 1768, the date of Matthew Patten's survey.

Referring to the map copied from the plan made by Matthew Patten, April 21, 1768, it will be noticed that the fishing places were located immediately above the site of Capt. John Stark's sawmill, and that the road passing south by the sawmill was the old river road coming in from Hooksett, following the course of the river about the line of the Boston & Maine railroad to the site of the old ferryman's house not far from the station. It will be noted that this ferry of Godfrey's was on the line of the highways that led from Chester and Londonderry to Goffstown by the falls. South of the ferry the river road turned eastward from the river and lost the older name in being called the Nutt road.

The Stark mills occupy the approximate site of Capt. John Stark's sawmill and lumber yard. The Jefferson mills are between the house of Robert Boyes and the river. On the west side of the river where only one house was marked in the plan, the laid-out highway of 1768 is easily recognized as the present Main street of West Manchester. The line between Bedford and Goffstown which came to the river then has ceased to exist, the adjoining parts being absorbed in the city, but it serves to locate the position of the old gristmill on the opposite side of the river and the miller's house. Abraham Merrill's ferry formerly connected Derryfield and Bedford by a shorter route that became convenient and necessary with the growth of Bedford, being superseded eventually by a bridge.

Whatever traditions people may have concerning the location of any of these old sites, the reader is advised to make use of scale and compass and ascertain exact relations rather than accept the authority of mere reports. The author of this plan of 1768 was a resident of Bedford and his descendants have given names to buildings in Manchester.

Matthew Patten was a justice of the peace and surveyor, widely known for his interest in

public affairs, his hospitality, and his cultivation of literary tastes in the preservation of facts coming under his observation from day to day in the form of a diary that was published after his decease. He was born May 19, 1719, and died in Bedford Aug. 27, 1795. He was married to Elizabeth MacMurphy of Londonderry, July 16, 1750. She was a daughter of Squire John MacMurphy and was born Sept. 3, 1728. There were born to this marriage the following ten children whose histories are important in Bedford and adjoining towns: Susanna, who married Thomas Taggart: John, unmarried, killed in Canada war; James, killed in Indian war in Ohio; Betsey, married Hugh Tolford, her cousin; Robert, married Jane Shirley; David, unmarried; Mary, unmarried; Alexander, married Lydia Atwood; Jane, unmarried; Sarah, unmarried.

When old Squire John MacMurphy of Londonderry died in 1755 he left a will disposing of much property, both real and personal, besides that settled upon his heirs during his life. Among other items of the will are the following two: "My will is that my beloved son Alexander MacMurphy shall have twenty-five pounds new tenor paid him out of my estate in one year's time after my decease and apples sufficient to make five barrels of cider yearly and every year for the space of five years, and to my son-in-law Matthew Patten the same quantity of apples for the aforesaid time of five years after my decease and liberty to make each of them their apples into cider at my press."

LADIES' PARLOR, I. O. O. F. HALL, DERRY DEPOT.

FRED LEONARD WALLACE, son of Frederick and Margaret Ann (French) Wallace, was born Jan. 23, 1839, in that part of Manchester known as Piscataquog, then a portion of Bedford. His father, one of the pioneers of the city of Manchester, was employed in many important capacities for the great manufacturing corporations in their early years. He was also prominent in politics, being a member of the board of aldermen in 1847. The son attended the city schools in his boyhood, and at the age of sixteen went to work in David McColley's bookstore, one of the well-known institutions of the day. Later he was appointed assistant postmaster under David J. Clark, brother of Hon. Daniel Clark, and during his term of office, from 1861 to 1865, the system of free delivery was established in Manchester. In 1869 Mr. Wallace entered the service of Charles S. Fisher, the city undertaker, who at the time was the only one in that business within a circuit of twenty miles. The city undertaker was then annually appointed by the board of aldermen as one of the regular municipal officers, the city owning the hearse and other property pertaining to the business. In company with Moses O. Pearson, Mr. Wallace bought out Mr. Fisher in 1872, and the firm of Pearson & Wallace began its successful career. Upon Mr. Pearson's death, Hon. Alfred G. Fairbanks became a partner, and the firm name was changed to F. L. Wallace & Co., its present style. Mr. Wallace has always been a progressive man, seeking to develop the possibilities of his calling. Fitted by nature for its delicate and difficult duties, that require for their proper fulfilment not only kindness but tact, he has been a friend and comforter in many a bereaved home, while he has also introduced into the undertaking art many improvements and practices that have become universal among undertakers. In a word, he has kept Manchester ahead of sister cities in all that pertains to his profession. Mr. Wallace was married, in 1861, to Josephine, daughter of Joel Fife of Pembroke, and four children — Fred A., Lulu B., George P., and Cyrus W. — have been added to the family, all of whom are living except the last, who died at the age of four years and six months. Mrs. Wallace died in 1871, and in 1875 Mr. Wallace married Sarah E. White of Manchester, daughter of Capt. William White of Portsmouth. He is a member of the First Congregational church, of Agawam Tribe of Red Men, and the Royal Society of Good Fellows, and is, withal, one of the most popular and progressive men of the Queen City.

FRED L. WALLACE.

A RELIC of the stone garrison built in Nutfield in 1723 is to be found in the underpinning of the house owned by Joseph Gregg in Derry Village. On one of the stones constituting the foundation of the house were engraved a vine and an hourglass, and between them was: "17. G. 23." Until within a few years the inscription was plainly visible, although the emblems — whatever they may have signified — have long since been effaced. The letter and figures indicate the initial of the builder's name, Capt. James Gregg, and the year of building. The stone was originally placed over the doorway of the stone garrison.

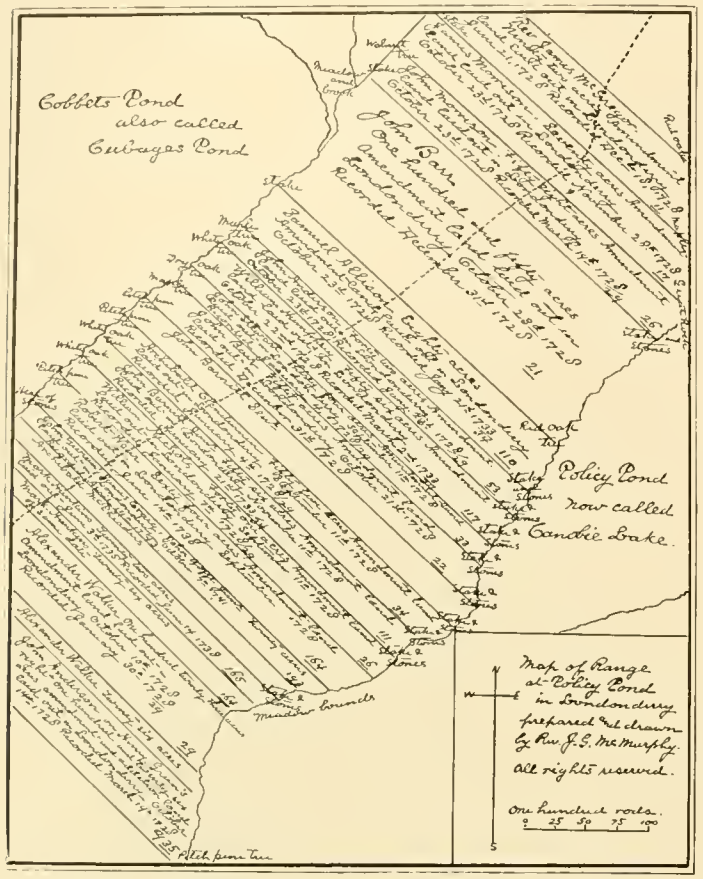
WINDHAM RANGE AT POLICY POND.

BY REV. JESSE G. McMURPHY.

IN 1728 a fine area of about twelve hundred acres was laid out in the southern part of Londonderry between two beautiful ponds. One of these ponds in recent years has become famous as a summer resort, and the location of a station there on the line of the Boston & Maine railroad has facilitated the coming of numerous pleasure parties to the shores of this body of water once called Policy pond, but now widely known as Canobie, with station and postoffice of the same name. The farms laid out in this range were planned according to the more general usage, being long and narrow, with the longest lines running northwest and southeast, and with slight variations in length filling the space between Policy and Cobbets ponds. The farm at the northeast end is characterized as the head of the range, and was originally allotted to the Rev. James McGregor as an amendment to his former grants. The present owner of this farm is Hon. Leonard A. Morrison, author of "Morrison Family," "History of Windham," "Windham Centennial Celebration," "Norris Family," "Dinsmoor Family," "Allison Family," "Rambles in Europe," and "Scotch-Irish Characteristics." He is a man who has done much for his townsmen and for the preservation of valuable historic facts in the town of Londonderry, in which his ancestors were charter proprietors. Next to this farm were the amendment lands of James and John Morrison, the first now occupied by Albert A. Morrison and the second by Oliver G. Woodbury. The original lot

SCHOOLHOUSE IN DISTRICT NO. 2, LONDONDERRY.

of John Barr is now the property of John A. Park, George F. Armstrong occupies the farm laid out



to Samuel Allison. These five farms are identified by Mr. Morrison, and from him chiefly the identification of the remainder is obtained. In the relative positions of the sixth, seventh, and eighth farms there is a conflict of testimony. I quote from a letter of Mr. Morrison: "I once owned about half of John Stuart's farm. The range road divides it, and his old cellar is on the half owned by my relative, Albert Morrison, as pasture land. He may have owned another piece. Once some forty-six acres in this piece. There is no room between his place and that of Samuel Allison. Allison's farm was sold to Mr. Park and where Park's house stood was some twenty-five rods from John Stuart's. The bounds of the farms have changed, of course, and I cannot write any more definite than was my last letter the other day. Exeter records would be the place to trace them." In proof of the original arrangement given in the map, the reader is referred to the following transcript:

Londonderry October 23d 1728. Then laid out to Samuel Allison eighty acres of land which is in full satisfaction for his amendment land and his twenty acres addition which land lieth southeasterly of Cobbets pond and is bounded on the west by a maple tree standing on the bank of the said pond, thence running northeasterly thirty-nine rods to a stake bounding on said pond, from thence running southeast and bounding on John Barr's land to a red oak tree marked and standing near Policy pond, from thence running southwesterly on Policy pond to a stake and stones which is the east angle of John Anderson's land and stands on a line running southeast bounding on said John Anderson's land from the bounds first mentioned, there being land allowed within said bounds for two roads across said land not exceeding six rods wide for both, when the town thinks fit to lay out said roads. Recorded this 21st day of Jan'ry 1733-34. Pr. John MacMurphy, Town Clerk. John Wallace, John Archibald, John Mitchell, Committee.

At a meeting of the proprietors and inhabitants of Londonderry March 25th 1732 the transcript of the aforesaid record was read and approved of for the aforesaid Samuel Allisons and his heirs for ever. Per JOHN MACMURPHY, *Town Clerk.*

Londonderry October 23d 1728. Then laid out to John Anderson, weaver, forty-two acres of land which is full satisfaction for nine acres of amendment his home lot wanted, and two

HOLMES HOUSE, DERRY DEPOT

acres of his home lot, and twenty acres of addition, said land lying by Cobbets pond and is bounded as followeth: (viz) beginning at a white oak tree which is William Humphrey's corner on said pond, thence bounding on said pond northerly to a maple tree which is Samuel Allison's west corner, thence bounding on said Allison's land to Policy pond to a stake and stones, thence bounding on said pond to a stake and stones, thence bounding on said Humphrey's land northwest to the pond first mentioned which tract of land is twenty rods and a half wide. Note that there is land within said bounds for two highways across said land reserved for the use of the town, one four rods wide and another two rods wide, when they think fit to lay them out. Recorded this 23d day of January 1729-30. Pr. John MacMurphy, Town Clerk. John Wallace, John Archibald, John Mitchell, Committee.

At a proprietors' meeting held at Londonderry April 17th 1729 the aforesaid return was read and approved of by the town for the aforesaid John Anderson's proper use, benefit and behoof in fee. Attest per

JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

Londonderry October 22d 1728. Then laid out to William Humphrey fifty-six acres of land which is the amendment and twenty acres of addition which his home lot was allowed said land lying southeasterly of Cobbets pond, bounded on the west by a dry oak tree marked standing on said pond, from thence running southeast to Policy pond and bounding on John Stewart's land to a stake and stones, from thence running northeast twenty-seven rods to a stake and stones bounding on Policy pond, from thence running northwest and bounding on John Anderson's land to the pond first mentioned to a white oak tree marked, from thence running southwesterly on said pond to the bounds first mentioned. Note there is land within said bounds for two highways running across said land reserved for the use of the town, one four rods wide and the other two rods wide, when they think fit to lay them out. Recorded this 2nd of March 1733-34. Pr. John MacMurphy, Town Clerk. John Wallace, John Archibald, John Mitchell, Committee.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSE, DERRY DEPOT.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Londonderry September 13th 1733 the return of the aforesaid record was read and approved of for the aforesaid William Humphrey's use and his heirs forever. Attest pr. JOHN MACMURPHY, *Town Clerk.*

Londonderry 9ber 11th 1728. Then laid out to John Stewart thirty four acres of land which is full for his satisfaction of his amendment and twenty acres addition. Said land lieth southerly of Cubages pond and is bounded on the west by a maple tree marked, from thence running south east and bounding on John Barr's land to Policy pond and bounding northeasterly on said pond to a stake and stones from thence running northwest and bounding on Samuel Allisons land to a swamp to a dry oak tree marked, from thence running southwesterly to the bounds first mentioned, there being land allowed within said bounds for two cross roads not exceeding six rods wide. Recorded this fourth day of Janry 1728-29. Pr John MacMurphy Town Clerk. John Wallace, John Archibald, John Mitchell, Committee.

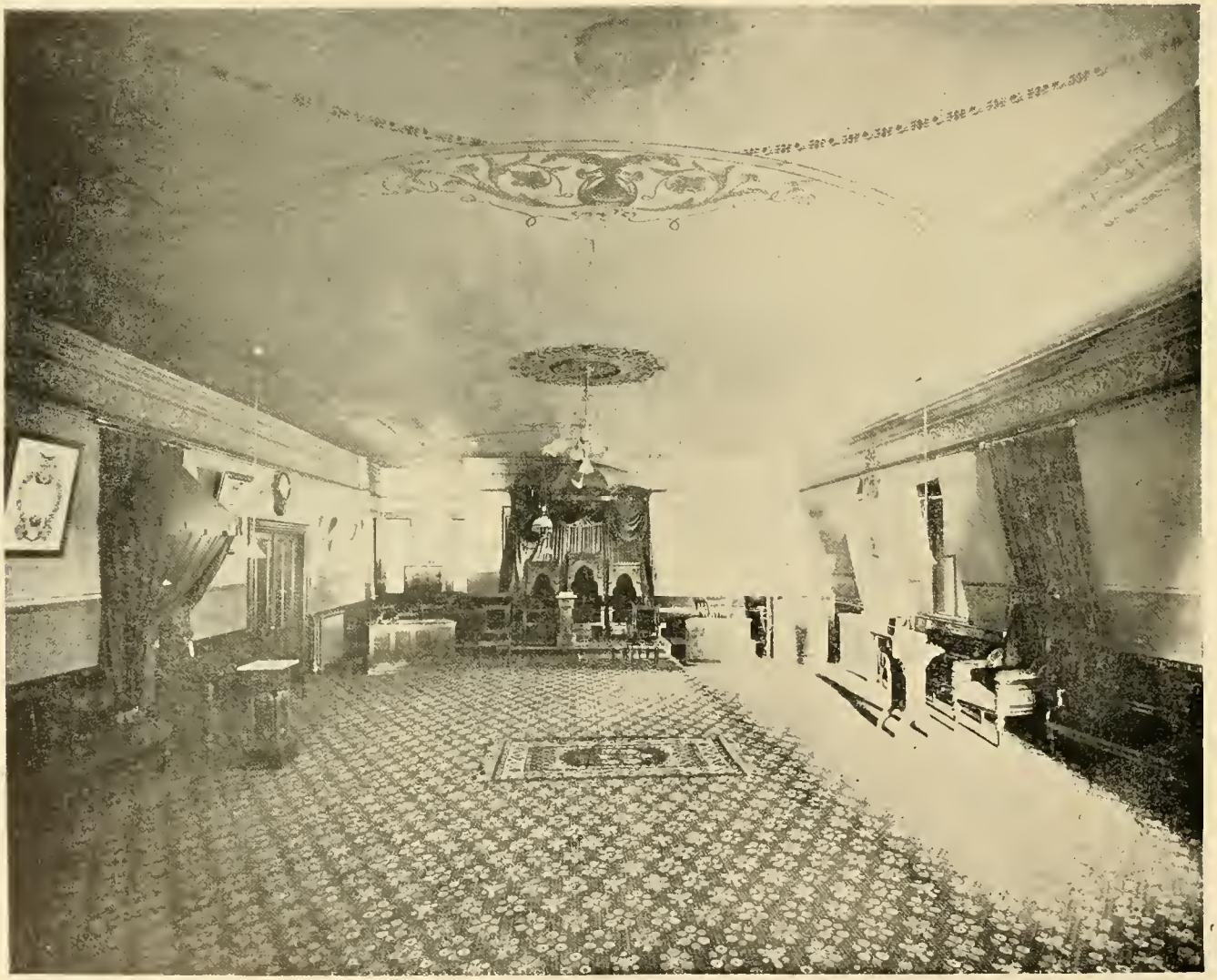
At a proprietors meeting held at Londonderry Novr 10th 1728 the return of the aforesaid record was read and approved of by the town for the said John Stewart's use benefit and behoof in fee.

Attest Pr
JOHN MACMURPHY,
Town Clerk.

The proof of the order of the map seems conclusive with the single exception of a name which may have been overwritten in the fading lines of the old records, and thus made to correspond with the modern tradition of the old Stewart cellar. Especially is the identification of original order noted in the dry oak tree marked, that is a common bound for both John Stewart and William Humphrey. Perhaps John Anderson exchanged with John Stewart and occasioned this subsequent order.

Mr. Morrison writes that "William Humphrey's land is included in farm of Joseph W.

Dinsmoor; John Anderson's land (meaning the farm of John Stewart in the map) is included in the farm of Jacob Myers; John Barnett's land is now Isaiah W. Haseltine's; William Nichols' land is included in farm of George N. Noyes; Robert Wear's land now in B. F. Senter's farm; Archibald Clendennen's land was at the base of Senter's hill going from Canobie lake to Cobbet's pond." In this part of the range it is quite evident that the original order of the allotments has been altered and probably so far back that traditions alone cannot determine the correctness of the plans adopted, and only an exhaustive treatise compiled from town records and old deeds requiring years of patient toil could establish the certainty of many controverted facts of lines, bounds, and even residences. It is greatly to be regretted that the plans of the town of Londonderry or Nutfield, originally made, however fragmentary and crude, have not been preserved. Great care has been taken to secure accuracy in this map, and in order that the student may have easy access to the material for certifying to the correctness of the plans, the numbers of pages in Volume II of the town records are given for reference in the lower right hand corners of each lot.



INTERIOR I. O. O. F. LODGE ROOM, DERRY DEPOT.— NOBLE GRAND'S CHAIR.

ECHO LODGE, I. O. O. F.

ECHO LODGE, NO. 61, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Masonic hall, Derry, April 17, 1879, by the Grand Master, Luther F. McKinney, with eight charter members, eleven others being initiated the same evening. The numbers had doubled by Jan. 1, 1880, and in May of that year the lodge took possession of the new hall in Pillsbury & Hardy's block, Derry Depot, and remained there until the fire of Aug. 19, 1882, which destroyed most of the lodge property, including the lodge records. The 175th regular session was held on the night of the fire at the residence of the Noble Grand, Gilman A. Wheeler. The lodge then removed to Masonic hall and remained there a little over two years. Meanwhile a site had been purchased and the handsome and commodious block, valued at $7,000, erected at Derry Depot, which has since been the home of the lodge. This hall was first occupied Sept. 25, 1884, and was dedicated by the Grand Master, Lewis A. Malvern, Dec. 11, 1884. The 500th regular session was fittingly celebrated at Bell's Opera House Nov. 15, 1888; up to this time the lodge, then numbering 127 members, had omitted but one regular session for any cause. In 1889 the hall was refitted and refurnished, and steam heat was introduced into the entire building, between $4,000 and $5,000 being expended for these purposes. Since then electric lights have been put in, and an addition has been built upon the rear of the block, adding a new banquet hall, which with the old one will seat 250 guests, and a parlor which the Rebekahs have handsomely furnished. (See page 255.) The lodge room is now equal in all respects to any in the state. Notwithstanding the changes of location, Echo Lodge has enjoyed gratifying prosperity. Fitting and ample paraphernalia for all the work of the degrees have been purchased; the debt on the building is comparatively small; receipts for rent are sufficient to liquidate it within a few years. Mizpah Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 15, an auxiliary of Echo Lodge, is one of the best in the state outside the cities. It numbers 255 members, and has been a great factor in the prosperity of Echo Lodge. The total receipts from all sources, including fairs, rents, and ordinary revenues, to January, 1896, have been $23,223.84. The total amount paid for relief has been $5,255.19. The estimated value of the lodge property, including cash on hand and indebtedness, is $14,130.27. The membership June 30, 1895, was 181. Mystic Encampment, a branch of Echo Lodge, has a membership of 55, and is in a prosperous condition. (See portrait of Prof. E. R. Angell, Noble Grand 1895, p. 175.)

ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK, BEFORE THE ADDITION WAS BUILT.

INTERIOR I. O. O. F. LODGE ROOM, DERRY DEPOT.—VICE GRAND'S CHAIR.

ADAMS FEMALE ACADEMY BOARDING HOUSE.
Now "The Elms," East Derry

HORACE GREELEY'S BIRTHPLACE,
Antrim, N. H.

UPTON POST, NO. 45, is named after Lieut. George E. Upton of Derry, N. H., who enlisted as a private, Nov. 28, 1861, in Co. G, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was promoted to first lieutenant Oct. 30, 1863, and was killed near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. The post was chartered Sept. 4, 1879. Following are the names of the charter members: David S. Clark, James H. Crombie, Charles H. Cummings, Isaiah A. Dustin, James Evans, Charles F. Fields, Isaac N. Hunt, Francis Owens, A. A. Pressey, George Richards, C. M. Tilton, George B. Tuttle, Henry C. Vining, Caleb F. Whidden, and Amos M. Young. Number of members, thirty-four.

UPTON POST NO. 45, G. A. R., AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, DERRY.

MISS LAURA A. HAYNES, TEACHER.

OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, DERRY DEPOT.

1894.

MISS GEORGIETTA KNIGHT, TEACHER.

H. F. AND H. T. WHEELER, sons of Charles F. and Adeline (Gregg) Wheeler, were born in the "Kilrea district," Derry, Horace Franklin March 5, 1868, and Henry Thaddeus Mar. 24, 1870. Their mother was the daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Danforth) Gregg, who lived for some years on the turnpike near the bridge over Westrunning brook. Their great-grandfather Danforth was for many years landlord of the old Danforth Tavern, which still stands on the corner in Derry village, and is now occupied by James Huntee. H. T. Wheeler serves the Boston & Maine railroad, Derry Depot, in the capacity of baggage master, and H. F. as freight clerk.

J. H. FLETCHER was born in Berlin, Mass., Oct. 29, 1867, and began work for the Boston & Maine Railroad in 1887. He was married Nov. 7, 1891, to Miss M. J. Haynes, of Bedford, Mass. They have one daughter, Beatrice A., born Oct. 1, 1892. Mr. Fletcher came to Derry April 20, 1893, as station agent.

HENRY F. WHEELER.

HORACE F. WHEELER.

J. H. FLETCHER.

FREDERICK H. DODGE.

EDWARD BALLOU CLARK.
Baggage Master at Windham Junction.

BOSTON & MAINE DEPOT, DERRY.

DANIEL J. DALY.

GEORGE W. BACHELDER'S HOUSE, EAST DERRY.

FREDERICK H. DODGE was born in South Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1870, and received his education in the public schools of Boston and of St. Albans. At the age of sixteen he began his business career with the Central Vermont railroad at Proctor, Vt., leaving that place after a few months to accept a more lucrative position with the Boston & Maine railroad at Windham Junction, in the capacity of station agent. Resigning in the fall of 1891, on account of ill-health, he spent five months in California and in travelling through the western states. He then returned to railroading and assumed charge of the freight business at Rochester, N. H., until, at the request of the superintendent, he accepted a position in the latter's office at Nashua. In the spring of 1892 he returned to his former position at Windham Junction, where he has since remained. Mr. Dodge was married, Dec. 15, 1895, to Miss Minnie E. Mooers of Lawrence, Mass.

GEORGE W. REED, the son of James and Rebecca (Major) Reed, and the eldest of eight children, was born in Derry Jan. 6, 1849. In 1869 he went to Manchester and secured employment in the Amoskeag Axe Factory. After a year's work here he entered the service of Crane, Leland & Moody, shoe manufacturers, and in 1875 he set up in the hack and livery business for himself and is at present engaged in the same business. Nov. 22, 1870, Mr. Reed married Miss Sarah E. Nelson, daughter of John P. and Sarah C. Nelson of Candia, and of this union five children have been born, of whom Lenna Mae, born May 27, 1877; Hattie Eunice, born Feb. 23, 1881, and Albro Parker, born Aug. 13, 1885, now survive. In politics Mr. Reed is a staunch Republican, and has always been an active worker for that party. In 1888 he was elected to the common council from Ward 3, and re-elected in 1890. In 1892 he was elected to the board of aldermen from Ward 3, serving on the committees on streets, electric lights, accounts, claims, and city farm. He was again elected to the board of aldermen for 1895–96. Under the present administration he is chairman of the committee on streets, a member of the committee on city farm, and of several others of minor importance. Mr.

GEORGE W. REED.

Reed is a charter member of Passaconnaway Tribe, I. O. R. M., and a member of Security Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W.

DANIEL J. DALY was born in Londonderry, Aug. 1, 1872. He entered Pinkerton Academy and at once became prominent as a debater and public speaker, winning a prize two years in succession. In 1891 he entered business as junior partner in the firm of John Daly & Sons, market gardeners, remaining with the firm until the spring of 1895, when he was elected a member of the board of selectmen. After completing the spring duties of his office, he began the study of law with C. J. Hamblett of Nashua, where he has since remained. It is his intention to enter the law school of Boston University in 1896. He is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Nashua, and in politics is an earnest Republican.

TAVERN STANDS AND STAGE LINES.

THE tavern existed in Nutfield from the earliest days, and, like the frontier stores of the West, served several purposes. It was primarily a storehouse for rum, brandy, gin, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, snuff, and tobacco, all of which were in constant demand, and many persons gathered at the store at evening, It was the centre of intelligence and conviviality and was visited by strangers in search of employment or persons on business from other towns. The nocturnal discussions at the taverns were not always calm and dispassionate, and it is said that a dispute occurred one night at one of them in the turbulent times before the Revolution between a Britisher and a colonist. After having drunken the men waxed fiercer, until the friends of both became excited and a fight ensued, in which the Britisher was killed. Without ceremony the body was carried to the graveyard and hastily buried, and the tragedy was soon forgotton in the greater struggle that was imminent.

Among the earliest landlords worthy of mention was Col. Stephen Holland, who kept the public house at the old centre of the town, near the meeting-house first built. He was a surveyor and captain, and one of His Majesty's justices of the peace and a trusted officer of wealth and influence. His homestead extended from his tavern, in the present East Village, to the shores of Beaver pond. As a man conversant with the plans and purposes of the home government, Col. Holland was regarded with suspicion by his neighbors, and in vain did he attempt to curry favor with them and at the same time hold office under the king. He was finally proscribed by the provincial government and escaped to the old country with such property as he could convert into money. In 1797 he was living in "Coolifiney in the county of Londonderry and kingdom of Ireland," and brought a suit against an estate in Londonderry, N. H., to recover the value of a note of hand and damages to the amount of $150. The note had been given March 18, 1775, for fifteen pounds lawful money, by James McMurphy, who died before the suit was instituted. (See "Londonderry Tories," page 208.)

Samuel Barr, a noted landlord, kept a tavern in the early days on the Barr homestead, a short distance southeast of the First meeting-house.

Philip Nowell for many years entertained the public, and particularly a numerous class of retired sea captains, at his hostelry situated south of the meeting-house. All the buildings have been removed, and no house now occupies the site. He opened his tavern soon after the close of the Revolution.

The Boynton tavern still stands on the turnpike, a few miles south of Derry Village, with accommodations for forty or fifty guests. Seventy-five years ago there were many travellers on the road, and regular stage communication, when the season and weather permitted. Horses were changed at this tavern, and the passengers obtained lodging and refreshment.

The Fisk tavern stands a short distance from the one last mentioned. It was patronized by a

HOTEL BRADFORD, DERRY DEPOT.— 1894.

line of stages running from Lowell to Kingston, Exeter, and Portsmouth, while the Boynton tavern was for the accommodation of the lines running from Haverhill to Concord. For some years it was owned and managed by Mr. Willey,

ALBERT J. WILLEY.
Proprietor Hotel Bradford, 1883-1891.

MRS. A. J. WILLEY.

CHARLES F. WILLEY.

NELSON S. WILLEY.

Willey Brothers, Proprietors of Hotel Bradford, 1891-1894.

and was known as the Willey House. It is evident from the size of these buildings that the stage business was very lucrative at some period in the past.

On the Mammoth road there was a tavern at North Pelham, sometimes called the Foster tavern, where the stages stopped for change of horses. It was kept for many years by Jesse Gibson, justice of the peace, postmaster, and deputy sheriff, who also did a general retail business in West India goods. It is remembered that Andrew Jackson, while on his presidential tour through New Hampshire, stopped with Landlord Gibson on returning from Concord to Massachusetts. He was accompanied by the governor of New Hampshire and part of his council as far as the state line.

Cram's tavern was a few miles farther north on the Mammoth road, and was built especially for the boarding and entertainment of the public and as a meeting place for conversation over the pipe and bowl, rather than for the accommodation of the stages. It is still standing, in a good state of preservation.

Plummer's tavern, situated a few miles still farther north on the Mammoth road, was also more adapted to the wants of boarders and visitors than to the needs of a stage line. The mail was changed here, and a few minutes given to the passengers to patronize the bar. This old hostelry still stands at the corner where the Derry and Nashua road crosses the Mammoth.

White's tavern, in the northern part of Londonderry, furnished accommodations for fifty horses, and was one of the places between Lowell and Concord where the stage horses were kept. It was also a storehouse for groceries and provisions, Reuben White, the landlord, buying liberally at Portsmouth and bringing immense loads of goods from that place with his own horses. This tavern is now occupied by Mrs. Roxana Corning and daughter Alice, and just over the way lives Henry White, the son of the old landlord. (See page 188.)

Hotel Bradford at Derry Depot has been a noted house from the beginning, and has been managed with varying success under limitations of patronage. Its proprietors have been: —— Woods, A. B. Smith, A. J. Willey, Willey Bros. (C. F. and N. S.), and F. A. Benson.

Richard Melvin kept a public house many years in Derry Village in the building now known as Hildreth hall. He was succeeded at the tavern by many who are well-known citizens, including John Sanders, Newell and William Crowell.

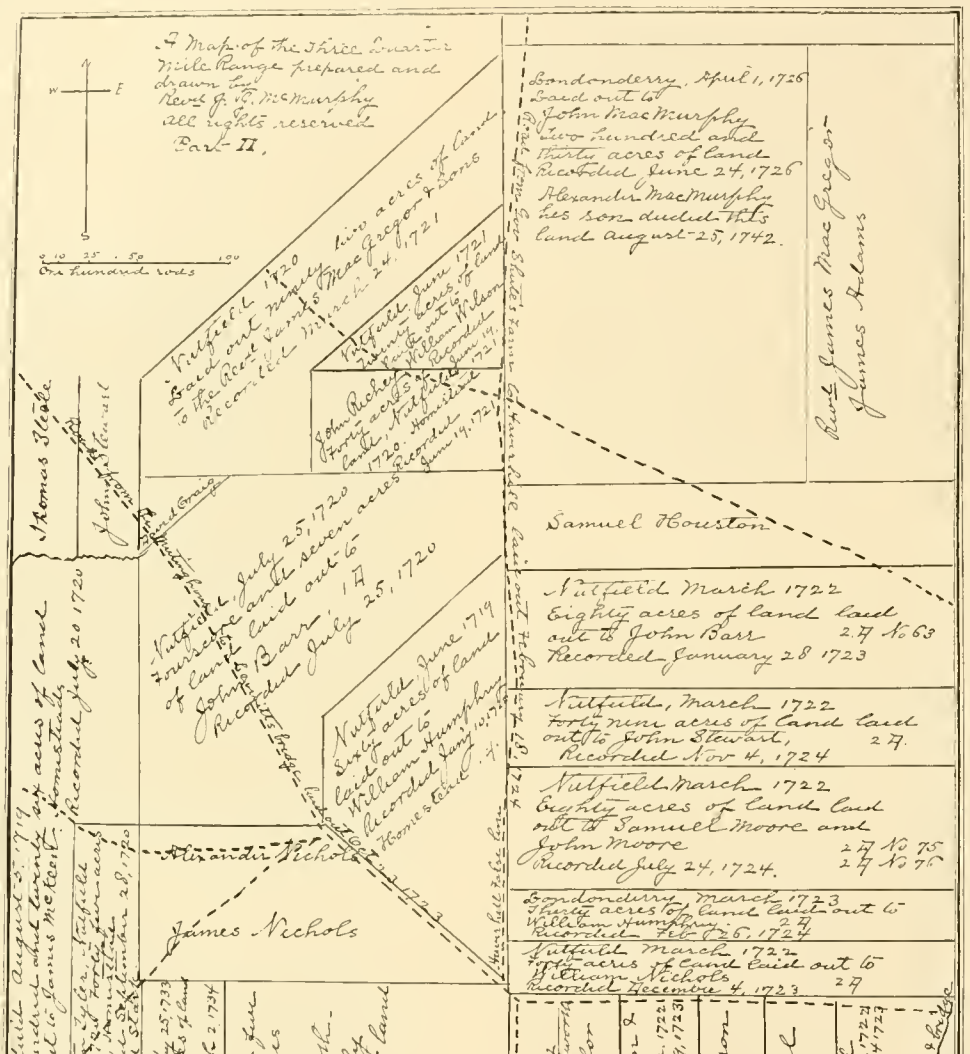
There were other well known hotel men in old Londonderry, conspicuous among them being Franklin Tenney, who served an apprenticeship with his uncle, Jesse Gibson, at the store and tavern in North Pelham, and is now proprietor of the National Hotel, Washington.

OLD BAPTIST CHURCH, LONDONDERRY.

THE JAMES MCMURPHY HOUSE, DERRY.

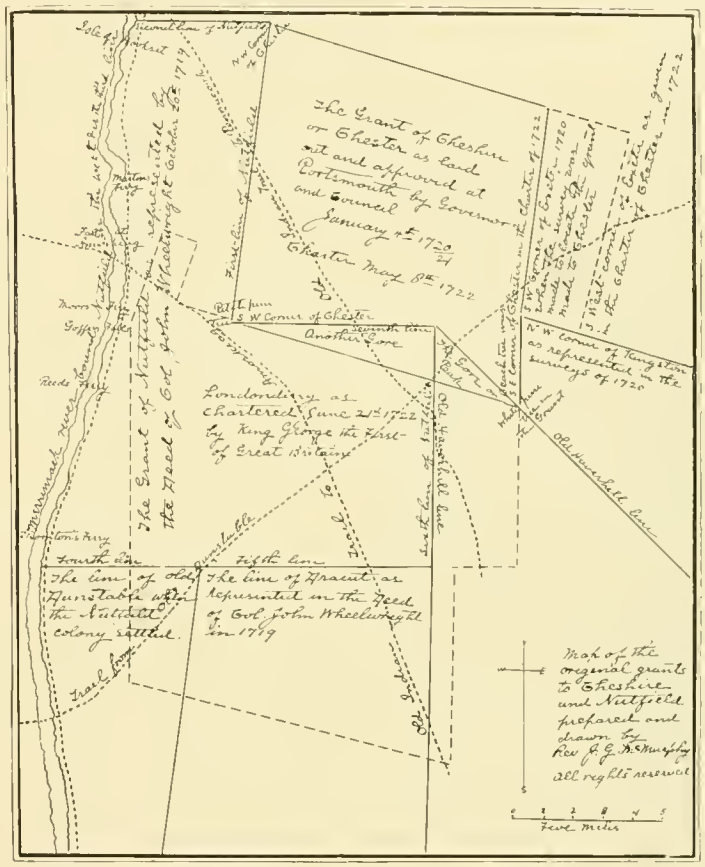
THREE QUARTER MILE RANGE.---II.

DIRECTLY south of the original Three Quarter Mile Range (see page 213) lies a small territory that was called the Half Mile Range, on account of the breadth measured from the old Haverhill false line of 160 rods. For some reason, however, the range was never subdivided and remained almost as originally laid out to Squire John MacMurphy, excepting that his son Alexander, to whom he gave it, bought the other quarter of a mile of James Adams in 1728, thus restoring the full breadth of the 240 rods. South of this farm the remaining lots were of the full measure from east to west, down to the short range that runs with a headline abutting upon the lower side line of the east lot. The MacMurphy farm was very rugged and stony, portions of it rising to an elevation that commanded a view of the Atlantic ocean, and making a suitable site for government surveys. The greater part of this farm is now in the possession of H. P. Weeks, who bought it of the Warner family about twenty years ago, they having occupied it uninterruptedly for more than a century. On the north of this farm, and between it and the homestead of Daniel McDuffee, was a lot laid out to the right of David Cargill, and another to the right of Col. Walton, but the rights of these two proprietors were sold to Squire MacMurphy and are not represented in the map. The lot of Col. Walton is now known as the Adams place, and James Adams had a house there at the time the highway was laid out from Gov. Shute's farm to Haverhill along the false line. As James Adams is not named in the charter, he was consequently either a purchaser or he claimed under the Haverhill grant. John Cross at one time owned the farm laid out in 1722 to William Nichols and extending east and west at the north ends of the Dock farms; the next farm above, laid out in 1723 to William Humphrey, was called the Old Continental lot, and was owned at one time by James Choate, father of George I. Choate; the farm next above, laid out to the original rights of Samuel and John Moore, was called Stony Park, and next



came Brandy Rock farm, so called from a rock on the highway where liquor was drunk and the bottle broken. John Cross sold the Nichols farm to Henry and James Taylor in 1824. Robert Kennedy's name is mentioned rather indefinitely in the records as occupying lands in connection with the immense grants to Gov. Wentworth. The Kennedy land joined the Morrisons, and both came into the possession of the Taylor family, Matthew Taylor purchasing, in 1732, the land upon which his great-grandson, J. Calvin Taylor, now lives. The two Morrison brothers were blacksmiths. In 1720 two lots, containing ninety-two acres, were laid out to Rev. James McGregor, his land being bounded on the east by that of James McNeal, who was so molested by the Haverhill trespassers that the selectmen gave him another lot.

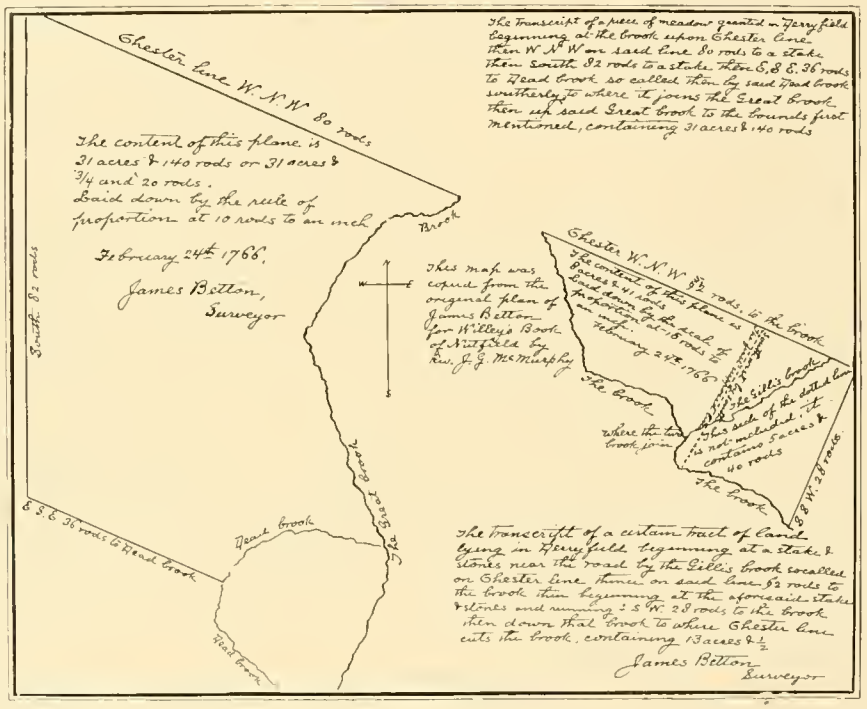
BOUNDARY LINE CONTROVERSIES.—The boundaries of the several plantations included within the limits of the Mason grant (see page 84) and subdivided by numerous later deeds, of which the Wheelwright deed (see page 76) is a specimen, were only established after many years of controversy, and in few, if any, instances were the lines fixed where the grantors and grantees had placed the bounds. It is impossible to establish a single corner bound of the old deed of Nutfield, and yet the wording of the description is as complete as that of any conveyance of modern times. As the southwest corner of Chester is the bound of commencement in the Wheelwright deed, it is necessary to ascertain where that corner was supposed to be in 1719. At the time the people of Nutfield were seeking to obtain a deed, their neighbors were also asking for a similar grant about eight miles square, and it may be inferred that the Chester people, who were not emigrant settlers, but speculators from Portsmouth, Dover, Hampton, Newbury, and other towns, believed that eight miles square of territory included all the waste land between the Merrimack on the west and Exeter and Kingston on the east, and from the Isle of Hooksett falls on the north to Dunstable, Dracut, and Haverhill on the south. It is quite evident that no waste land actually existed outside the territory of eight miles square which the Chester speculators were trying to secure. At various times the people of Tyngsborough revived these old claims to land east of the Merrimack, as far north as Amoskeag falls, and carried their grievances to the General Court, to be defeated in the end as to the main point, but satisfied in general by some compromise. Jonathan Butterfield of Chelmsford was found occupying a large farm and living in grand style at a place which may be located as near Plummer's corners, in Londonderry, but he was not required



to vacate his possessions, the Nutfield committee giving him the farm in 1721. His name remains to this day associated with certain localities, as Butterfield's rock, Butterfield's meadow, Butterfield's farm.

The excitement in Chester was great when it was learned that the Scotch-Irish colony of Nutfield had obtained from some one a deed of land equal to ten miles square, and the Chester speculators immediately proceeded to increase the amount of their claim from eight to ten miles square, and urged upon the governor and council

to hurry the confirmation of their grant. When they measured off their lands from the supposed boundaries of Exeter and Kingston ten miles into the country, the Merrimack was still a long distance westward of them, and as the Nutfield deed extended all the way from the southwest corner of Chester to the northwest corner, and westward to the Merrimack, there was a general complaint that the intruders had seized upon everything and cut off all approach to the valuable fishing grounds that were yearly becoming more profitable. Naturally the title to this coveted land began to be questioned and the possibilities of legal objections scrutinized with the utmost jealousy. Judged from the standpoint of the times it appears clear that the Chester people had a real grievance, and the Nutfield settlers had occasion for anxiety. Fortunately for both parties, the boundaries of adjoining plantations on both the east and the south were materially changed, greatly to the advantage of both. Exeter corner was established several miles farther east, the Haverhill and Kingston lines were moved away, Dracut and Dunstable retreated, and there remained abundance of land for two townships of ten miles square each. But the occupation of the entire bank of the Merrimack from the Isle of Hooksett falls to Dunstable was not to be allowed, and the continual fomentation of spirits already agitated led to a settlement of the quarrel that was more nearly just to both towns, although it curtailed the fishing privileges immensely and practically deprived both parties of any real property in the river. The Chester people continued to petition the General Court, and at the same time sent armed men into the Nutfield country to expel the intruders by force if necessary. Not frightening the encroachers away, they next built a fence all the way around the chestnut country included in the Chester grant. The charter of Chester antedated that of Londonderry, but both documents were made with reference to the quarrel, so that no further misunderstandings should arise. The accompanying map by James Betton shows where the Chester line in 1766 crossed the Cohass brooks.



SLAVERY was not unknown in Londonderry before the Revolution. According to the census of 1773 there were twelve male and thirteen female slaves in the town, and they seem to have been regarded as chattels, not as human beings, although they were humanely treated. Rev. Wm. Davidson, minister of the East Parish, owned two, a mother and a daughter, named Poll and Moll. In the West Parish, Thomas Wallace and Deacon James Thompson, both very devout men, were slave owners. It is related of a negro boy named Toney, who was the property of Mr. Wallace and who had cost his master one hundred dollars, that he was very proud of his money value. Once in the spring freshet he built a raft and went to ride on the flowed meadow of the fourteen-acre meadow brook. His frail craft, not being solidly made, began to go to pieces, and Toney, having in view both his own life and his master's property, shouted to Mr. Wallace: "Come and save your hundred dollars." Soon after the Revolution slavery ceased in most of the northern states, and there is no record of slaves being owned in Londonderry after the beginning of the present century.

SHRIEVALTY OF HILLSBORO COUNTY.

COL. DANIEL F. HEALY, sheriff of Hillsboro county, was born at Cedarburg, Wis., Dec. 20, 1849. His parents, Cornelius and Mary Healy, were natives of Ireland who emigrated to America in 1845 and settled first in Manchester, where they were married in 1848, removing the same year to Wisconsin, where they remained until the father's untimely death in 1850. The widowed mother and son then returned to Manchester, where he has ever since resided. She died in 1854, leaving her only child to the care of his grandfather, Daniel Healy. The lad attended the public schools in the old Bakersville district until the age of eleven, when he went to work in the Manchester Mills, and for the succeeding years divided his time between work and attending the old Park-street grammar school. In February, 1864, when only fourteen years of age, he enlisted as drummer boy in the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, but through the persistent efforts of his grandfather and the latter's counsel, Hon. Cyrus A. Sulloway, the runaway boy was, by special order of the war department, discharged and sent home. The military spirit of the young soldier was, however, not so easily daunted, and a second time he went south and made himself useful by attending to the wounded in camp and on the battlefield. In 1866 he bound himself for three years as apprentice in the machine shop of the Manchester Mills, and during all his apprenticeship he attended evening school and a business college. Having served his time, he worked at his trade of machinist in the Manchester Locomotive Works, and in 1870 entered the employment of Varney & Nichols, machinists, remaining with them until 1874. His skill at his trade received recognition in his selection, together with William F. Barrett, to put into operation the Cheney paper mill at Henniker, and in his special employment upon the knitting machines for the works of ex-Gov. Smyth at Hillsboro Bridge. His political career began in 1874 with his election to the state legislature; in 1876 he was a member of the Manchester common council, and in 1888 he was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention. Appointed deputy sheriff for Hillsboro county in 1874, he served in that capacity until 1884, when he was elected to the office of sheriff, which position he has since occupied. In his official position Sheriff Healy has won the confidence and esteem of both bench and bar. Faithful to all his duties and to the trusts confided to his care, his efficiency and integrity are commended by judges and lawyers alike. He has always been a member of St. Anne's church, the oldest Catholic parish in the city, and his numerous social and fraternal connections include the Grand Army, the Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Amoskeag Veterans, and the Derryfield Club. His title of colonel was obtained by service on Gov. Goodell's staff in 1889–90. He was married in 1878 to Mary A., daughter of Timothy Sullivan of Manchester, and four children, three of whom survive, were the fruit of this union: Daniel F., Jr., James C., and Arthur S., aged respectively sixteen, fifteen, and twelve. Mrs. Healy died in 1885, and in September, 1893, Col. Healy was married to Sarah J. Carbery of Peabody, Mass.

Deputy Sheriff Harrison D. Lord was born in Barnstead Dec. 23, 1825. Coming to Manchester in 1844, he learned the machinist's trade and was employed by the Amoskeag company until 1865. He was then elected city messenger and held the office for five years, serving also as constable in the meantime. He was appointed to his present position in 1876, and from that year until 1885 was also deputy sheriff of Rockingham county. Gov. Currier appointed him to the office of coroner, which he still holds. Mr. Lord was a member of the legislature in 1870, and for eight years has been on the board of assessors. He was married in 1854 to Miss Juliette True of Centre Harbor, who died, leaving two sons: Harry T., born May 7, 1863, and Samuel J., born Sept. 14, 1869. In February, 1875, he married Mrs. Susan Beane of Manchester, who died in July, 1877.

Deputy Sheriff William J. Starr, son of William and Joanna (Cronin) Starr, was born in Manchester April 20, 1863. After graduating from the scientific department of Dartmouth College in 1884, he engaged for a number of years in the banking and investment business in the West.

April 1, 1895, he was appointed deputy sheriff. He is a member of St. Anne's church and of the Knights of Columbus.

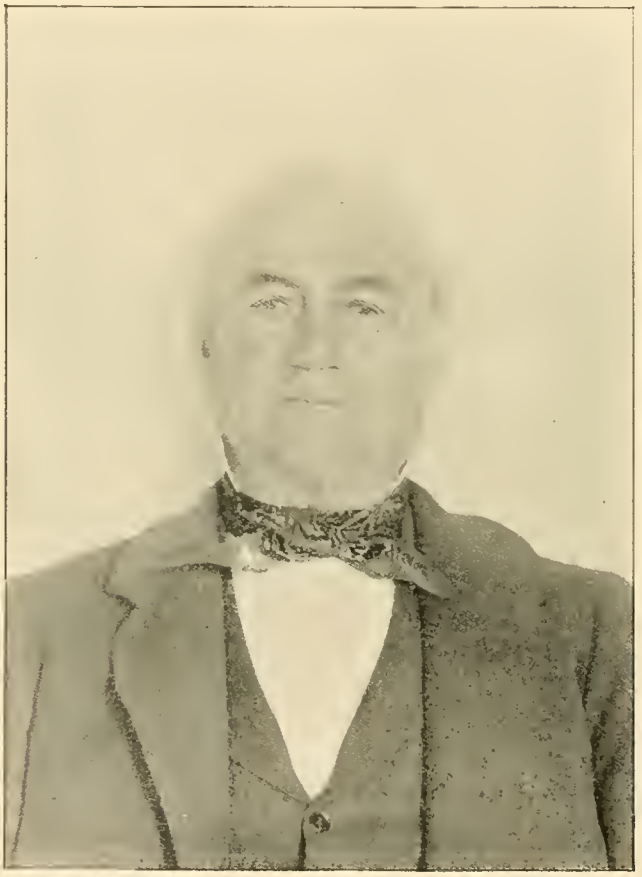
Deputy Sheriff Frank T. E. Richardson, son of Reuben M. and Mary A. (Sanborn) Richardson, was born in Chester April 26, 1841. Coming to Manchester in early youth, he was graduated from the high school, and for several years he was employed in various capacities by different corporations. In September, 1862, he became accountant in the office of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and filled that position with marked fidelity for twenty-eight years, resigning in 1890 to accept the paymastership of the Stark Mills, where he remained four years. In January, 1894, he was appointed deputy sheriff, and has since devoted himself to the duties of that office. He has been a member of the legislature, supervisor of elections and for many years a member of the school board. Mr. Richardson is prominent in Masonry and Odd Fellowship. He was married in 1863 to Mary C., daughter of Merrick and Eusebe (Gerry) Houghton of Sterling, Mass., and three daughters have been born to them.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Hobbs was born in Manchester March 4, 1868. His father, Hon. Edwin H. Hobbs, was at the head of the civil engineering department of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for many years and was a state senator. After two years at Dartmouth College, Mr. Hobbs was engaged in business for several years, and Jan. 1, 1895, was appointed deputy sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Joseph N. St. Germain was born in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Sept. 2, 1870, and graduated from the Sherbrooke University in 1889. He came to Manchester in 1890 and was secretary of the Littlefield Drug Company until February, 1895. In April of the same year he was appointed deputy sheriff. Mr. St. Germain has the reputation of being the most expert swordsman in New Hampshire, having perfected himself in the art of fencing in Paris.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK on Nov. 18, 1755, was so severe in Nutfield that Moses Barnett, the town clerk, felt that some mention of it should be made in the records. This is the entry he made, and it is the only authentic account which has been handed down of that memorable event: "on tusday nobr ye 18th 1755 at foure aclock in the morning and ten minets there was an Extrornary Shock of An Earthquaik and continuous afterwards with smaller shocks."

ALEXANDER McMURPHY was born in Londonderry Dec. 9, 1813, in the house where he now lives. He received a common school education, with the addition of a few terms



ALEXANDER MCMURPHY.

at Pinkerton Academy. He learned the carpenter's trade, and being very clever in the use of tools, he was secured by his brother-in-law, Jacob Chickering, in Andover, Mass., to work in his piano factory. When he was twenty-one years of age, his father offered him the homestead if he would return and assume the responsibility of

paying certain sums of money to his sisters, and give a bond of maintenance for the support of his parents. He accepted the conditions and returned to Derry in 1835. In addition to carrying on the

MRS. SARAH A. (GIBSON) MCMURPHY.

farm, he took an active part in the building of the First Congregational church. He became a working member of the society, and joined the church and choir, experiencing warm delight in the regular attendance upon all his duties, and the family pew was constantly filled with the members of the household, which was large in those days. Alexander McMurphy served in the companies of militia training in Derry and neighboring towns, and was promoted to a lieutenancy Jan. 23, 1836, by Gov. Wm. Badger.

April 25, 1844, he was married in Pelham, N. H., to Sarah A. Gibson, daughter of Squire Jesse and Sarah (Atwood) Gibson, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Cyrus W. Allen.

Mr. McMurphy found opportunity to add to his small income upon the farm by taking up the business of moving buildings, in which he was quite successful. He purchased, for raising and moving buildings, a complete outfit of blocks, chains, wheels, rollers, and screws. Buildings were loaded upon wheels and moved with ox teams several miles. On one occasion he moved a two-story building, a dwelling house 40 x 24, from Derry village to Manchester.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. McMurphy's barn was burned, with one horse, four cows, and four oxen, without any insurance.

Mr. McMurphy was twice appointed a justice of the peace. He has not served in many town offices, a few years as road surveyor, school committeeman, or commissioner, being his only service.

In 1870 he made an unfortunate sale of wood and timber, and was involved in a lawsuit for the recovery of the price. The case was continued through many years with the best legal counsel, the expenses of the counsel and fees amounting to sixteen hundred dollars, and although he secured a verdict in his favor and execution for a judgment

HANNAH JANE MCMURPHY.

of over seven thousand dollars, there was nothing found to levy the execution upon, and he has never recovered a dollar; the claim now amounts to a small fortune. This was his second

great loss, but it did not overwhelm him. He has been a vigorous fighter for his rights and has seldom been free from the entanglements of the courts throughout more than half a century of active life. He fought for principles and not gain. Once he might have obtained the full amount of his claim by giving two hundred dollars to his opponent's counsel in that seven thousand dollar suit and he refused, even when his faithful companion offered to advance the money on the moment for the sake of settlement.

Once again, in his seventy-seventh year, he made another unfortunate sale and was drawn into endorsing accommodation paper beyond and outside the value of the timber sold, until the banks felt compelled to close upon him, and soon covered everything that he possessed or held with writs of attachment, and it seemed as if he could not redeem his pledges; but he made no compromise and paid one hundred cents on a dollar, although it left him land poor and in debt.

The record of births in this family is as follows:

Jesse Gibson, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere; Eliza Jane, born June 19, 1848, died Feb. 3, 1858; Angeline, born

THE MCMURPHY HOMESTEAD, DERRY.

Oct. 16, 1852, died Jan. 9, 1854; Sadie, born Feb. 24, 1855, died May 17, 1855; Emma Caroline, born Dec. 20, 1857, died Aug. 10, 1865; Hannah Jane, born July 30, 1860, who graduated at Pinkerton Academy in 1881, and has lived at the homestead with her parents ever since, cultivating domestic arts for the comfort of the house, and although disclaiming any merit for her accomplishments, handles the artist's brush with delicate effects and has produced some pleasing pieces.

ALEXANDER McMURPHY, son of James McMurphy, was born March 21, 1768, in Londonderry. His father at that time owned

ALEXANDER AND SALLY (DUNCAN) MCMURPHY.

the farm and eventually also the two farms next on the southeast, and when Alexander married he took up his residence in a log cabin that stood near the brook, on the farm originally laid out to the right of Abram Holmes. The farm between was the one laid out to Samuel Morrison, and that where Alexander McMurphy was born was laid out to David Morrison. The Morrisons deeded to Alexander's father March 14, 1767. Alexander received no more education than the common school afforded in pioneer times, when one term in a year was scarcely assured, and when money or teachers were wanting, children were taught at home or sent to the minister to learn to read and write. Alexander developed a trading faculty, and was enabled to improve his lands and increase his resources by peddling between Boston and the later settlements. He

was married Feb. 2, 1797, to Sally Duncan, daughter of John and Hannah (Henry) Duncan, Rev. William Morrison performing the ceremony. In a few years from the time of going into the log house, down by the brook, Mr. McMurphy was able to make an addition to his house of one room and an attic. It was not until 1810 that the present house was built, after six of his children had been born in the log cabin. Mr. McMurphy attended church in Londonderry and had his arm chair and square family pew in the old meeting-house that stood on the hill east of the Hardy

JOHN ALEXANDER MCMURPHY.

place. He died Dec. 26, 1853, leaving a will dated Oct. 26, 1848, and his widow, who was six years younger, lived until Feb. 10, 1860. Nine children were born to them:

(1) James, born Nov. 22, 1797. He obtained a good rudimentary education, which he supplemented by extensive reading. His health not being very firm, he taught school for several years, travelled more or less, and engaged in various light occupations. April 12, 1842, in his forty-fifth year, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Reid of Londonderry, the officiating minister being Rev. David Brainerd She was born in that town June 14, 1809, and in her childhood had lived in the family of David Gilcreast and also with her uncle, David Reid. At the age of seventeen she obtained employment in the family of Deacon James Pinkerton, her wages being fifty cents a week and board. Notwithstanding the smallness of the sum, she resolved to lay the foundation of a system of economy that should enable her to acquire a fortune, and at the end of two years she had taken up so little of her wages that there remained fifty dollars of her money in the deacon's possession. This money she loaned to David Gilcreast, and the interest on it was sufficient to buy her a new pair of shoes every year. Leaving the deacon's family, she went to Lowell and found employment in one of the mills, where she continued her economical plan of living. When she had saved two hundred and fifty dollars she invested it in five shares of the Concord railroad and later purchased four more shares. Good fortune attended her investments, and her income was re-invested so that she realized a competence in her old age and was able to distribute about seven thousand dollars at her decease. After remaining in Lowell a few years she returned to Londonderry and taught school several terms before her marriage. As her husband had received a homestead they began their married life under favorable circumstances. Two children were born to this marriage: (a) Henry James, born Sept. 26, 1843, student at Pinkerton Academy, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1867, taught school in Danvers, Mass., Auburn, Londonderry, and Fitzwilliam, and died March 3, 1868, from an affection of the lungs. (b) Abbie Frances, born Feb. 25, 1847, graduated from Pinkerton Academy, taught in the public schools of Lawrence five years and died Feb. 3, 1875. Bereft in their old age of both their promising children, the home of Mr. and Mrs. James McMurphy became very desolate. They continued to live in the memory of the past until death separated them in the decease of the husband, Jan. 28, 1881. His widow survived him fourteen years, her death occurring Dec. 25, 1894. By the provisions of her will she bequeathed a thousand dollars to the Episcopal Orphan's Home at Concord, the residue of her estate going to found three scholarships in Dartmouth College in memory of her two children and herself.

(2) John Duncan, born July 3, 1800; he was a schoolmaster, and when a young man went to the West and South. In May, 1834, he married Sarah Elizabeth Oesterlein, a Moravian nun of Bethlehem, Penn., a descendant of the Huguenots. One child, John Alexander, was born to Mr. and Mrs. McMurphy, July 9, 1838, in Hunterdon county, N. J. Mrs. McMurphy died Nov. 26, 1849, and in October, 1852, Mr. McMurphy married Sophie Rhinehart, of an old Dutch family. He divided his time between teaching and farming, and on the death of his second wife, without issue, Dec. 12, 1870, the home was broken up, and Mr. McMurphy removed to Plattsmouth, Neb., to live with his son. There he died March 13, 1877. John Alexander, the son, attended Pinkerton Academy. He has been a man of wide experience, clerking in New York city, and on the frontier of civilization in Nebraska in 1857. While fighting a prairie fire he lost the sight of one eye. He enlisted in New York several times without being able to pass the examination, until he finally joined Kilpatrick's Mounted Rifles and was accepted. His army experience was full of perilous adventures, and at the close of the war he returned to Nebraska and became a journalist. He has owned several

papers in succession, including the Blair Times, Plattsmouth Herald, Schuyler Sun, Wahoo Wasp, Hoof and Horn, and Beatrice Times. Mr. McMurphy has held various state offices. At one time he received forty acres of land for a prize essay on "Resources of Nebraska." He married Hattie Dakin, a newspaper correspondent, and has no children.

(3) Benjamin, born May 19, 1803; died Oct. 21, 1825.

(4) Hannah, born Jan. 3, 1806; died Jan. 21, 1839.

(5) Mary, born April 4, 1808. She was married to Nathaniel Corning of Litchfield, April 7, 1831, Rev. Edward L. Parker officiating. They lived many years in North Londonderry and in Manchester. Seven children were born to them: (a) Infant, born March 10, 1832, lived only a few hours. (b) Alexander, born April 26, 1833; lived at Goffe's Falls and at Moor's Ferry; built a house at North Londonderry; moved to Manchester and became an auctioneer and real estate agent; bought part of the old White Tavern place in North Londonderry and moved there; was moderator in Londonderry many years and a representative in the state legislature; died suddenly of heart failure on the train coming from Manchester to North Londonderry, Dec. 12, 1893. He was married Feb 9, 1854, to Roxana Bryant and had four children: Elmira N., born Nov. 7, 1854, died Jan. 22, 1856; Roxana B., born Oct. 15, 1856, died Oct. 25, 1856; Alice M., born July 9, 1859, unmarried; S. Jennie, born Nov. 15, 1861, married David F. Perkins Feb. 13, 1884, Dr. Spaulding officiating; children: Alice Bertha, born March 19, 1885; Marion, born May 9, 1894. (c) Benjamin Henry, born July 15, 1835; worked on a farm and in a piano factory at Andover, Mass.; married Martha Mashure July 3, 1854, and settled in Littleton; has been deputy sheriff, insurance agent, collector, representative of the Boston & Maine railroad, assignee for merchants, etc.; had two children: Nellie Adelaide, born 1855, married William McIntyre (children: Erma, Nathaniel, and Lewan), and Henry Granville, born in 1860. (d) Nathaniel, Jr., born Feb. 9, 1839; was druggist in Manchester, and a shoe dealer in Boston; built a shoe factory at North Londonderry and carried on a large business there for several years; died June 9, 1878. He married Susan Toleman Aug. 1, 1867, and had one son, Harry N., born March 19, 1871, who married Annie Simmons Perry at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 18, 1893. (e) Samuel, born Dec. 3, 1840; was a clerk in the commissary department of the United States army and a bridge builder in Lowell; married Elva Ingram and lives in Somerville, Mass.; has no children. (f) George W., born Aug. 21, 1843; died Sept. 5, 1844. (g) Mary Caroline, born Feb. 25, 1851; married George Payne of Londonderry, Aug. 24, 1876, Rev. Cyrus Wallace of Manchester officiating; lives at Derry Depot; had three children: Ethel Maude, born May 8, 1877. Harry Nathaniel, born Jan. 31, 1884. Ronald, born March 8, 1892, died March 11, 1892. Nathaniel Corning, Sr., was born July 17, 1804, and died in Manchester Aug. 14, 1869. His widow, Mrs. Mary (McMurphy) Corning, died in North Londonderry April 1, 1893.

ALEXANDER CORNING.

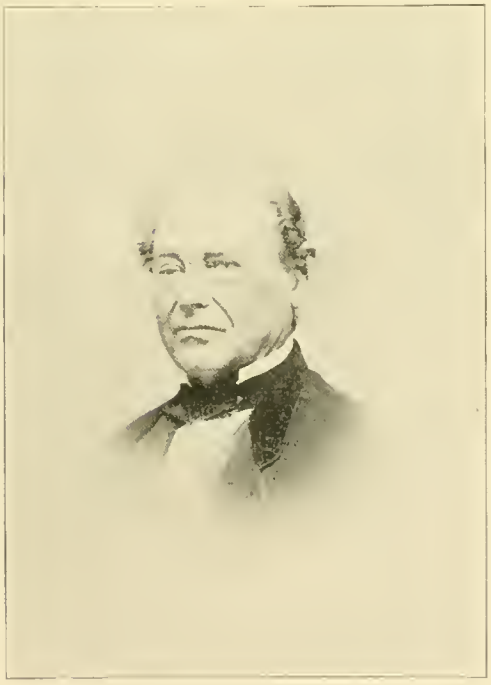
ROXANA (BRYANT) CORNING

(6) Sarah Jane, born Aug. 7, 1810; was brought from the old log house by the brook in a cradle to the new house on the hill; educated at Adams Female Seminary; taught school at Andover; married, Nov. 26, 1835, Jacob Chickering, piano manufacturer, of Andover, who had an extensive business before the war. He was born Aug 2, 1806, and died March 31, 1887; His widow died April 25, 1893. Their children were: (a) Milton, born Aug. 5, 1838; died June 17, 1894; worked at piano making and carpentry; married Lucinda Brown Nov. 23, 1854, and Fanny Barnard Oct. 5, 1885. (b) Emily, born July 5, 1840; married Charles M. Abbott of Andover, Dec. 25, 1872. (c) Augusta, born March 11, 1842; died Sept. 20, 1845. (d) Caroline, born Nov. 25, 1844; died June 4, 1853. (e) Otis M. A., born Nov. 27, 1846; fitted for college and graduated from Dartmouth in 1869; an excellent classical scholar, and for many years tutor in New York city; has been acting pastor in various Congregational churches, but never completed his theological course; has written some good verses; was never married. (f) Samuel, born July 5, 1849; salesman and merchant in Boston and New England towns; residence in Andover; never married; administrator of his aunt's and his mother's estates.

(7) Alexander, Jr., whose sketch is given elsewhere in the present work.

JACOB CHICKERING.

MRS. SARAH JANE (MCMURPHY) CHICKERING.



NATHANIEL CORNING.

MARY (MCMURPHY) CORNING.

(8) Alice Henry, born Sept. 6, 1816; educated at Adams Female Seminary; was a teacher and companion in Andover; by prudence earned and saved over four thousand dollars; never married; died Feb. 25, 1892, leaving a will dated Sept. 14, 1889.

(9) Eliza, born June 17, 1821; educated at Adams Female Seminary; taught school many years in Massachusetts and made her home with her sister, Mrs. Chickering; died unmarried, Sept. 4, 1855.

THE OLD HILL GRAVEYARD.—The following poem was written by Frank M. Bagley, Derry Depot, 1895:

E'en as of old, a calm, sequestered spot,—
What sweeter refuge from corroding care?—
The changes which a century hath wrought
Have left few traces of their passage there.

No modern innovations yet have thrown
The glamor of the new about the old.
The spirit of the past dwells there alone,
In sweet communion with the deepening mold.

E'en to this day a rude enclosure pressed
On flank and rear by tangled thickets deep;
Rank grasses, by the gentle winds caressed,
Crown the rough sod 'neath which the fathers sleep.

Nature hath decked her own with richest store;
Wild woodland flowers and ferns and mosses spring
From these old mounds, with rude stones leaning o'er,
To which a century's growth of lichens cling.

O'er cropping ledge and moss-grown bowlder trails
The clinging tendril of blackberry vine;
With vigorous growth the tangled wild grape scales
The leaning birch and stunted pasture pine.

Since the first clod was turned in that lone spot,
Since Wallace to his rest was laid away,
No more enduring triumph hath been wrought
Than that which speaks from those old graves today.

The triumph of the pioneer who leads
The van of human effort, and who stands
Untrammelled at the fount of human needs,
And gives the world the labor it demands.

The triumph of the conquerer, whose might
Hath tamed wild nature, and prepared the way
For human progress to maintain the right
Of brain and brawn to undisputed sway.

That spot is hallowed by the honored dust
Of those who sowed that other hands might reap.
What garnered treasure held in sacred trust
Is half so precious as the one we keep?

THE BAPTIST CEMETERY.—This place of burial, located in the northwestern part of Londonderry, took its name from its proximity to the house of worship of the Baptist society, although it has been called the Corning cemetery from the large number of persons of that surname once living in the vicinity. Forest Hill Cemetery, near the First Parish church in Derry, was sometimes called the Presbyterian graveyard, and the Londonderry graveyard, near the centre of the Second or West Parish, was called the Second Presbyterian or the Shipley graveyard. In gathering the names of the persons buried in the Baptist Cemetery, the same care has been taken as in the other yards to preserve as far as possible every indication of relationship, and groups have been made, occasionally interrupting the alphabetical arrangement, otherwise faithfully observed:

ANDREWS, Jennie B. (wife of Alvah Andrews) died March 3, 1871, aged 20 yrs 10 mos.

ANNIS, Sampson died Oct 24, 1861, aged 35 yrs 9 mos; Matthew P. died April 22, 1865, aged 36 yrs; Jesse died May 31, 1879, aged 85 yrs 9 mos 24 dys; Mildred (wife of Jesse) died Nov 1, 1855, aged 55 yrs 7 mos; John died April 21, 1871, aged 80 yrs 6 mos 9 dys; Delilah (wife of John) died Sept 29, 1853, aged 56 yrs 7 mos; Betsey Coburn (second wife) died Nov 19, 1894, aged 92 yrs 9 mos 16 dys.

BALLOU, Alexander McGregor died June 12, 1854, aged 49 yrs 8 mos; Edward (son of Alex^{der} McG. and Susan M. Ballou) died July 8, 1851, aged 9 mos.

BARKER, Sarah Jane (wife of John W. Barker) died Aug 21, 1818, aged 21 yrs.

BLODGETT, Joshua died June 10, 1843, aged 63 yrs; Sarah Vickery (wife) died Sept 19, 1863, aged 83 yrs; Zilpah M. (dau) died Dec 22, 1836, aged 26 yrs.

BOYCE, John G. died Feb 3, 1873, aged 60 yrs; Robert died May 5, 1846, aged 43 yrs 11 mos; Persis G. (wife) died March 5, 1875, aged 74 yrs; children: Reuben, died April 27, 1844, aged 18 yrs 5 mos; Robert M., died Apr 26, 1872, aged 29 yrs 10 mos; Jacob G. died Dec 31, 1834, aged 7 yrs; Clara M. died Apr 28, 1832, aged 4 yrs 6 mos; Suel W. died Sept 13, 1838, aged 14 dys; Mary Ann C. died June 19, 1842, aged 5 yrs 7 mos; William died Feb 21, 1886, aged 59 yrs 1 mo; Ebenezer died Sept 19, 1849, aged 43 yrs 11 mos; William died Aug 18, 1851, aged 84 yrs; Lydia (wife) died March 3, 1840, aged 80 years; William died July 5, 1849, aged 75 yrs; Betsey (wife) died Nov 18, 1843, aged 71; Benjamin died March 11, 1849, aged 59 yrs 2 mos 14 dys; Sally (wife) died Aug 1, 1874, aged 86 yrs; Jeremiah M. died July 15, 1849, aged 22 yrs 6 dys; Horatio N. died July 16, 1849, aged 15 yrs 9 mos 18 dys; May Frances (only child of E. W. and Annis Boyce) died Oct 5, 1853, aged 2 yrs 2 mos 5 dys; William M. died Dec 20, 1879,

aged 69 yrs 3 mos 9 dys: Betsey (dau of Wm. J. and Hannah M. Boyce) died Apr 28, 1848, aged 6 mos; Clarence A. died Sept 27, 1857, aged 10 mos; Jennette died July 14, 1862, aged 2 wks; Dervy M. died March 1, 1863, aged 11 yrs 2 mos.

BRICKETT, Charles died Nov. 28, 1855, aged 30 yrs 9 mos.

CALDWELL, Joseph died Nov 24, 1854, aged 83 yrs; Mary (wife) died Sept 2, 1845, aged 72 yrs.

CENTER, Benjamin L. died May 25, 1882, aged 62 yrs 3 mos 23 dys; Abigail (wife) died May 23, 1859, aged 31 yrs 1 mo; George (son) died Aug 18, 1857, aged 8 mos.

CHASE, Simon died Dec 27, 1864, aged 73 yrs 6 mos; Huldah (wife) died April 11, 1878, aged 86 yrs 5 mos 21 dys; John died June, 1844, aged 53 yrs; Peaslee M. died Jan 15, 1854, aged 48 yrs; Emery M. (son of John M. and Hannah F. Chase) died Aug 21, 1860, aged 7 yrs 1 mo 14 dys; Amasa K. died May 20, 1883, aged 50 yrs 1 mo 12 dys; Simon Jr. died April 2, 1851, aged 27 yrs; Simon F. (son of Simon Jr. and Emily A. Chase) died Feb 19, 1851, aged 5 mos; Emily A. (dau of same) died April 28, 1851, aged 8 mos; Huldah E. (dau of same) died March 21, 1851, aged 4 yrs; Annis M. (wife of John Chase) died Feb 6, 1851, aged 20 yrs; Frances M. died March 15, 1859, aged 72 yrs 11 mos; Lovina J. (wife) died March 12, 1856, aged 59 yrs 4 mos; Isaac died Sept. 21, 1869, aged 69 yrs; Elizabeth (wife) died April 19, 1894, aged 78 yrs 9 mos; Ephraim (their son) died Aug 4, 1846, aged 2 yrs 3 mos 21 dys; Mary W. died Sept 6, 1891, aged 78 yrs 8 mos; Daniel died Feb 18, 1845, aged 79 yrs; Sarah died April 3, 1840, aged 68 yrs.

CHENEY, Thomas died June 7, 1864, aged 75 yrs; Sarah (wife) died March 24, 1862, aged 73 yrs; Louisa (dau of Thos. and Sarah Cheney) died Nov 27, 1851, aged 26 yrs 9 mos; Hannah Jane (wife of R. P. Whittemore) died Sept 17, 1846, aged 32 yrs.

CHIPMAN, Martha (wife of Ebenezer Chipman) died March 8, 1842, aged 58 yrs.

CLARK, William died June 6, 1850, aged 29 yrs; Arcannah (dau of Wm. and Sarah M. Clark) died Jan 2, 1850, aged 11 dys; Charles A. (son of C. R. and Mary A. Clark) died Sept 6, 1848, aged 2 yrs; Charles G. (son of same) died Dec 15, 1854, aged 3 yrs.

COBURN, Isaac died June 11, 1863, aged 90 yrs 3 mos; Sarah (wife) died March 11, 1866, aged 77 yrs 8 mos; Elder Daniel G. born Dec 31, 1799, died Sept 26, 1863; Roxana B. (his wife) born April 26, 1803, died Jan 5, 1892; Sarah (wife of Isaac Blodgett) born Jan 1, 1767, died Sept 19, 1847; Belinda Jackson (dau of Betsey G. Coburn) died Sept 22, 1841, aged 19 yrs; Martha died Sept 17, 1852, aged 48 yrs 11 mos; Hannah (wife of Joel Coburn) died Aug 10, 1856, aged 87 yrs; Joel died Jan 24, 1887, aged 75 yrs 20 dys; Harriet F. (wife of Joel Coburn) died Oct 11, 1877, aged 57 yrs 5 mos 23 dys.

COLBY, Sally (wife of William) died July 6, 1849, aged 48 yrs 8 mos; Margaret died Oct 28, 1879, aged 82 yrs 3 mos 9 dys; also her father and mother, Ela and Jane Colby.

CORNING, Peter died April 8, 1874, aged 80 yrs; Lydia (his wife) died July 28, 1887, aged 80 yrs 9 mos; Samuel A. (son of Sylvester R. and Sarah J. Corning) died Dec 21, 1872, aged 3 yrs 6 mos; Nettie I. died Jan 28, 1880, aged 5 yrs; Susie M. died Dec 13, 1883, aged 6 yrs; George W. (son of Freeman and Esther Corning) died Oct 5, 1835, aged 3 yrs; also Elias R. died Oct 12, 1835, aged 5 yrs; Col. Freeman died June 19, 1860, aged 57 yrs; Laura A. (his second wife) born July 5, 1816, died Oct 26, 1883; Esther (his first wife) died March 16, 1846, aged 39 yrs; Esther A. (dau of Freeman and Laura A. Corning) died Sept 23, 1847, aged 10 weeks; Esther F. died Oct 30, 1851, aged 1 yr; Charles F. died Jan 7, 1866, aged 27 yrs 6 mos 9 dys; John died July 18, 1837, aged 71 yrs; Sally (wife) died Aug 17, 1840, aged 67 yrs; Seth E. (son of John and Sally Corning) died Dec 7, 1836, aged 24 yrs; Nathan died Oct 19, 1842, aged 66 yrs; Nathan died July 24, 1841, aged 33 yrs; Nelson died Feb 4, 1842, aged 27 yrs; Samuel died March 13, 1869, aged 70 yrs 4 mos; Clarissa (his wife) died Jan 10, 1853, aged 48 yrs; Martha R. (their dau) died April 27, 1837, aged 4 yrs; William died March 8, 1837, aged 30 yrs; Mary (his wife) born July 25, 1808, died Oct 29, 1890; Capt. Samuel died July 12, 1836, aged 68 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Sept 5, 1813, aged 75 yrs; Samuel died April 22, 1852, aged 51 years; Rachel (his wife) died Dec 5, 1852, aged 49 yrs

DANA, Lucinda (wife of Jonathan Dana) died Sept 23, 1845, aged 39 yrs.

DAVIS, Paul died Jan 23, 1859, aged 59 yrs 2 mos; Susan A. (his wife) died June 13, 1879, aged 82 yrs 6 mos.

DREW, Ambrose Orlo (son of Rufus and Sarah Drew) died Nov 26, 1844, aged 1 yr 10 mos.

EMERY, Sarah M. born May 15, 1823, died Dec 30, 1891.

FLANDERS, Priscilla (wife of R. W.) died April 16, 1869, aged 26 yrs 4 mos.

FLING, William (son of William M. and Susannah Fling) died Nov 26, 1845, aged 28 yrs.

GARDNER, Charles N. (son of Stephen and Mary Gardner) died Aug 30, 1879, aged 30 yrs 7 mos.

GILLINGHAM, Thomas W. died Jan 12, 1851, aged 39 yrs; Andrew Munnen (son of Thomas W. and Emily S. Gillingham) died Feb 21, 1818, aged 4 yrs 20 dys; Emily S. (wife of Thomas W. Gillingham) died May 12, 1882, aged 70 yrs 11 dys.

GOODWIN, Dea. Caleb died Nov 14, 1851, aged 77 yrs; Martha (his wife) died March 3, 1850, aged 71 yrs 6 mos; Mehitable died April 28, 1873, aged 72 yrs 1 mo; Joshua Jr. died May 5, 1852, aged 50 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Oct 10, 1890, aged 86 yrs 9 mos 27 dys; Newman died Dec 24, 1845, aged 3 mos; Elder Joshua died June 25, 1873, aged 93 yrs 10 mos 25 dys; Elizabeth (his first wife) died March 1, 1844, aged 74 yrs 2 dys; Anna M. (his second wife) died Dec 29, 1869, aged 90 yrs; David died Jan 21, 1881, aged 77 yrs; Mary H. (his wife) died Dec 7, 1881, aged 77 yrs; Mary died Oct 3, 1861, aged 21 yrs 10 mos; Annie M. died Aug 14, 1873, aged 36 yrs 10 mos 16 dys.

HARVEY, Ginger died April 30, 1865, aged 100 yrs.

HILL, George A. died May 25, 1883, aged 61 yrs 7 mos 4 dys; Joanna F. died June 21, 1858, aged 34 yrs 3 mos 10 dys; Abby J. (their dau) died June 6, 1850, aged 1 yr 3 mos 16 dys;

HOLBROKE (see Whidden).

HUNTEE, Sally (wife of Currier Huntee) died March 8, 1849, aged 34 yrs 7 mos; Charles H. (their son) died June 21, 1869, aged 26 yrs 6 mos; James (son) died Aug 10, 1849, aged 10 mos; Susan F. (dau of Currier and Fanny Huntee) died

July 13, 1853, aged 1 yr 8 mos; Sarah Ann (dau of William and Alta Huntee) died June 25, 1840, aged 2 yrs 8 mos.

Huse, Eunice died Aug 7 1863, aged 66 yrs 2 mos.

Jackson, Joseph died Feb 17, 1845, aged 54 yrs; Betsey (his wife) died Aug 14, 1856, aged 63 yrs; Hugh M. (their son) died July 3, 1849, aged 29 yrs; William W. (son) died Dec 23, 1854, aged 37 yrs; Clarinda (dau) died March 7, 1849, aged 31 yrs; Esther W. (dau) died April 23, 1855, aged 30 yrs; Morrison died Aug 26, 1843, aged 43 yrs; Samuel died Oct 12, 1842, aged 80 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Oct 6, 1833, aged 69 yrs.

Kimball, Sarah J. (wife of Isaac Kimball) died Feb 23, 1851, aged 38 yrs; Isaac died June 24, 1841, aged 55 yrs 11 mos 18 dys; Judith (wife of Isaac Kimball) died Oct 26, 1878, aged 87 yrs; Maria (their dau) died July 6, 1865, aged 36 yrs 10 mos 11 dys.

Lawson, George, Co K 4th N. H. Infantry; Edward died Jan 1, 1870, aged 67 yrs, a native of Nottingham, Eng.; Catherine, died Jan 21, 1885, aged 74 yrs; William, Co K 4th N. H. Infantry.

Martin, Peter died Jan 17, 1856, aged 55 yrs 4 mos 23 dys.

McClary, Thomas died Aug 28, 1829, aged 39 yrs; Eleanor (his wife) died July 31, 1869, aged 74 yrs; Charles died Sept 21, 1877, aged 56 yrs; Jane H. (wife of John) died June 26, 1862, aged 35 yrs; David died June 20, 1891, aged 68 yrs.

McKenney, Andrew died Oct 30, 1865, aged 25 yrs; Angie (widow of Andrew McKenney and wife of Porter Braley) died Oct 8, 1870, aged 28 yrs 10 mos.

Merrick, Nancy C. wife of Jonathan L. Merrick) died July 7, 1850, aged 38 yrs.

Morse, Almira (dau of John and Mary Morse) died Oct 11, 1852, aged 7 yrs 8 mos.

Mullins, Israel died Oct 13, 1859, aged 59 yrs; Mary (his wife) died May 17, 1864, aged 67 yrs 5 mos 15 dys.

Nesmith, Capt. James died June 24, 1847, aged 53 yrs; Mary (his wife) died March 7, 1866, aged 68 yrs 10 mos; Sarah F. died March 8, 1849, aged 23 yrs.

Nichols, Jacob died Sept 11, 1878, aged 89 yrs 5 mos 14 dys.

Page, Darius (son of Joel and Rachel Page) died April 5, 1842, aged 2 yrs 3 mos.

Pettengill, Hugh (son of Hugh and Elizabeth Pettengill) died Nov 1, 1846, aged 38 years; Henry E. (son) died March 21, 1845, aged 20 yrs; Sarah E. M. (dau) died Aug 20, 1817, aged 2 yrs; Emeline (dau) died June 14, 1844, aged 7 mos 14 dys; Capt. Warren died Aug 28, 1864, aged 74 yrs 3 mos; Jane (his wife) died March 1, 1831, aged 31 yrs 9 mos; Isabel (dau) died Nov 4, 1851, aged 25 yrs 4 mos; Eliza Ann (dau) died April 30, 1847, aged 16 yrs 10 mos; Phineas (son) died March 28, 1851, aged 29 yrs 4 mos; Warren (son) died Feb 7, 1860, aged 40 yrs 3 mos.

Pillsbury, Rev. Stephen died Jan 22, 1851, aged 69 yrs; Lavinia H. (his wife) died Oct 29, 1871, aged 75 yrs 11 mos 29 dys; Adoniram Judson (son) died Sept 18, 1851, aged 21 yrs.

Rowell, Jane P. (wife of John Rowell) died Oct 17. 1866, aged 52 yrs 7 mos.

Skinner, George W. died April 9, 1863, aged 31 yrs; Eliza J. died Sept 24, 1863, aged 32 yrs 4 mos; Edwin W. died Sept 12, 1858, aged 8 mos 10 dys.

Slate, Levonia Lettia M. (dau of L. J. and L. B. Slate) died Sept 27, 1862, aged 10 mos 4 dys.

Smith, Nathaniel died March 17, 1861, aged 69 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Nov 22, 1888, aged 91 yrs 10 mos; David died Aug 13, 1839, aged 67 yrs; Lois (his wife) died Nov 26, 1850, aged 78 yrs; Joseph died June 27, 1838, aged 23 yrs.

Snow, Freddie L. (son of G. W. and Eliza Snow) died July 29, 1876, aged 16 yrs 7 mos 16 dys.

Spinney, H. B. died June 27, 1862, aged 39 yrs 8 mos; Alexander died Aug 26, 1847, aged 63 yrs 5 mos; Zillah (wife) died Jan 8 1849, aged 63 yrs.

Swett, Martha Grace (dau of Frank and Sarah J. Swett) died Aug 18, 1866, aged 2 yrs 3 mos 4 dys.

Thurston, Nellie E. (wife of Walter J. Thurston) died Oct 26, 1872, aged 26 yrs 8 mos 17 dys. (See Huntee.)

Watts, Martha J. (wife of Caleb M. Watts) died Feb 17, 1858, aged 32 yrs; Hattie M. (dau of Caleb M. and Martha J. Watts) died March 4, 1852, aged 1 yr 6 mos; Infant (dau of same) died Aug 17, 1854; Infant (dau of same) died Nov 29, 1872; Frank Henry died Oct 1, 1875, aged 23 yrs 1 mo; Joshua C. died Jan 21, 1873, aged 82 yrs 6 mos; Martha (his wife) died Dec 16, 1869, aged 70 yrs 6 mos; Margaret (their dau) died Aug 19, 1840, aged 3 yrs 8 mos; Martha M. (their dau) died July 12, 1861, aged 30 yrs; James died Dec 28, 1848, aged 54 yrs; James (son of James and Miriam Watts) died March 14, 1840, aged 20 yrs.

Wetherbee, Capt. Hezekiah, died March 18, 1869, aged 82 yrs 10 mos; Grace B. (his wife) died Feb 9, 1865, aged 78 yrs 5 mos; Susan A. (their dau) died Sept 10, 1864, aged 39 yrs 8 mos; William B. died Sept 11, 1884, aged 55 yrs; Sarah E (his wife) died Dec 4, 1888, aged 48 yrs.

Whidden, Michel born Nov 10 1796, died Nov. 2, 1861; Hannah (his wife) born Oct 2, 1801, died Sept 21, 1881; Elbridge G. died May 21, 1849, aged 18 yrs 6 mos; George M., Co D 7th Reg. N. H. Vols., wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., died June 25, 1864, aged 30 yrs 2 mos; Rufus M. (son of Joshua and Adaline Whidden) died Jan 18, 1852, aged 2 mos 18 dys; Mary F. (dau of same) died Dec 1, 1854, aged 1 yr 11 mos 18 dys; Abby M. (dau of George M. and Mary A. Whidden) died Aug 24, 1862, aged 3 mos; Abigail Holbrook (in the same lot) died Feb 3 1846, aged 37 yrs.

Whittemore (see Cheney).

Wheeler, Charles H. died Aug 8, 1890, aged 17 yrs 3 mos 12 dys; Rebecca G. (wife of Tilly H. Wheeler) died May 28, 1850, aged 39 yrs 6 mos; James S. (son of T. H. and R. G. Wheeler) died March 30, 1867, aged 21 yrs 11 mos 12 dys.

Vickery, Roxanna Austen (wife of Calvin) died Dec 4, 1848. aged 59 yrs.

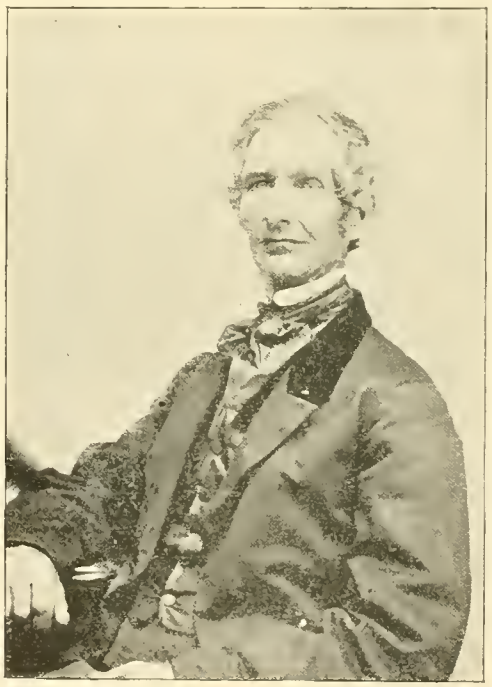
Young, Israel M. died July 18, 1880, aged 44 yrs 9 mos.

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D., son of David F. and Kate Lavenia (Fitz Gerald) Ferguson, was born in Rathkeale, county of Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 28, 1829. His ancestors were Scotch, who settled in the north of Ireland and were generally engaged in linen manufacture. His grandfather, David, moved to the south of Ireland, became a merchant in Rathkeale, and reared a family of five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons chose the learned professions, law, divinity, and medicine, one of them becoming judge for the southern district of Ireland. Dr. Ferguson is the eldest of eight children. He was instructed by a private tutor in his early years, and was graduated from a Jesuit college in 1847. He then immediately began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, in Rathkeale, and in 1850 was graduated from the Hall of Apothecaries in Dublin. His continued association with his uncle enabled him to acquire a practical knowledge of medicine, surgery, pharmacy, and dispensary practice. Dr. O'Hanlon emigrated to America and soon became celebrated as a successful practitioner in New York. Dr. Ferguson followed him to this country in 1851, and that he might practice his profession here he offered himself for examination to the faculty of the medical college of Castleton, Vt., then in session, and easily obtained their diploma. In the following spring he received the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and then accepted the position of surgeon on a line of mail steamships plying between New York, Liverpool, Bremen, and Havre, where for three years he was associated with many distinguished persons among the travelling public and made many valuable friends. Leaving the service of the steamship company, he was appointed one of the post-mortem examining surgeons for the coroners of New York city, also assistant anatomical demonstrator and assistant clinical instructor at the medical university in Fourteenth street, a college patronized chiefly by the sons of Southern planters. In 1861 he came to Manchester, being the first Irish physician to settle here, and was shortly afterward appointed by Gov. Berry surgeon of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He left for the front with his regiment in the fall of 1862. During his residence in New York he had been surgeon on the staff of Col. Corcoran, of the famous Sixty-Ninth Regiment, and saw service in the quarantine riots on Staten Island, which fitted him all

JOHN FERGUSON, M. D.

the better to fill the position of brigade surgeon during the Civil War. Near the close of the Rebellion he returned to Manchester, where he has since resided and built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1881 he was a member of the state legislature. Dr. Ferguson married Eleanor, only surviving daughter of Michael and Eleanor Hughes, who belonged to an old and wealthy family of New York city. Four children have been born to this union: Eleanora, born on Staten Island, married William Goggin of Manchester, January, 1889; Alfred, born in Manchester, died in 1872; Mary C., and John D. Dr. Ferguson is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and among his professional brethren stands high as a skilful practitioner, while in social life he is a thorough gentleman of the old school.

SAMUEL CLARK, son of Robert Clark, was born in the English Range, Derry, Dec. 27, 1798. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Feb. 26,



SAMUEL CLARK.

1829, he married Eliza Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Gregg of Derry. She was born July 26, 1804, and died Nov. 20, 1881. Their children were: Mary Ann, Lucinda, Eliza Ann, Mary Frances, and Robert Hamilton. Samuel Clark was one of nine children, and was but seventeen years of age when his father died; yet being possessed of great energy and an iron constitution, combined with good judgment, he readily assumed the management of the farm and shared with his mother the responsibility of rearing several younger brothers and sisters and had the satisfaction of seeing them all become worthy citizens. In 1831 he purchased the farm on the shore of Tsienneto lake, now in possession of his only son, and here he remained, successfully tilling his acres until his death, which occurred March 10, 1884. He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and his conversation was always entertaining. Kind and sympathetic by nature, he was ever attentive in time of sickness or distress. During his long life he was a constant attendant at the First Parish church, and was deeply interested in the welfare of his native town, which he served as selectman. His son, Robert H., was born in Derry, Nov. 8, 1842, inheriting many of his father's traits of character. March 1, 1862, he married Frances Choate of Lowell, Mass., and their children are: George Choate, Lillian May, Emily Bertha, Edith Lucy, and Emma Josephine. Although Mr. Clark and his son George are successfully engaged in farming and carpentering, he has been active in town affairs, having served as town treasurer in 1875–77; as selectman 1887–89, and '93; as member of the board of appraisers in 1892, and as representative to the general court in 1895.

WITCHCRAFT. — Probably most of the descendants of the Nutfield colony are familiar with the small tree or shrub that grows abundantly over all parts of the township and is commonly called the witch-hazel. It furnishes an inexhaustible supply of aromatic and pungent oils for the manufacture of a large variety of medicinal remedies. At the present time one establishment for the manufacture of witch-hazel oil exists in Derry, and the forests are thoroughly searched for the shrub, which in its crude form has no commercial value, and the owners of woodland are generally quite willing to part with all their witch-hazel at the pleasure of the proprietor of the establish-

ment. It may not be so generally known or believed that the early settlers of this town were inclined to certain superstitions concerning the power of this shrub. The covenanters took exceedingly literal views of the meaning of the Holy Scriptures and had a lively imagination to conceive of the possession and operations of unseen spirits. As the nature and influence of the unseen powers were inexplicable, so the means of guarding against their machinations were also beyond the scope of reason, and now the mere recital of our ancestors' belief in witches, and credulity in charms for protection against their evil intentions is enough to create doubts of their mental sanity and lead to investigation of other peculiarities for which they were noted. About a hundred years ago there were several persons residing in the town of Londonderry who were commonly reported as possessed of occult powers and in collusion with satanic agencies that rendered them peculiarly dangerous to the community, and especially liable to inflict bodily injuries or torments under any exciting cause. The safety of the common people was believed to be conserved best by maintaining peaceful relations with the witches and avoiding all occasions for revenge. For the sake of those who might trace relationship to some of these characters and resent the personal allusion, it will serve the reader equally well to omit names in the following instances of alleged witchcraft in Londonderry, although in the present state of enlightenment on the subject of possessions and the curative arts it is no unworthy reflection to remember the absurdities that were perfectly natural to the men and women of the last century.

One of these reputed witches lived on the Haverhill road, or very near to it on a bridle path in the southeastern part of the town. Among her neighbors was a farmer with a wife and small children. The farmer owned a wood lot and converted his wood and timber into money and domestic goods. In the process of hauling wood he used an ox team. On a certain day he started from his home with a small load of logs on a four-wheeled wagon made by joining two single pairs of wheels, and he had one strong yoke of oxen to draw his load. On the Haverhill road, between his home and the city, there is one long hill, and the road led straight over the top of it, according to the general custom of building highways in the earlier times. The farmer with his oxen and load of logs was proceeding leisurely up this long hill, and had nearly reached the summit, when the clevis pin sprang out of the spire to the improvised wagon and the load of logs began running backward down the hill. Owing to the straightness of the road and the dragging of the spire, like a ship's rudder behind, the load ran to the very bottom of the hill without leaving the ruts. The farmer was somewhat surprised at this unusual accident, and picking up the clevis pin, returned with the oxen to the bottom of the hill, where he attached them again to the load and proceeded a second time on his way. Never having suffered from a like mishap before, the farmer could not expect it to be repeated, but he had scarcely reached the same place on the side of the hill when the clevis pin was heard to fall on the ground, followed by the withdrawal of the spire from the ring and staple of the yoke, and the load began running down hill in the same unaccountable manner, and continued as before to the bottom. The farmer was in a passion, but like all persevering heroes of romance he picked up his clevis pin and went back for a third trial. As he pondered over the incident on his way down the hill, occasionally venting a little of his temper upon the oxen with his stout goadstick, the thought came to him that a good withe, made from witch-hazel, well twisted and bound around the end of the spire and over the head of the clevis pin, might prevent a further repetition of that particular annoyance. The witch-hazel grows by all roadsides and he had no difficulty in finding just what he wanted, and in a few minutes he had twisted it under his feet until it was as pliable as a rope and fully as strong. After slipping the spire into the yoke ring and putting in the clevis pin, he proceeded to wind the tough withe around the spire between the ring and the clevis pin, and beyond the pin and over its head, and finished by tucking the end through a loop in the branches. When the farmer had completed this work to his satisfaction, he chuckled to himself a little and started up his oxen with a greatly improved temper.

He passed the hill without further trouble, reached Haverhill, disposed of his load, and reached home about six o'clock, both hungry and tired, he therefore resorted to the expedient of unyoking the oxen and leaving the yoke on the spire until some other time. He had scarcely gotten his oxen into the barn when his wife came from the house and said their neighbor, calling her by name, the person who had the reputation of being a witch, had been suddenly seized with choking and was in great distress, in danger of dying, and had sent over for him to come to her just as speedily as possible when he returned from Haverhill. The farmer began to have a suspicion of the circumstances of her choking and the cause, and was thoroughly minded to let her suffer, but as his wife urged him to go and not incur the resentment of the old woman, he said: "You go over to her and see what condition she is in, and watch her very closely for fifteen minutes by the clock, and I will follow you when I have eaten my supper." She went back to the old woman, who was groaning and gasping for breath in great agony, and told her that her husband would arrive in fifteen minutes, and then sat down to watch her. In about ten minutes the witch became perfectly quiet and free from pain. Meanwhile the farmer had gone to the barn, removed the witch-hazel withe from the spire and clevis pin, and was on his way to see the old woman. It did not require any words to explain what she desired of him, and he was not slow in giving her to understand that he had suspected her of evil influences before, and that she had borne that reputation, that now he had full proof of her witchcraft, and that although at his wife's urgent entreaty he had taken compassion upon a witch this once, she might be cautious about playing any of her tricks upon him again, for if she persisted he should certainly strangle her at the next attempt.

ROGER C. SULLIVAN'S RESIDENCE, MANCHESTER.

EDWARD P. JOHNSON, son of Jesse and Rebekah (Walker) Johnson, was born in Manchester, at Goffe's Falls, seventy-six years ago. Receiving his education in the public and in private schools, he became a shoe cutter, and for thirty years was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business, developing and conducting the extensive affairs of Boyd & Cory. Having achieved great success in this industry, he went into business for himself as a coal merchant in the fifties, and for nearly forty years his affairs prospered. He carried on the business alone for a number of years, and then, taking in a partner, the E. P. Johnson Coal Company was incorporated, with Mr. Johnson as president. The corporation soon became one of the most important in the city, owning or controlling a large amount of real estate, acquired by Mr. Johnson's able and skilful management. Although an ardent Republican, Mr. Johnson was never an extreme partisan, and he possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens regardless of party lines. He never sought public office but was elected to the board of aldermen, where his marked business ability made him extremely useful in the management of municipal affairs, and where he served on important committees. When he had nearly reached the age of three score and ten, he was chosen, without his solicitation, and by a handsome majority, as member of the state legislature. Mr. Johnson took a deep interest in fraternal organizations and was the founder of the tribe of Red Men in this city, having been initiated into the order in Portsmouth. In 1881 he organized Passaconaway Tribe; he was also Great Sachem of the tribes of New Hampshire and was often a delegate to various conventions of the order in different parts of the country. Mr. Johnson was likewise prominent in the councils of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Hillsborough Lodge for nearly forty years. He was also a member of the Chieftains' League. Mr. Johnson was twice married, the first time to Miss Martha A. Bartlett, by whom he had three children, all of whom are now deceased. His second marriage was to Miss Abbie A. Demary, in 1870, Rev. Thomas Borden performing the ceremony. Mr. Johnson's death which occurred in 1892, was mourned by a wide circle of friends and business associates. His widow survives him.

EDWARD P. JOHNSON.

CADWALLADER JONES was one of the most noted wags of old Nutfield even in his boyhood days. One Saturday at a catechising class Rev. Mr. McGregor put the question to him, "How many covenants are there?" and Cad replied: "Two; a covenant of works and one of grace, and the former was broken." "Where was it broken?" asked the minister. "I don't exactly know," said Cad, "but I think it snapped off in the middle."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, DERRY DEPOT.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Derry was organized Oct. 10, 1880. Previous to that time, for several years, religious services had been held at the Depot Village by members of different denominations. There had been a union Sunday school, and also preaching more or less regularly by such clergymen as could be secured from week to week. Rev. George W. Kinney, then pastor of the Baptist church at Hudson, was the first, perhaps, to call attention to Derry Depot as a favorable location for the planting of a church of that faith and order. Rev. Alfred S. Stowell of Salem also interested himself in the enterprise, and after receiving encouragement from different leading clergymen of the state, these two gentlemen began at once to see what could be done toward the accomplishing of their purpose. Derry was visited for the purpose of learning the number of Baptists living there, and their feeling toward the proposed movement. From these, as well as from others who were not Baptists, they received such encouragement as to warrant immediate action, and accordingly, on Feb. 29, 1880, the first service was held by Mr. Kinney, under the auspices of the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention. These services were continued from week to week, with preaching by Revs. Kinney, Stowell, and A. Sherwin of Manchester, until Aug. 15, when Mr. Stowell, having finished his pastorate at Salem, assumed full charge of the work. The first Sunday evening service was held August 29, and the Sunday school was organized Dec. 26. Mr. Stowell at once began the work of organizing a church, which was accomplished Oct. 10, with a constituent membership of fourteen,—eight men and six women,—as follows: Rev. A. S. Stowell, Mrs. Ella Stowell, Jonathan May, Mrs. Mary May, Henry S. Wheeler, Mrs. H. Maria Wheeler, Margaret H. Morse, Mary Morse, Ira Goodwin, Joseph White, Leonard H. Pillsbury, Mrs. Evelyn S. Pillsbury, Abram Evans, Warren C. Evans. All of these persons brought letters of dismission from Baptist churches of which they were formerly members, excepting the last two, who were received on experience. The first officers of the church were: Pastor, Rev. A. S. Stowell; deacons, Jonathan May, Joseph White; clerk, L. H. Pillsbury; treasurer, H. S. Wheeler. This "body of baptized believers" was formally recognized as a regular Baptist church by an ecclesiastical council called for that purpose, and held Nov. 17, 1880. Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1880, a week-night prayer meeting was instituted, which has been continued until the present time, being still held on that evening of the week. Realizing that soon a house of worship would be needed, the pastor, with wise forethought, secured on his own responsibility a building lot for that purpose, paying $400 for it. The same lot, without buildings, would be worth now more than $1,000. May 10, 1882, a "meeting of citizens interested in the erection of a church edifice at Derry Depot" was called, at which over $1,700 was subscribed. A few weeks later a disastrous fire swept through the village, destroying much valuable property, and Smith's Hall, where the little church had been holding its meetings, was burned to the ground. For a few weeks the services were held in the district schoolhouse, but it was not long before several of the members of the church had united

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, DERRY DEPOT.

in erecting a building for temporary use, in which the meetings were held until July, 1883, when the basement of the new house of worship was ready for use, and in the following spring the auditorium was finished and dedicated May 14, 1884. A clock and bell were afterwards placed in the tower, and a baptistry has since been added. In 1890, a two-story house for a parsonage was erected on the church lot adjoining the meeting-house. In 1892 the interior of the church was beautifully frescoed and the outside newly painted.

During the fifteen years of its history the church has had but two pastors. Rev. A. S.

REV. J. H. NICHOLS.

Stowell served until Oct. 13, 1889, a period of nine years, when he closed his pastorate to accept that of a church at Montville, Conn. Nov. 11 of the same year the church called Rev. J. H. Nichols to become its pastor, and he assumed the pastorate Dec. 1. The following named gentlemen have served the church as deacons: Jonathan May, Joseph White, James Greeley, Henry S. Wheeler, Fred S. Pillsbury, and Calvin H. Bradford, the three latter now holding that office. L. H. Pillsbury, F. S. Pillsbury, A. E. French, and Marshall Martin have served as clerk. H. S. Wheeler has been treasurer from the organization of the church, and L. H. Pillsbury superintendent of the Sunday school for the same length of time.

A good degree of prosperity has attended the church from the beginning. Ninety-eight persons have been received by baptism upon profession of faith, and forty by letter and experience, making, with the fourteen constituent members, a total of one hundred and fifty-two who have been connected with the church. According to the annual reports, nearly $21,000 have been raised for home objects and benevolent purposes.

NUTFIELD MILLERITES.— No single year in the history of Londonderry has made a deeper and more lasting impression upon the memories of the older inhabitants than the notable year of 1843, when the end of the world and the second advent of the Saviour were expected by a class of people called Millerites from their belief in the calculations and doctrines of a celebrated leader whose name was William Miller (born in Massachusetts in 1781; died in 1849). The movement in Londonderry began early in the summer of that year, in a series of cottage lectures that attracted one family after another with rapidly increasing force and influence until cottages were not sufficient for the attendance, and camps had to be set up for their accommodation. In the beginning of the season only Sabbath days were devoted to these lectures, accompanied by prayer and singing and conducted by outside exhorters or leaders, but gradually the solemnity of the doctrine and the seriousness of the converts demanded more time for preparation to meet the dire catastrophe that was daily coming nearer, and the evenings of the week days were devoted to lecture, prayer and singing at the various houses where the interest was deepest. On the Sabbath a long service was conducted in the open air near some residence, where the leaders and visitors from adjoining towns were entertained before and after the services.

As the summer wore away, interest in these meetings increased to such intensity that the crowds of people who assembled could not give attention to business of any other kind, and per-

manent camp-meetings were organized with tents, furniture, provisions, and sleeping accommodations and exciting addresses. Continual conversions followed by day and by night. Carpenters abandoned their occupation, leaving unfinished buildings. Farmers neglected their corn, and potatoes remained in the field, and cattle were allowed to run at large. In most of these cases of abandonment and neglect the neighbors interposed to save the wanton waste of property. In the instance of the entire abandonment of crops related of the enthusiastic Ralph Nevins, who lived on the farm afterward owned and occupied by Jonathan Dana on the westerly side of Beaver brook, the selectmen of the town went to him one day and said: "Mr. Nevins, we understand you do not intend to gather your corn this year." He replied: "I have more important business on hand." The selectmen added: "Then we will attend to the gathering of your crops, Mr. Nevins, so that they shall not be wasted." The devoted believer tried to remonstrate with them upon the folly of wasting their time in gathering earthly treasures when the consummation of all things was so very nigh, but they were not moved by his arguments, and soon afterwards sent men to do the harvesting.

Early in the summer cottage lectures were delivered at the houses of Ralph Nevins, Joshua Austin, west of the Mammoth road, near Henry Crowell's residence (the widow of Joshua Austin still lives on the old place); at John Morse's house, where Joseph Eaton now lives; at Stephen Morse's house, which was the old Joseph Paige place, where were numerous other earnest believers and workers; at Jonathan Webster's house, that stood on the hill eastward of the Hardy place; at the Messer house, where the widow of Cyrus Messer lived, between Albert Tenney and John Merrill's homes, and at Jimmy Lindfist's house, on the road from Cheney village to Windham. Cheney village was the name applied to a cluster of buildings formerly located a little west of Derry Depot. William Cheney was a notorious trader of horses, and it is alleged that during the time when the Millerites were encamped in great numbers around the Ralph Nevins buildings, holding services day after day, he exhibited some of his horses to the preachers who came from other towns and needed good roadsters, and by exchange and barter, enriched himself to the amount of three or four hundred dollars at the expense of the ministers. At a large camp-meeting held in the woods west of the Messer house, called the Watts lot, the good order of the Millerite services was disturbed by the boisterous conduct of some of the townspeople who attended the meetings mainly from curiosity, and being rather inclined to humor, saw something ridiculous in the devout Millerites shouting "Glory" when the preacher happened to say something that appealed to their feelings, and shouted also with pertinacity "Go it!" Three of these noisy persons, Joel Annis, George Boyce, and David Barker, were arrested and taken to court at the Lower village to answer to the charge of disturbing the meeting. The defendants in the case procured the services of Squire John Porter, and the Adventist plaintiff in the case employed Squire Joseph Gregg. In the sequel the three disturbers of the peace paid each a small fine as penalty and were sworn to keep good order in the future. To make the keeping of good order more certain afterward, the sheriff, Samuel Marshall, was ordered to be present at the meetings. The Adventists, as they were also named, held meetings in the woods of Robert Jeffers, and some of the citizens retaliated upon the preachers there for the arrest of the three young men by arresting some of them who sold hymn books, familiarly termed Penny Royal Hymns, or other trifles, on the Sabbath day, and they were taken to court and fined. One of the more widely known preachers of the Millerites was Joseph Moore, a man highly respected throughout a long life. From the fact of his having been engaged in the mills at spinning previous to his becoming a preacher, he was very commonly spoken of as Spinner Joe Moore. His widow and daughter are still living in Londonderry. Robert Henry Perham was converted to this faith. There was also Father Dustin, who lived on the turnpike above the village, and Father Hazelton, who was at the time pastor of the Methodist society in Derry village. His conversion led him to preach the doctrine of an immediate coming of Christ and the conflagration of the world, which created great excitement and for

a time threatened to dismember the Methodist body in Derry.

The actions of some of the believers were extremely ludicrous, in spite of the seriousness of their faith. Jonathan Webster, at a camp-meeting held around Joshua Austin's premises, related to the audience that he had a revelation to communicate from a toad that spoke to him in the field where he was digging potatoes, to the purport that the final catastrophe of the end of the world had been deferred for a little longer to give a farther opportunity for conversions. It caused great merriment from the fact that he went without shoes in summer, and once, while hoeing in the field, had mistaken his own toe for a toad sticking up through the dirt, and struck it a blow with his hoe, much to his pain and chagrin. From the time of this revelation the name of the medium was inseparably linked to his surname. The interest in these large camp-meetings subsided with the approach of cold weather, and while the more ardent continued to labor, it was deemed inexpedient to attempt the formation of any permanent organization in the town.

ROSECRANS W. PILLSBURY.

ROSECRANS W. PILLSBURY, son of Col. William S. Pillsbury, was born in Londonderry, Sept. 18, 1863. His early education was

R. W. PILLSBURY'S RESIDENCE, LONDONDERRY.

received in the public schools, and after being prepared for college at Pinkerton Academy, he entered Dartmouth with the class of 1885. Ill health, however, compelled him at the end of the first year to abandon thoughts of a collegiate course. After recovering his health he became bookkeeper in his father's shoe factory at Derry and remained there for a time. A mercantile career was not to his liking, however, and he determined upon the study of law, entering first the office of Drury & Peaslee in Manchester, and later the Law School of Boston University. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Derry Depot. Mr. Pillsbury has frequently been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1889 was the youngest member of the Constitutional Convention. Gov. Smith offered him the position of judge advocate general on his personal staff, but Mr. Pillsbury declined the honor. In 1885 Mr. Pillsbury was married to Miss Annie E. Watts of Manchester, and two children have been added to the family.

HON. HORATIO FRADD, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Fradd, was born in Cornwall, England, May 17, 1832. In 1849 he came to America and settled in Boston, finding employment at his trade as brass founder. About five years later, in 1854, he came to Manchester and opened a hat and cap store in the Merrimack block, at that time one of the few brick business structures in the new city. Four years afterward he went into the grocery business with James A. Stearns, and subsequently established himself in the same line of trade at the corner of Main and Granite streets, in Piscataquog. There he has since remained, occasionally changing partners, but always progressing. He is today the oldest grocer in Manchester and is still active in superintending his affairs, although his nephew and partner, Chas. H. Fradd, has charge of the details of the business. He has always been a Republican, and the voters of Ward eight have shown their confidence in him by the gift of many public offices. He was overseer of the poor in 1863–64; assessor during the three following years; alderman for three years; member of the house of representatives in 1872–73; member of the last state constitutional convention, and state senator in 1889–90. In the senate he served on the committees on fisheries, roads and bridges, labor, and other matters. One of the substantial men of Manchester, always upright and straightforward, he has made friends in all walks of life. In 1853 Mr. Fradd was married to Mary E. Cayzer of Boston, and one child, Lizzie M., now the wife of Joseph R. Fradd of Manchester, was born to them. Mrs. Fradd dying in 1872, Mr. Fradd, in 1877, married Jennie McDonald of New York state. Five children have been the fruit of this union: Edwin H., Ralph D., Annie M., Norman W., and James M. These make a happy home on Dover street, West Manchester, where the father has lived for more than thirty years. They attend the Main-Street Congregational church and take a leading part in local society affairs. Mr. Fradd is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of Uncanoonuc Lodge of Odd Fellows.

HON. HORATIO FRADD.

THE first tramp on record in Nutfield was Daniel Mt. Aferson. He seems to have given the citizens a good deal of annoyance, for in 1738 they voted in town meeting "that the selectmen provide irons to secure Daniel Mt. Aferson from hurting or disturbing any of the inhabitants of the town. Each inhabitant shall lodge said Mt. Aferson 24 hours and then pass him to the next neighbor—penalty 10 shillings." Eight years before this, in 1730, the town voted "to let Hugh Wilson be prosecuted for an idler, as the law directs." It is probable that Hugh reformed and went to work, for there is no record of any prosecution against him. He was related to one of the original proprietors of the town.

STARK AT BUNKER HILL, AT BENNINGTON, AND AT HOME.

STARK AT BUNKER HILL.—John Stark's services to the cause of American freedom on the memorable 17th of June, 1775, can scarcely be overestimated. Although the fascinating story of the battle of Bunker Hill has been told and retold a hundred times, it never loses its interest to the sons of New Hampshire because of the role which Granite State men played in that great struggle. According to the best authorities, they formed about two thirds of all the American forces engaged in the conflict, and had there been any deficiency in their numbers, their energy, efficiency, and freshness would have counterbalanced it. During the forenoon of that day Stark's regiment was ordered to the relief of Prescott. The men were without powder. It was too valuable to be trusted to new levies until they went into action. Stark's troops marched at once to their arsenal, and each man received a spare flint, fifteen bullets and a gill cup of powder for his flask or horn. Their fowling-pieces had few or no bayonets, and were of different calibres. A little time was lost in fitting or exchanging bullets or in hammering them down to suit their guns. By one o'clock Stark's regiment was on the march and was joined on its way by the Third New Hampshire, under Col. James Reed, and they bore to Prescott's weary men the important accession of at least nine hundred hardy troops in homespun dress, without a cartridge, and with few bayonets, but with some experience in war under veteran officers. Before two o'clock Stark, with his regiment, had reached the narrow causeway which crossed Charlestown Neck, less than a mile from the redoubt. His march and bearing on that day are thus described by Dearborn, one of his captains: "When we reached Charlestown Neck we found two regiments halted in consequence of a heavy enfilading fire across it of round, bar and chain shot from the frigate Lively, from floating batteries anchored in Charles river, and a floating battery lying in the river Mystic. Major McClary went forward and said to the commanders that if they did not intend to move on, he wished them to open and let our regiment pass. This was immediately done. My company being in front, I marched by the side of Col. Stark, who was moving with a very deliberate pace. I suggested the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from the galling cross-fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eyes upon me and observed: 'Dearborn, one fresh man in action is worth two fatigued ones,' and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner." When Stark reached the battlefield he saw that the British troops, now reinforced, were preparing to advance, and were marshalling a large body of light infantry and grenadiers to turn the left flank of the Americans. Col. Knowlton and his 120 men from Connecticut were posted at the south end of the grass fence. Stark saw at a glance the point of danger, and directed his men to extend the grass fence to the beach on the Mystic and rear a stone wall across the beach to the water, taking stones from the beach and adjacent fences. He then placed his large force in three rows behind the fence and wall, directing the first rank with the best marksmen to fire, and the second and rear ranks to load rapidly as they knelt upon the ground; then, stepping in front of his line, he planted a stake sixty yards in advance of his fence,

and returning to his men, told them that he should shoot the first man who fired before the British passed the stake. At half-past three o'clock British reinforcements landed, and Lord Howe New Hampshire provincials in homespun clothes to fly at the first onset. But they remained behind the fence and wall as still as death. The British passed the stake planted by Stark, and then came

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, SHOWING THE STAND MADE BY STARK'S AND REED'S NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENTS.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN.— At the top appears the Mystic River. At the right is Moulton's (or Morton's) Point, where the British troops first landed and formed. Extending downward from the shore of the Mystic, on the left, appear the rail fences, behind which were posted in their order Col. Stark's New Hampshire regiment, Col. Reed's New Hampshire regiment, and Capt. Knowlton's Connecticut companies. In front of the rail fences are represented the eleven companies of British Grenadiers, in line, advancing to the attack; and on the beach of the Mystic River the eleven companies of the British Light Infantry, marching with a narrow front, in their attempt to flank the American left. The numbers of the regiments to which the Light Infantry companies severally belonged are given in the figures, as in the plan of De Berniere. The Light Infantry company of the Thirty-Fifth Regiment appears both on the river beach and on the higher bank at the right of the Grenadiers. It is supposed that in one attack it occupied one position and in the other attack a different one. Below the rail fences and a little at their right appear the earthworks of Col. Prescott. Charlestown Neck is not represented on the plan. It would be much further to the left.

arrayed his men for the attack. At least 3000 men moved forward to assail the breastworks and the fence. They were the flower of the English soldiery, and doubtless expected those half-armed a fire, so intense, so continuous, and so deadly, that officers and men went down before it. They rallied again and again, only to recoil. Nearly every officer on Howe's staff was killed or

wounded. Stark and Reed lost but ninety men, but in front of the one company from Derryfield, under Capt. John Moore, at the stone wall on the beach, ninety-six dead bodies of the foe were counted. Stark's forces were assailed by the Welch Fusileers, a crack regiment that had fought at Minden with distinction. They entered the field at Bunker Hill seven hundred strong, and the next morning only eighty-three answered at roll-call. The ammunition of the Americans was fast giving out, and retreat soon became imperative. With a few rounds more of ammunition, Stark and Reed might have turned the fortunes of the day. They brought off, however, their forces in good condition, and returned like victors from the field. (See "Nutfield in the Revolution," page 103).

STARK AT BUNKER HILL.

STARK AT BENNINGTON.—As Stark and the New Hampshire forces had prevented the battle of Bunker Hill from resulting disastrously to the American cause, and almost succeeded in turning the defeat into victory, so, two years later, it was again the same leader with New Hampshire men who contributed most materially to the defeat of Burgoyne. For there can be no doubt that the success of the American arms in the battles near Bennington led to the subsequent surrender of the British at Saratoga, which was one of the turning points in the great struggle of the colonies for liberty. The following brief chapter in American Revolutionary annals, dealing with Stark's victories near Bennington, has been written by H. W. Herrick, a recognized historical authority:

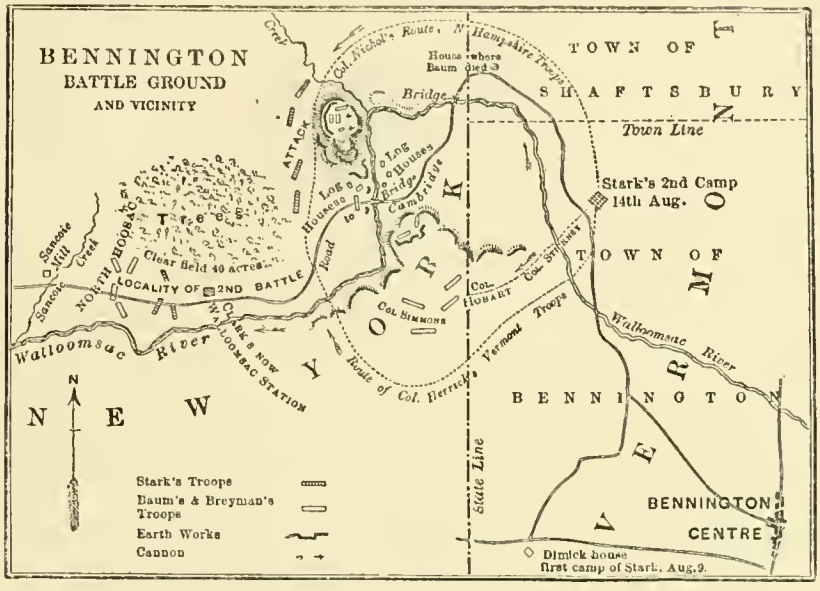
STARK AT BENNINGTON.

In the spring of 1777, Stark, while engaged in recruiting and forwarding his regiment to Ticonderoga, learned that his name had been dropped by Congress from the list of colonels recommended for promotion. This was the second indignity of the kind offered him since the opening of the war. Conscious of patriotic motives and of success in his position, he ascribed the action of Congress to the jealousy of enemies, and declared that honor forbade his remaining any longer in the service. Notwithstanding the appeals made to him to remain in the army, he resigned his commission and retired. But he did not relax his efforts as a citizen in the patriot service; he sent his own sons to the field, and urged on enlistments for the army. Four months changed the aspect of affairs in the Northern military department. The fall of Ticonderoga, the repulse of Hubbardton, the exposed situation of the young settlements in Vermont, and the rumors of the advance of Burgoyne through eastern New England, spread alarm in every quarter threatened. The delegates to the colonial Assembly of New Hampshire, stimulated by the spirit and liberality of John Langdon, their presiding officer, voted to raise two brigades, the command of one for the immediate exigency being offered to Stark.

No time was to be lost. A messenger was dispatched to bring the retired officer before the committee of military affairs, and the command was tendered to him. It was accepted on condition that the troops should act independently of Congress or of officers appointed by that power. A commission as brigadier was therefore issued, giving Stark discretionary powers to act in connection with the main army or independently, as circumstances might require. Recruiting for three months' service was now carried forward briskly; a day sufficed to enlist and organize a company in the larger towns, and Gen. Stark was enabled in about a week to start with a large portion of his force for the rendezvous at Charlestown, on the Connecticut river. Two weeks only had passed since the first alarm from the capture of Ticonderoga, and yet Stark was organizing and drilling his force for action. The last week in July he sent forward a detachment of a few hundred men to the support of Warner's broken regiment of Continentals at Manchester—a town twenty-two miles north of Bennington. On the 4th of August a scout of one hundred men, under Col. Emerson, was sent to the valley of Otter Creek, north of Manchester, with directions to rendezvous at the latter place, whither Stark himself marched with the remainder of his force, after leaving two hundred men at Charlestown as a garrison. The column, in its march across the Green Mountains, was augmented by militia under Col. Williams.

The Vermont Council of Safety, a committee of twelve, sitting at Bennington, had acted with such vigor in recruiting and correspondence that Gen. Schuyler anticipated great assistance from the militia. When Stark, therefore, arrived at Manchester, he found Gen. Lincoln, acting under orders from Schuyler, ready to march the whole force to "the Sprouts,"

a rendezvous at the mouth of the Mohawk. High words passed between the commanders, and Stark, showing that his commission gave him plenary powers, flatly refused to leave Bennington uncovered. He, however, wrote to the commander of the



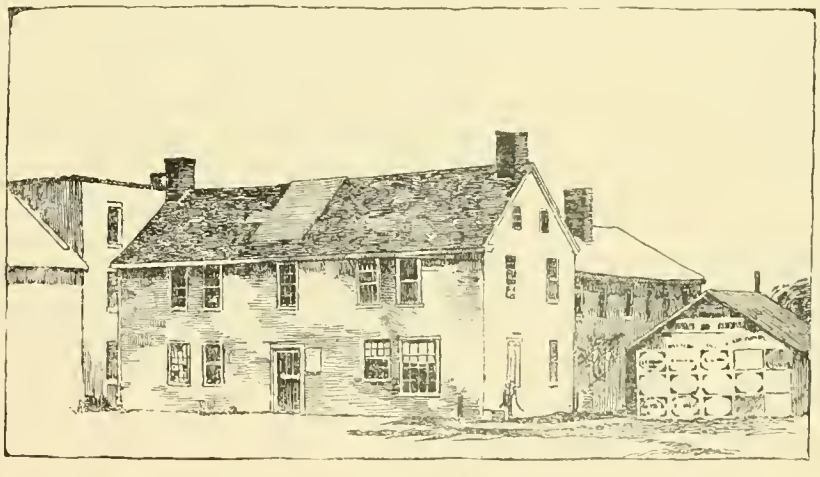
Northern army offering to co-operate in any manner with him when the immediate danger to Bennington was over. Lincoln left only two days before the battle, to report his failure.

Rumors of a foray by Burgoyne in the direction of the Continental stores at Bennington now became frequent: Stark, therefore, on the 8th of August, left Manchester with his brigade for the former place. His whole force was but about nine hundred, the scouts under Emerson not having arrived, and several companies being detained at Charlestown. Col. Warner now sent out a small force under Capt. Chipman, to bring in a quantity of muskets left stacked in the forest by the enemy near Hubbardton at the breaking up of Hale's regiment in the retreat: then leaving the remainder of his force to await orders, he went forward with Stark to assist by his counsel and knowledge of the country.

Bennington was at this time a frontier town having about 1,500 inhabitants. It was named in compliment to Gov. Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, under whose auspices it was settled about twenty years preceding, being then included in the towns surveyed on the disputed boundary line between New York and the New Hampshire Grants. The Council of Safety had been in session here about a month, having their headquarters at the Green Mountain House, afterward better known as the Catamount Tavern — a name given it from the stuffed skin of a catamount placed on the summit of the pole supporting the landlord's business sign. The council chamber of the committee was a busy place: Stark was in daily consultation with the members, and scouts were several times a day sent out on all roads leading to the north and west. The town was filled with militia, two regiments of Vermonters being in process of organization.

On the 9th of August Stark encamped in the west part of the town, a few miles from the village, but soon judged it prudent, from the report of scouts, to move to a point better adapted for attack, on the Walloomsack river, nearly north from his former position, and near the road leading from Bennington to Cambridge, N. Y. This was hardly accomplished, on the 13th, when he received the information of the arrival of a force of about one hundred and fifty Indians at Cambridge, twelve miles distant. A force of two hundred men, under Lieut.-Col. Gregg, was immediately sent against the enemy. At night a courier arrived with the intelligence that the Indians were but the advance guard of a force of the enemy advancing, with artillery, under Col. Baum, assisted by Gov. Skene. Swift couriers were now sent to Manchester for Warner's and Emerson's men, and tidings forwarded to Bennington, six miles distant, for the immediate help of all the militia in the vicinity. Leaving a camp guard, Stark, on the morning of the fourteenth, moved his whole force westward across the Walloomsack, on the road to Cambridge, to meet the enemy; but he had advanced only a short distance when he met Gregg falling back in good order before a superior force half a mile distant. A line of battle was immediately formed; seeing which, the enemy stopped pursuit and began manœuvring with the evident purpose of avoiding a collision. Failing to draw the enemy onward, and the ground being unsuitable for general action, Stark retired his force a mile and encamped, intending to attack when the reinforcements came up the following day.

Scouts soon reported that the enemy was encamping west of the state line, on the banks of the little river, at a point easily fordable. At this place a bridge and six or eight rude log houses in a clearing gave them some advantages of shelter and position. The accompanying map, drawn by direction of ex-



OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR, VT.

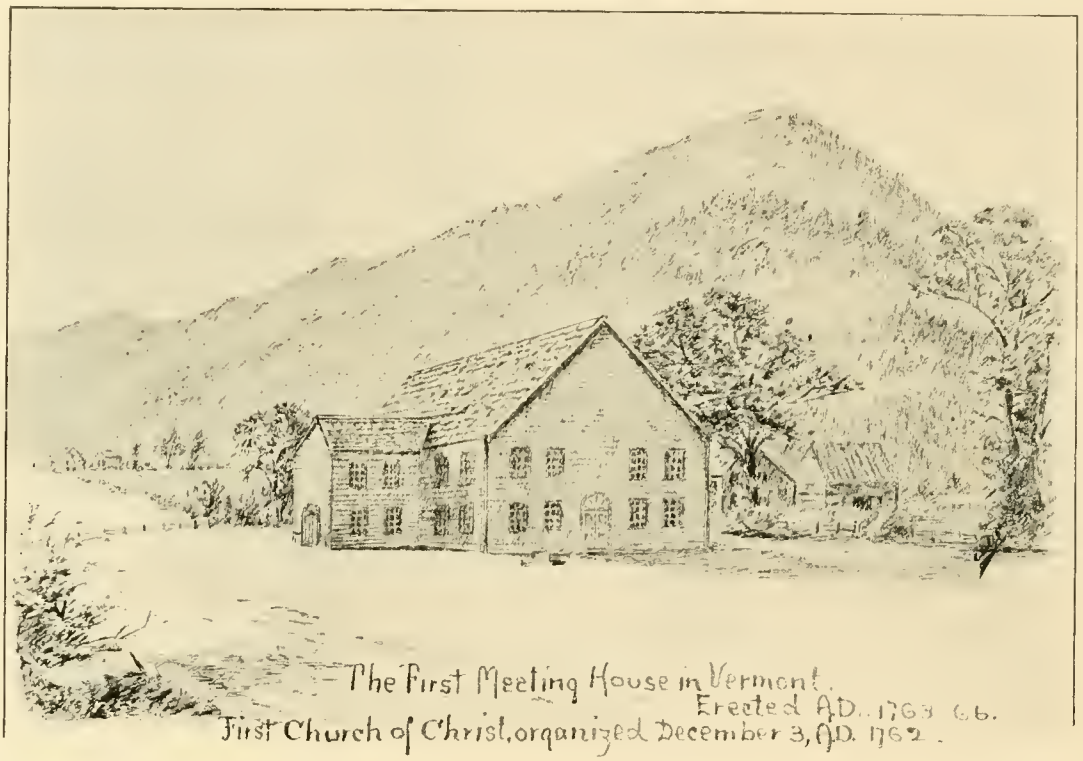
Gov. Hall of Bennington, gives an accurate view of the battle-ground and camps. In this position, with scouts occupying the neutral ground, the belligerents slept on their arms.

The morning of the 15th brought a terrible storm of wind

and rain, which the parties were in no condition to meet. Fighting in such pouring torrents was out of the question. Baum's force, after a semblance of parade, cowered for partial shelter in the log-houses; and Stark, after forming flanking parties, withdrew them and sheltered his men as well as possible in their brush huts and under the lee of fences. Tents there were none.

Surrounded by forests and concealed from each other by intervening hills, the opposing forces sent out numerous scouts who were lurking in the wet brush most of the day. The flint-lock muskets, with all care possible, were so drenched that few would explode, and by noon Fraser's marksmen, whom Baum had sent over the stream to support the Indians, withdrew to the bank and left the ground to the Americans. Our scouts now advanced, harried the enemy working on their entrenchments and, with no loss, killed before night about thirty, including two Indians, whose silver ornaments were brought as trophies into camp.

The scene on the ground occupied by Baum was a busy one despite the weather. The previous evening he had selected two hills by the river bank, which he proceeded at once to fortify, his troops working with alacrity in the storm. The position was about half a mile west of the line dividing Vermont from New York; the battle was thus fought in the latter state. The log-houses were partially demolished, and the lightest timbers, with logs cut on the ground, were drawn by the artillery horses or carried by the men to the highest of the two hills up the stream and placed in position, with earth filling the interstices. This was a work of difficulty, as often when the earth was banked against the logs, the rain would wash it back, rendering the labor fruitless. Nearly half a mile down the stream, on the opposite bank, the smaller of the hills was being rapidly prepared for the security of Peter's corps of Tories, under Col. Pfister. A breastwork was laid of rails, after the manner of a Virginia fence, and the whole filled in with flax pulled from an adjoining field. Slight defensive works were also built to defend the pass of the bridge and the ascent on the south of the redoubt. This labor extended far into the night of the 15th, when a short respite was given, the marksmen being called into the redoubt, and, with no fire to dry the troops, such rest taken as could be had with the wild whoops of the Indians or an occasional shot coming from the front. At midnight a dispatch from Breyman was received by Baum, stating that help would be forthcoming the next day. Thus affairs remained at daybreak on Saturday, the 16th. The Berkshire militia had arrived in the night, and their chaplain, Parson Allen, immediately reported at headquarters. Stark had failed to get reliable accounts of Breyman's approach, but his energy of action saved him from the effects of Baum's confident strategy. A plan of attack had been decided in council by Stark, his officers, and the Bennington committee, and with the early dawn preparations were made to carry it into effect. The rain, after fourteen hours' duration, abated in the night, and the morning broke clear and pleasant; not a breath of wind stirred the dripping vegetation, and the swollen river showed by its turbid current the extent of the storm. Both camps were astir betimes preparing for the contest. It was a military axiom with Stark to strike only with a full preparation; accordingly, orders were given for the drying and cleansing of all arms, after which rations were served, and a deliberate review held of the condition of the troops.



While these events are occurring, let us take a glance at the personal appearance of the belligerents. The American troops comprised eight incomplete regiments: five companies from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Col. Simmons; the Sixth New Hampshire, Col. Nichols; the Eleventh New Hampshire, Col. Hobart (incorrectly given Hubbard in the reports); the Twelfth New Hampshire, Col. Stickney; and a hundred scouts, Col. Emerson. Vermont was represented by a small force of militia, Col. Williams; a regiment from Bennington and the towns adjoining, Col. Brush; and the Green Mountain Rangers, Col. Herrick. The Continentals of Warner, one hundred and forty in number, and Emerson's men, were yet several miles distant. These organizations were in process of formation, few of them being half filled. None had a distinctive uniform except the

Rangers — a body of Davy Crockett men, dressed in frocks with green facings. In the tactics of the forest these Rangers were at home, being a good match for the Indians, whose whoop they nearly imitated in their night countersign, which was "three hoots of an owl."

The commander of the Americans, with the trusty Warner at his side, moved rapidly through the camp. He was in the prime of life, forty-nine years old, dressed as a Continental brigadier, and mounted on a beautiful brown colt. His only staff officer was Warner, sixteen years his junior; and his medical department numbered but one or two surgeons. The entire force was about 1,750, of which New Hampshire furnished about 1,000; Vermont, 500; and old Berkshire, 250.

Baum's force comprised about 1,000, of whom 150 were Indians, 200 Tories, 100 Fraser's marksmen, 100 Canadian Rangers, 50 Chasseurs, and 370 Riedesel's dragoons, or Hessians, acting as infantry. The British prisoners and dead numbered the next day over 900, and Burgoyne's orderly book makes his loss in the two engagements over 1,200. The disposal of Baum's force was well made: the Tories, or Peter's corps, with a small platoon of Hessians, held the small hill, the Canadians were posted in the log houses, a few Hessians were posted in the breastworks west of the bridge, the chasseurs were at the east declivity of the large hill, while the remainder of the Hessians were in the redoubt surrounded by the Indian scouts in the forest. The German commander evidently wished to avoid battle; at half past nine he withdrew his outposts, leaving the Indians only in the forest to guard against surprise.

BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

As mid-day approached, the Americans were massed to receive orders; the locality was a large field, the entrance to which was by sliding bars and tall posts peculiar to the vicinity. Stark leaped to the topmost rail, steadied himself by the tall post, and harangued his troops in the well-known sentences: "Now, my men, yonder are the Hessians; they were bought for seven pounds tenpence a man. Are you worth more? Prove it. Tonight the American flag floats over yonder hill, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow!" Throwing knapsacks, jackets, and all baggage in heaps, and placing a guard over them, the force started. Col. Herrick's Rangers, with the Bennington militia, three hundred strong, were sent to make a detour to Baum's right; Col. Nichols, with three hundred and fifty men, was sent to the rear of the enemy's left — the two forces, when joined, to make an attack; two hundred men, under Col. Stickney and Col. Hobart, including part of the Berkshire militia, were sent against the Tory works with directions to keep concealed in a corn field near by and await the opening of the action at Baum's hill. Foreseeing that there would be close work with the Tories, who were in citizens' dress, like his own force, Stark gave directions to the attacking party that a corn husk in the hat-band should be the badge of his own men. A guard under a sergeant was posted near the bridge to prevent communication between the two wings of the enemy during the movements of the flanking parties, and the disposal of the forces was complete.

As a cover to his designs, Stark now moved forward his reserve and employed the time in marching slowly around a hill in full view of the enemy. This seemed to perplex Baum. As his servant, Henry Archelaus, afterward said: "He scanned the movement with a field-glass, and directed his artillery men to fire

on the column." This cannonade did no great harm, and the ruse was continued with a variety of movements for nearly three hours. At length, about three o'clock, the flanking parties had reached their coveted position and communicated with each

STARK RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.
(See page 16)

other. Nichols was the first to open fire. The Indians retired before the advancing line, and, panic-struck, fled to the redoubt, reporting that the forest was full of Yankees. Seeing the columns closing with a tightening coil around the hill, the savages dashed through the opening between the two detachments in single file, and, yelling like demons, made their escape, leaving a few of their number dead or prisoners. As the line pressed up to musket range, Baum opened a fire of small arms, and brought one of the cannons forward to the angle left exposed by the flight of his savage allies. The action became hot on both sides, but the assailants being sheltered by trees and brush, received little injury from the Hessian fire, delivered breast-high, without aim. New developments and attacks now rapidly ensued in every quarter; the discharge of musketry was rapid, continuous, and obstinately maintained for nearly an hour, when an explosion occurred in the redoubt that shook the hill by its violence, sending blinding smoke and flying fragments among the combatants. Appalled at the detonation, there was a momentary lull among both parties. The tumbril, or ammunition cart, of the Hessians had exploded. Comprehending instantly the accident, the Americans, with a cheer along the whole line, made a dash for the parapet. No troops could withstand such a tide: it poured in at every angle with an impetuosity that defied resistance.

Muskets clubbed were opposed to bayonets; sabre and pike came into full play. Baum was driven back, unable to use his artillery, and all discipline in both forces seemed lost, except where the German commander and a few sturdy Hessians charged with sabre when unable to load muskets. Part of Fraser's marksmen rushed over the parapet and, leaving a few of their number dead and wounded, escaped. Baum was mortally wounded by a shot, and the force around him, panic-struck, fled down the hill to the south, where Stark's forces were advancing to meet them.

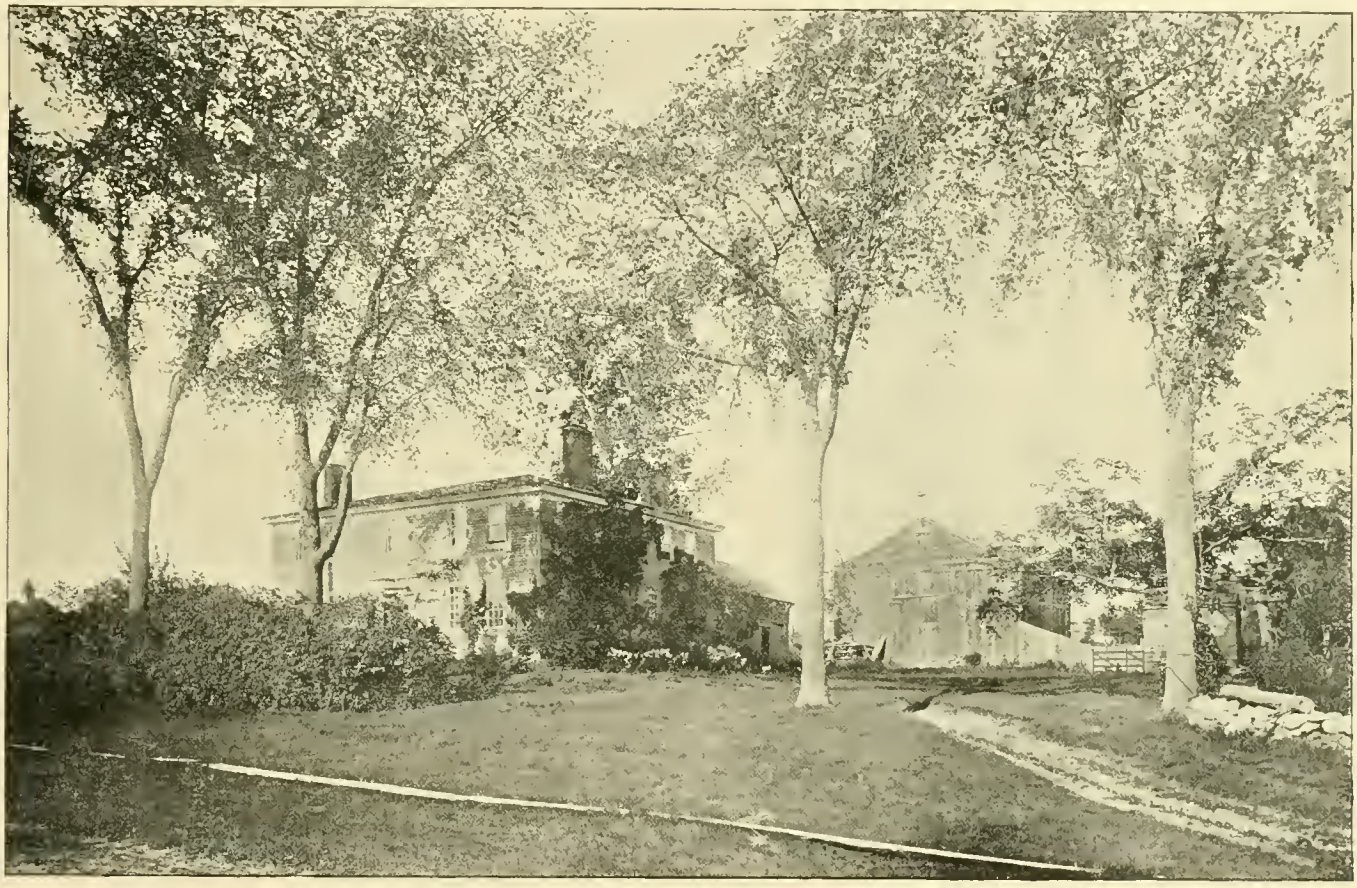
The action on the plain below, with the Tories under Pfister and the Canadians in the log houses, was but the sanguinary counterpart of the scene at the redoubt. At the first discharge from Nichols's column the concealed troops rushed through the corn, receiving three volleys, which they did not deign to return until they emerged from their cover upon a field of flax at the foot of the breastwork. Here girdled decayed trees gave them partial shelter, and behind these some of the men placed themselves, while others sought the cover of the rank flax and corn. A rapid and continuous fire now commenced on both sides. A small platoon of Hessians in the breastwork delivered at rapid intervals their fire, without aim, giving way at each discharge to the Tories who, with handkerchiefs tied as turbans, appeared, alternating their volleys rapidly with the regulars. At the explosion in the large redoubt up the stream a charge was made, with a whoop and hurrah, on the Tories. It was now corn husk against turban in a desperate death-grapple. Musket stocks supplied the place of bayonets on both sides. The enemy was pushed back: Pfister fell,

CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON, VT.

mortally wounded, and the remnant around him called for quarter. The Canadians, seeing the capture of the two strongholds, surrendered with the chasseurs, who, hemmed in, made little or no resistance. The first fight was won.

A hasty disposal was made of the prisoners. The Tories, numbering about one hundred and sixty, were tied by pairs to a leading rope, with a horse attached; the remaining captives, about four hundred and fifty, were permitted the honors of war, being marched in close ranks with a strong flank guard to Bennington. Here they were quartered in the church.

It was now nearly six o'clock. Stark and Warner hastened to the redoubt. Baum, attended by his faithful servant Henry and a Hessian surgeon, was being removed from the field. Looking around at the fearful work made in the redoubt, Stark remarked that the Americans had fought like hell-hounds. "Truly," said Baum, "they fought more like hell-hounds than soldiers." Baum and Pfister were taken to the same house, a mile distant, in Shaftsbury, where both died the following day. The Hessian commander has always been held in great respect. The best surgical care and nursing failed to save him; but friend and foe uniformly testified that a braver man than Frederick Baum never lived.



HOME OF ELIZABETH B. STARK, GEN. STARK'S GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER, MANCHESTER.

The force now remaining on the field were somewhat separated. Random firing was heard on the Cambridge road, in the vicinity of Sancoic Mill, two miles distant, and tidings soon came that a body of Hessians, six or seven hundred in number, was advancing, with two cannon. Nearly at the same moment the drums of Warner's regiment announced its advance, with Emerson's scouts from Bennington, the column being led by Lieut.-Col. Safford and Major Rann. Halting a few moments at the river to take a hasty draught and fill their canteens, the troops pressed forward to meet the new danger. Every available man was hurried to the front.

Skene had been posted by Baum about mid-day at the Sancoic Mill to communicate with Breyman and hurry forward the relief column. As the artillery in the redoubt had been playing on Stark's reserve for several hours, Skene appears to have taken the din of the battle for a continuance of the cannonade. Posted on the line of retreat of the few who escaped, it seems impossible that the guard at the mill should be in ignorance of the issue of the engagement; but Skene afterward averred that he knew not, when Breyman arrived, that Baum's fate had already been decided. He accordingly pressed the innocent Breyman on to the rescue.

Groups of militia now appeared in the undergrowth near the road to the left of the Hessians; Skene declared them royalists, and galloped his horses into an intervening clearing, and hailed them. The answer was a volley of bullets. Instantly the column was halted, the cannon brought up to the front, and the whole force deployed across the road. The forest to the right and left now revealed bodies of militia, and both sides endeavored by flanking parties to get the vantage-ground. The Americans lacked unity of purpose in their movements, and officers were hurrying to and fro trying to form some semblance of a line of

battle; but before this could be accomplished the troops were obliged to fall back. When they had thus been pressed for half a mile, an officer from Warner's corps dashed among them, entreating them to hold out, for help was just at hand. Hardly were the words spoken ere a grape-shot tore the mouth of his horse; but notwithstanding the plunging of the animal, he kept his seat and urged on the wavering line. In a moment Warner's and Emerson's men, with strong flank guards, appeared advancing in line of battle. This was the nucleus wanted as a gathering point; it was at once made available, and a most obstinate and bloody contest ensued. A dash was made, and one of Breyman's cannon captured; a countercharge, and it was retaken. Our forces were pressed back to within three quarters of a mile of the captured redoubt; but the earnest efforts of Stark and Warner in bringing up Baum's captured cannon with more troops now gave strength for a brilliant charge, in which Breyman again lost a cannon, and began to fall back, contesting every inch of ground. In about a mile he deployed into a field on his left and made a desperate effort to use his remaining cannon; but the active militia were there before him in the undergrowth, skirting the clearing. Skene galloped to the cannon to encourage the artillery men, when his horse was shot, and fell, entangling his rider. Extricating himself, he seized one of the artillery horses, cut the traces that held the plunging animal to the pole, mounted, and fled, leaving behind him the Hessians and Breyman following in full retreat. The second fight was practically ended, and the day was won!

Drill Master. Private Soldier.

HESSIAN SOLDIERS.

The fugitives pressed down the road, some falling in the mud before their pursuers, and begging in their foreign speech for mercy; others, entangled by their armor in the bushes, surrendered to the groups following them. The darkness had now become so great that friend could hardly be distinguished from foe. The pursuers were recalled.

The fruits of the victory were four brass cannon, about one thousand stand of arms, two hundred and fifty sabres, eight loads of army supplies, four ammunition wagons, twenty horses, and the instruments of two drum corps. Two of the cannon are now in the state capitol at Montpelier, one is held at New Boston, N. H., and the fourth is lost. The prisoners, aside from officers, surgeons, and servants, were about seven hundred, nearly one hundred of whom were captured in the second action; two hundred and seven of the enemy were found the next day (Sunday) dead on the field of battle. Burgoyne's instructions to Baum and Skene were among the captured papers found on the officers.

The American loss was proportionately small to that of the enemy, a large part of it being before the Tory breastwork. Stark, in his official report to the New Hampshire authorities, states that his brigade—nearly two thirds of the fighting force—lost forty-two wounded and fourteen killed. If Vermont and Massachusetts lost in the same ratio, the aggregate would be less than one hundred.

Among the incidents of the battle not hitherto found in print is the loss of Stark's horse while he was engaged in a reconnaissance on foot during the action. Professor Butler records it, having found the advertisement in an old file of the Hartford Courant, of date Oct. 7, 1777. It is as follows:

[From the *Connecticut Courant*, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1777.]

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

STOLE from me the fubfcriber, from Walloomfcock, in the time of action, the 16th of Auguft laft, a brown MARE, five years old, had a ftar in her forehead. Alſo, a doe fkin feated faddle, blue houſing trim'd with white, and a curbed bridle. It is earneſtly requeſted of all committees of ſafety and others in authority, to exert themſelves to recover ſaid thief and mare, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare brought to me; and the perſon, whoever he be, ſhall receive the above reward for both, and for the mare alone one half of that ſum. *How ſcandalous, how diſgraceful and ignominious muſt*

it appear to all friendly and generous souls to have such sly artful, designing villains enter into the field in the time of action in order to pillage, pilfer and plunder from their brethren when engaged in battle.

JOHN STARK, B. D. G.

Bennington, 11th Sept. 1777.

August 22, Stark sent his official report to Gates, thus recognizing the authority of his Continental superior officer; but he sent no report to Congress, "thus," says Everett, in his biography (Sparks), "disdaining to make his success the instrument of a triumphant accommodation."

The day before the news from Bennington was received at Philadelphia, Congress passed a resolution censuring Stark's course with Lincoln; shortly after, it made honorable amends by giving him his full rank as brigadier in the national forces, accompanied with a vote of thanks to himself, officers, and soldiers.

Stark left Bennington Sept. 14 with his brigade to join Gates, who had superseded Schuyler three days after the defeat of Baum and Breyman. Three days later the Northern army was again made glad by the news of the retreat of St. Leger from the investment of Fort Stanwix, and the union of Arnold's force with the garrison.

HESSIANS IN NUTFIELD.

The heroism of the force under Gen. Stark at Bennington is more apparent when it is considered that the greater part of the enemy were veterans of the seven years' war in Germany, and had been subjected to the severe discipline of the armies of Frederick the Great. The Hessians received their name from the Hesse provinces of central Germany, a mountainous region, producing a stalwart soldiery, brave and inured to the hardships of war. Seventeen thousand of these troops were obtained by King George III. at the reputed price of seven pounds tenpence a man, with a provision of further compensation to the families of such as should be killed or die of disease in the service.

The formidable part of the British force at Bennington was the Hessians, and their pertinacious bravery and efficiency might have given a different turn to the fortunes of the day if they had not been handicapped by the irregulars, who were attached to them as allies. The greater part of our prisoners were Hessians, and they were treated with due respect, being marched to Bennington Centre, with flank guards, while the Tories were tied in pairs to a long rope which, in front, was attached to a stout horse. The whole crowd of prisoners were taken into the village church with a relay of guards on the outside. The little edifice was not made for so large a congregation, and the floor timbers cracked ominously. A panic was created, and several prisoners rushed for the door. The guards, thinking it an attempt to escape, fired, and nine fell at the first volley. As soon as the true state of affairs was known and quiet restored in the crowd, great regret was expressed by the citizens and soldiers. The fallen prisoners were honorably buried in the church yard, and the position of their graves is still pointed out to visitors.

The Hessians of the Bennington battle were evidently a better class of soldiers, and morally superior to the troops captured by Washington at Trenton. Stark had evidently a good opinion of them, and when he returned to his own state with his victorious troops, brought also a number of Hessian soldiers with him. Several of these formed a prosperous farming colony in Merrimack township, on the road leading to the centre of the town, and their descendants are yet living in that vicinity or in the confines of old Nutfield. The families of Longa, Ritterbusch, Schillenger, and Archelaus will be readily recalled by our older citizens. The last mentioned of these settlers, Henri Archelaus, was the body servant of Col. Baum, helped carry the wounded leader from the field, and attended him at his death the following day, Sunday, at the farmhouse hospital in the adjoining town of Shaftsbury. Archelaus lived in Weare, and died at an advanced age.

Gen. Stark sent examples of Hessian trophies, uniforms, armament, and band instruments, to the authorities of the several states represented by troops in the battle. For more than a hundred years Hessian caps, swords, drums, and muskets have been displayed in the senate chamber of Massachusetts at Boston. Two small bronze guns mounted are at the capitol in Montpelier, Vt., and one of the larger guns, "Molly Stark," as is well known, is at New Boston. Some of our old military records mention the remaining cannon, the mate of the last named, and assert that it was assigned to a privateer in the war of 1812, and lost at sea.

STARK AT HOME.— No personality has left a deeper impress upon New Hampshire than that of John Stark. His was one of those massive, rugged, robust natures that are great of themselves, not as the result of outward circumstances. He was one of the men who create events, not one of those who are created by events. His military career is more or less familiar to all readers, and has to some extent overshadowed the simple but interesting story of his home life, which is told by H. W. Herrick of Manchester:

The vigor and decision shown by Stark in military life are traceable in the management of his secular affairs. He was emphatically a worker, and had no patience with indolence, mental or physical. His plans for farm labor were comprehensive and far-reaching in results, and for the period in which he lived he effectively wielded a large capital. This good management was noticeable in the expenses he incurred for government in his military capacity. The financial cost to New Hampshire for the Bennington victory was, for mustering, mileage, rations, wages, and contingent expenses, a trifle over $82,000 in the depreciated paper currency of the day, or $2,500 in gold. Stark did not die a rich man, in the modern understanding of the term; he prudently used his resources, and thus answered the large demands on his hospitality and kept his estate intact. The interests of his farm and an extensive trade in lumber and tracts of woodland divided his time and labors. At one time he owned, with two partners, the present township of Dunbarton, then called Starkstown, and operated largely in lumber. The

facilities for getting logs and manufactured lumber to market were greatly increased by the completion of the Amoskeag canal in 1807, and Stark's property in timber tracts was made much more valuable. Early in life he erected a mill for sawing lumber on Ray's brook, at the present site of Dorr's pond, and it was this mill that was so suddenly stopped at the news of the battle of Lexington, and permitted to rot and rust during the eight years of the Revolution. The remains of the dam are yet to be seen at low water. After the Revolution, Stark, in connection with Judge Blodgett, erected a saw and grist mill on the east side of Amoskeag falls, near the present entrance of the company's large canal.

Notwithstanding the rough and stirring character of Stark's life, he had naturally a literary taste, and was never more happy than when reading a favorite author. Books were comparatively rare in his day, but his library represented the standard authors of contemporary literature. Dr. Johnson's works and the Scotch poets of the early part of the century were his favorites.

As second childhood came upon the old war veteran, after the age of four score and ten years, one of his great pleasures was the taming and fondling of his domestic and farm animals. Though always a lover of fine horses and cattle, he now found great satisfaction in petting and cherishing them. A very large bay family horse named Hessian was a special favorite, and he took pleasure, when sitting in his easy chair on the lawn, in the sun, in feeding and taming his poultry. One of his descendants describes the general's enthusiasm about his fowls as quite equal to that of a modern poultry exhibitor. One enormous fowl was his pet and pride; the golden plumage, black breast, and fine sickle feathers were descanted on with true appreciation. This queer pet would eat corn from his master's hand, perch on his cane, crow at command, and was even admitted into the general's room, by his expressed wish, to while away the tedious hours when he could no longer sit on the lawn.

The farmhouse of Stark was a plain two-story structure, with an ell, a front door and entry dividing it into two equal parts; this, with four barns, and some smaller out-houses, comprised the farm buildings. They were erected a few yards above the junction of the present Reform School road with the River road, and the well, with its cover of plank, is still to be seen.

HOME OF GEN. STARK, MANCHESTER.

The house was erected by the general in the year 1765, and at that period was considered an edifice of notable qualities. It had handsome pediment caps to the windows and doors, and corner boards generously ornamented, and was, within, of large dimensions and careful finish. The taste of Stark, when applied to house building, was somewhat peculiar and erratic, for while he had his rooms finished with the best skill and most costly material of the period, he would never suffer paint or room paper to be seen inside of his house. He took great pride in pointing to the width and quality of native woods used in the large and sumptuous panels in the walls of the rooms, and in the wood carving of a large buffet, or French sideboard, filling one corner of his dining room. When age and infirmity confined him to the house, he chose one of the lower front rooms,

John Stark

where, from the window with an eastern exposure, he could see the first beams of the morning sun. To secure more sunlight he gave directions to have one of the front windows enlarged, making it double its former dimensions. The injury to the symmetry of the building was urged by his friends, but all remonstrance was useless; the capacity of the window was doubled, and until the alterations of the buildings many years afterward, the strange and whimsical window remained, a memento of the former proprietor. The house was burned about the year 1866, and the land adjacent, originally several hundred acres, diminished by sale and gifts to descendants, was purchased by the state as the site for the Reform School.

Mrs. Stark died in the year 1814, at which time the general was eighty-six years old. An anecdote is told of him, as occurring at the funeral ceremony. The minister officiating referred in his remarks to the general and made some very com-

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF STARK.
Study for colossal work —Rogers.

plimentary allusions to his patriotic services for his country. The old veteran rapped tartly with his cane on the floor, saying: "Tut! Tut! no more of that! and please you!" This sudden interruption of the ceremony was soon followed by the more appropriate allusions to the virtues of Molly. As the funeral procession left the lawn, the old man tottered into his room, saying sadly: "Good-bye, Molly; we sup no more together on earth!" Eight years after the death of his wife, Stark was called by the last summons of Providence. The latter years of his life were largely spent in his room, attended by two favorite granddaughters, Miss Molly Babson and Abby Stark. Though quite young at the time of his last sickness, Abby Stark was his constant nurse. Two weeks before the old veteran's death he was stricken with paralysis of one side of the body, the throat being so affected as to make it impossible to take nourishment. He could express his wishes only by signs and the expression of the eyes. Just before his last attack he had expressed to his son, Caleb, his wish and readiness to depart whenever it was God's will. His mind had been much exercised for a few years on the realities of the last great change, and the Bible had been the constant companion of his sick room. While unable to speak or move one half of his body, he would give a motion to the sound leg, and look up in the face of his nurse with a playful expression, signifying that a little of the old general was animate yet. After a fortnight's suffering, the old hero passed away, May 8, 1822. The funeral ceremonies were observed two days later, and were, at the general's request, simple and unostentatious. The morning was beautiful, and the sun of early spring had so warmed vegetation for a few days previous that the grass was green and luxuriant, and the trees were fast expanding their buds into young and tender leaves. In front of the house, beyond the road, a line of infantry, leaning on reversed arms, under the fragrant budding of the orchard, waited the time of their escort service. The day was quite oppressive in its heat, and many of the soldiers suffered in their warm and close uniforms.

At the close of the religious service by Rev. Dr. Dana of Londonderry and Rev. Ephraim Bradford of New Boston, the procession was formed. The military moved in front and at the sides of the body as escort. Mr. Ray, a much respected neighbor, led the horse Hessian, decked in war trappings, and the long procession of mourners moved from the lawn, and, at the sad funeral pace, proceeded to the family burial ground in the field, about a quarter of a mile distant. The young people of the town had, unknown to their elders, obtained a small cannon and stationed it some distance from the grave, and fired minute guns as the procession approached. The body was deposited in its last resting place, and the infantry, filing right and left of the spot, fired three volleys as their last mournful tribute of respect to the memory of the beloved patriot and soldier. (See sketch of Gen. John Stark, page 15.)

STARK'S BIRTHPLACE IN DERRY.

The locality of this spot should be definitely described in a history of Nutfield, for as years pass, points of historical interest become harder of solution, where they are involved in doubt. In a national point of view, Stark was, for this province, the figure of greatest magnitude and interest in the colonial times, and rendered most invaluable service at the most critical point of the Revolution. The valuable historical manuscript of Robert C. Mack, the indefatigable collector for the local history of Nutfield, settled disputed points as to the early history of the Stark family in this country. In the winter of 1878, Mr. Mack sent a communication on this subject to a Boston newspaper, of which the following is an extract:

The precise spot where the Stark house stood is about two miles south of the village of East Derry, on the direct road to Kilrea, and was on land now in possession of Mr. Joseph White. A thrifty young apple orchard occupies the site and near surroundings. It is on the west side of the highway, and only a very few feet distant from it. Mr. White, aided by Mr. James Nowell, filled the old cellar about twenty three years ago, and the space between the fourth and fifth rows of trees, reckoning from the lower side of the orchard, now marks the spot. Mr. Nowell, who was born and always lived near by, and whose knowledge of old landmarks is unquestioned, affirms this to be the place. He was so informed fifty years ago by an old lady, then nearly one hundred years of age, and the uniform traditions of the locality concur. In this connection I

append an interesting incident communicated to me by the Hon. Alexis Proctor of Franklin, a former near neighbor of Mr. White. He says: "I have had the White orchard pointed out to me a hundred times, by my father and many others, as the spot where Gen. Stark was born, and I do not have the slightest doubt as to the truth of it. In the summer of 1840 a party of fifty or sixty gentlemen, in half as many carriages, from Bradford, Newburyport, and other towns on the Massachusetts border, came along on their way to attend the great Harrison meeting at Concord. Gen. James Duncan of Haverhill, then or shortly after a member of Congress, desired to see the place where Gen. Stark was born. Accordingly my father went with them to the spot, and nearly all took a brick as a relic." In addition to the above testimony, I will state that a careful measurement of the original home lot of Jonathan Tyler, which subsequently, as we have seen, became the homestead of Archibald Stark, fully confirms the statements of Mr. Proctor and Mr. Nowell.

A picturesque old cellar, half a mile further down the Kilrea road, was pointed out with some doubt last autumn by the present writer to Charles M. Bliss, the genial secretary of the "Bennington Battle Monument Association," and the correspondent of a Manchester paper, as the Stark homestead, but later careful investigations clearly point to the White orchard as the veritable place. No harm, however, will result from the error, save, perhaps the wasting of a little cheap sentiment by our party over the grassy knolls and outcropping rocks that we fancied had witnessed the young sports of the future hero of Bennington.

Mr. H. W. Herrick of Manchester, the accomplished artist, has taken a sketch and will execute in water colors a representation of the site, at the desire of the wife of Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont, a native of Derry, who was born within half a mile of the place.

The neighborhood described in this letter is in the southeast corner of Derry, near the union of the Nashua and Rochester railroad with the Lawrence road, (Windham Junction), and locally is known by the whimsical name of "Derry Dock." It is said that this name was applied by the natives from the fact

STARK'S BIRTHPLACE, DERRY.

that two brothers named Taylor, with their families, early in this century moved to the vicinity from Boston or Charlestown, where they were formerly established as ship chandlers or ship carpenters. Their farms being in the same vicinity, the neighbors called this part of the town "The Dock," and the term was in time applied to the whole southeast part of the town. Kilrea street, shown on the map, page 78, was a country road, on which these Taylor farms were located. The extract from Mr. Mack's letter makes plain the location, and his statement is confirmed by Mr. H. Johnson, an elderly resident, whose ancestors described to him the site of the house as it appeared nearly a hundred years ago.

Archibald Stark moved to Manchester in 1736, or, as the place was then known, Tyngstown, Harrytown, or Nutfield. At this time, John, the third child, was about eight years old. The father lived only about eight years on the new farm, now part of the State Industrial School land, when he died, leaving a young family, John being about sixteen years old. The burial of the father occurred in a small rural cemetery, south of Amoskeag Falls, east side, and near the present site of the locomotive works. The surface was a gentle rise of ground, or knoll, and the spot contained, in 1854, only a dozen or twenty rude headstones with a few bushes of birch and small pines interspersed. As the city advanced northward, these bodies were removed, in 1854, with the old slate headstones, to the Valley cemetery, that of Archibald Stark being thence transferred to the family lot in Stark Park a year or two since.

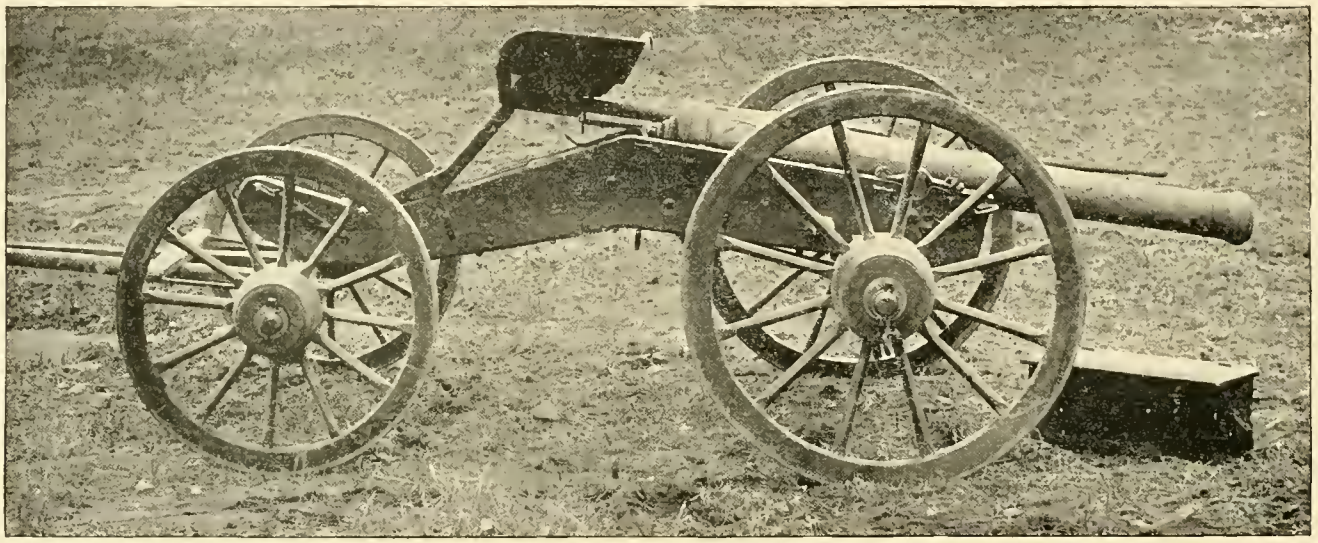
STATUETTE OF STARK
At Bennington.—Rogers.

The Stark farm, after the death of its owner, was cared for by the brothers William and John, until twenty-four years after, when bounties and pensions received by John from the government for services in the old French wars on the border enabled him to take the farm into his own possession and build, in 1768, the house that was afterward known to be his headquarters for life. At this time, Stark was about forty years old, and he was busily engaged in farm work and lumber traffic for seven years, when the call to Lexington and Bunker Hill was the beginning of his years of hard field service for his country.

Stark's farmhouse has been described and engraved, and many of our elder citizens remember it well as it stood on the north River road, due east of the Industrial School buildings, and two or three rods west of the present road, where the old well, covered by plank, is still seen. The building was destroyed by fire in 1866.

When the news of the commencement of hostilities at Lexington reached Nutfield, Stark was in one of his sawmills, near the outlet of Dorr's pond, and it is said that at a low stage of water the remains of the old mill-dam are still visible. From this place the future hero went to his task of recruiting a company, and in two or three days, it is affirmed by one historian, he enlisted enough for a regiment, with two hundred men to spare for the nucleus of another.

THE "MOLLY STARK" CANNON is now stored at New Boston, where it was photographed for this work. This piece of ordnance is very handsome, profusely ornamented about the breech and as smooth as when brought from the foundry in 1747, except a few small pits about the muzzle, made by sulphur corrosions from powder. The gun is of French origin, having been cast at the government foundry near Paris. It was brought to this country with other similar guns when the French held Canada. In the struggle between the French and English for supremacy a hundred and fifty years ago, this gun was captured by the victors and was held until 1777, when, with others, it formed part of the armament of Burgoyne's artillery in his invasion of Vermont and New York.



THE "MOLLY STARK" CANNON.

The enemy under Col. Baum had only two small cannon, and the relief column under Breyman also had two, of heavier metal, one of which was "Molly." The smaller pieces were captured in the afternoon struggle in the redoubt, and the two larger guns in the battle at sunset. Gen. Stark placed the gun "Molly" with the artillery company connected with what was then the "Bloody Twelfth Regiment," having its annual field day at Goffstown, and which he was in the habit of reviewing each year. The company was composed of men living in Goffstown and New Boston.

STARK'S PATRIOTISM. — The following characteristic letter was written in 1809 by Gen. Stark to the committee having charge of the celebration of the battle of Bennington:

AT MY QUARTERS,
DERRYFIELD, 31st JULY, 1809.

My Friends, and Fellow Soldiers:—

I received yours of the 22nd, instant, containing your fervent expressions of friendship, and your very polite invitation to meet with you, to celebrate the 16th of August, in Bennington.

As you observe, I "can never forget, that" I "commanded American Troops" on that day in Bennington.— They were men that had not learned the art of submission, nor had they been trained to the art of war. But our "astonishing success" taught the enemies of Liberty, that undisciplined freemen are superior to veteran slaves. And I fear we shall have to teach the lesson anew to that perfidious nation.

Nothing could afford me more pleasure than to meet "the Sons of Liberty" on that fortunate spot. But as you justly anticipate, the infirmities of old age will not permit: for I am now fourscore and one years old, and the lamp of life is almost spent. I have of late had many such invitations, but was not ready, for there was not oil enough in the lamp.

You say you wish your young men to see me, but you who have seen me can tell them, that I never was worth much for a show, and certainly cannot be worth their seeing now.

In case of my not being able to attend, you wish my sentiments,— then you shall have them as free as the air we breathe. As I was then, I am now — The friend of the equal rights of men, of representative Democracy, of Republicanism, and the Declaration of Independence, the great charter of our National rights: — and of course the friend of the indissoluble union and constitution of the States. I am the enemy of all foreign

influence, for all foreign influence is the influence of tyranny. This is the only chosen spot for liberty,—this is the only Republic on earth.

You well know, gentlemen, that at the time of the event you celebrate, there was a powerful British faction in the country (called Tories), and a material part of the force we had to contend with was (at Bennington, Hoosick) Tories. This faction was rankling in our councils, till they had laid the foundation for the subversion of our liberties. But by good sentinels at our outposts, we were apprised of our danger: and the Sons of Freedom beat the alarm,—and, as at Bennington, "They came, they saw, they conquered." But again the faction has rallied to the charge, and again they have been beaten.

It is my orders now, and will be my last orders to all volunteers, to look well to their sentries: for there is a dangerous British party in this country, lurking in their hiding places, more dangerous than all our foreign enemies. And whenever they shall appear openly, to render the same account of them that was given at Bennington, let them assume what name they will: not doubting that the ladies will be as patriotic, in furnishing every aid, as they were at Bennington in '77, who even dismantled their beds to furnish cords to secure and lead them off.

I shall remember, gentlemen, the respect you, and "the inhabitants of Bennington and its neighborhood," have shewn me, till I go to the country from which no traveller e'er returns. I must soon receive marching orders. JOHN STARK.

P. S. I will give you my volunteer toast: "Live free or die: Death is not the greatest of evils."

ROGER G. SULLIVAN, son of Michael and Julia (Kane) Sullivan, was born in Bradford Dec. 18, 1854. Both his parents were natives of Ireland. His education was received at the common schools in Bradford and at the Park-street grammar school, Manchester, whither his parents removed when he was eight years of age. Here he has since resided with the exception of four years spent at Merrimackport, Mass., where he worked at carriage painting. In December, 1874, he hired a small store on Amherst street and began the manufacture of the Gold Dust ten-cent cigar. From this modest beginning his business has constantly increased, necessitating removal six times to more extensive quarters, until in 1894 he erected the large four-story building which he has since occupied. Mr. Sullivan subsequently put upon the market the New Gold Dust cigar, changing this name later to "7-20-4," from the number of his factory, 724 Elm street. This brand at once met with popular favor and achieved a reputation extending over many states. The magnitude of Mr. Sullivan's business is illustrated by the fact that the output of the factory averages more than six million cigars a year. In 1877, he was married to Susan C., daughter of True O. and Susan (Gerrish) Fernald of Manchester. Three daughters have been born of this union: Minna E., Susan A., and Emma F. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Cathedral parish, of the Knights of Columbus, of the Amoskeag Veterans, and of the Derryfield Club. He is one of the trustees of the Amoskeag bank, and one of the most successful of Manchester's many successful business men. (See cut of residence, page 286.)

ROGER G. SULLIVAN.

HENRY WALKER HERRICK, son of Israel E. and Martha (Trow) Herrick, was born in Hopkinton Aug. 23, 1824. His mother, from whom he seems to have derived his artistic tastes, was educated at a boarding school in Charlestown, Mass., where she learned to do some creditable work, specimens of which her son shows to visitors with commendable pride. Her best work, however, was done in fostering in her son his early inclinations, for at the age of eight years

she taught him to paint flowers and kindred natural objects. His education, begun in the common schools, was continued at Hancock Academy. Becoming interested in wood engraving, he studied the art two years by himself, and found employment in Concord and Manchester as an engraver. At the age of twenty Mr. Herrick went to New York and began his studies at the National Academy of Design. His progress was such that after six months he began book engraving in the service of the Appletons, working for several years largely on the designs of Felix O. C. Darley, then the leading American artist in genre pictures. During this time Mr. Herrick executed commissions for Harper & Bros., the American Tract Society, Carter Bros., and other firms. In 1852 George L. Schuyler, grandson of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame, and Mary Hamilton, granddaughter of Alexander H. Hamilton, started the school of design for women at the corner of Broadway and Broome street, New York, and Miss Cordelia Chase of Hopkinton, said to be a relative of Salmon P. Chase, was made its principal. It speaks well for Mr. Herrick's artistic standing at that period in New York that he was introduced to Mr. Schuyler by Benson J. Lossing, the well-known historian and artist, as fitted for the position of teacher in the new school. He continued his connection with this school for six years, during two of which he was principal, until its union with Cooper Institute. About this time he received an invitation to assume charge of the art department in Yale College, the foundation of which was given by Mr. Street, a wealthy patron of Yale. He continued, however, to do work for New York houses, the American Bank Note Company, and others, among other things redrawing designs for the Imperial Bank of Russia. After twenty-one years spent in New York, Mr. Herrick returned to Manchester in 1865, still continuing work as designer and engraver for firms in the metropolis. He also executed the illustrations for the large volume of Æsop's Fables, issued by Hurd & Houghton. He has done some good work in oil, but in these later years he has distinguished himself by his work in water colors. Many years ago, however, he gave proof of his worth as an artist by his beautiful drawings of birds, done for Prang, which in natural color and pose have not since been excelled. Today it is as a landscape artist that he is conspicuously good, and he finds in the scenery around Manchester themes worthy of his pen and pencil. He has exhibited pictures in oil and in water color in the Academy of Design, in the American Water Color Society, and in the Boston Art Club, and also placed in the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia studies from a favorite subject, the life of Gen. Stark. He is the author of "Water Color Painting," a standard work, published by Devoe

HENRY W. HERRICK.

& Co., profusely illustrated and colored by hand. Mr. Herrick is a man of independent character, of indomitable industry, and for many years was the only resident artist who pursued his vocation as a life work. He came to Manchester in 1842, and from the first he has encouraged in every way the growth of art in the city, has been one of the main pillars of the Art Association, has given courses of free lectures on art which were largely attended by the best citizens, has seen his pupils growing up around him, and still does not abate his early enthusiasm. Mr. Herrick is a member of the First Congregational church, has devoted much time to mission work, and has always been an advocate of whatever promotes the moral and religious welfare of the city. He married, in 1849, Miss Clara Parkinson of New Boston. They have three sons: one a minister in Minneapolis, Minn., one an accountant in the auditor's office, Manchester, and one a civil engineer. Mr. Herrick is the author of "Stark at Bennington and at Home." (See page 296.)

REV. AMEDEE LESSARD.

REV. AMÉDÉE LESSARD, the first French priest ordained by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley for the diocese of Manchester, was born in St. Johns, Iberville, Richelieu Valley, Quebec, March 10, 1865. When he was three years of age his parents came to Manchester, and his home has been here ever since. After attending the public schools for five years, and just as he was about to graduate from the Lincoln-street grammar school he was sent to the College of Ste. Therese, Quebec, where he successfully completed the full eight years' course. Having thus prepared himself to study for the priesthood, he entered the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal and finished his theological studies in 1889. Dec. 22 of that year he was ordained in the old chapel at McGregorville. This chapel was destroyed by fire in the following October. Jan. 1, 1890, Father Lessard was appointed assistant to Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan of Portsmouth, and in the following May was transferred to St. Mary's church, West Manchester, where he remained until his appointment as assistant pastor of St. George's church, in May, 1891. Here he rendered valuable assistance in the erection of this beautiful church edifice, and otherwise demonstrated his efficiency and zeal. Jan. 3, 1895, he was transferred to St. Augustin's church as assistant to the pastor, Rev. J. A. Chevalier, and Oct. 21, 1895, within less than six years after his ordination, was appointed by the bishop as pastor of Gonic, N. H. Father Lessard has shown good executive abilities, is popular with all classes of the community, and it is expected that his pastorate will be highly successful. (For Diocese of Manchester and sketch of Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley, see page 109.)

FRANCIS BROWN EATON, son of Peter and Hannah Hale (Kelly) Eaton, was born in Candia Feb. 26, 1825. He received a common school and academic education, and in 1850 removed with his parents to Manchester. In 1852 he published the "History of Candia, Once Known as Charmingfare, with Notices of some of the Early Families." At this time there were but few town histories in the state. Soon after removing to Manchester Mr. Eaton became assistant editor of the Daily American, and during the session of congress after President Franklin Pierce's inauguration (1853) was its Washington correspondent. Soon after returning from Washington, Mr. Eaton was offered the position of librarian in the new city library, and at the solicitation of Hon. Samuel N. Bell he accepted the place, and retained it for nearly ten years, during which time he was a frequent contributor to the Daily Mirror, writing book notices and a series of articles under the title of "Grapes from the Vines of Piscataquog." He was likewise correspondent of the Boston Traveller. From December, 1861, to January, 1863, he was editor and proprietor of the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, until it was sold and merged in the Mirror and Farmer. In 1864, the Boston Daily Advertiser having sent one of its staff to the front, Mr. Eaton took his place in the office until the end of the war, when he occupied for a year an assistant editor's desk in the office of the Boston Journal, occasionally doing reporter's duty. At the expiration of the year he was offered the position of night editor, then held by the veteran John Callaghan Moore, well known among the newspaper fraternity of that day. Forbidden by a troublesome weakness of the eyes to accept this place, he received, through the good offices of William E. Chandler, an appointment as inspector in the customs department and was stationed at Montreal and later at Portland, Me. Returning to Manchester in 1869, he began business as a bookseller, conducting with it also a circulating library, and continuing thus for eleven years. During this time he compiled and edited sketches of the life and public services of Hon. Frederick Smyth, which were printed for private circulation in 1885. Mr. Eaton was for some years a director of the Franklin-Street Congregational Society, superintendent of the Sunday school, and clerk of the church, in which he now holds the office of deacon. He is author of the semi-centennial history of that church published in 1894. For some years after disposing of his bookstore, he was a clerk in the First National bank, of which he is now a director, and also trustee and vice president of the Merrimack River Savings bank. In 1854 Mr. Eaton married Lucretia, daughter of John Lane of Candia.

FRANCIS B. EATON.

H. C. ABBOTT was born in Sunapee in 1852. He was educated in the common schools and at Colby Academy, New London. At the age of sixteen he started out in life for himself, going first to New Brunswick, N. J., and remaining there a year, when he was called home by a death in his family. The quiet town of New London had few opportunities to offer to an ambitious young man, and accordingly Mr. Abbott went West in 1872, and worked a year in Michigan. Returning to New Hampshire, he was married to Miss Emma A. Davis, daughter of W. W. Davis of Warner. To her counsels and faithful assistance Mr. Abbott ascribes much of the success that has attended his business ventures. He went to Derry in 1874 and filled various positions in Col. Pillsbury's shoe factory until 1880, when, poor health necessitating a change of occupation, he opened the Derry exchange and sale stable on Birch street, his stock consisting of one horse and carriage. The following year his father-in-law became associated with him, and the business was enlarged by the addition of a carriage commission trade, which soon proved most successful. Increase of business from year to year and the need of larger accommodations led to the purchase, in 1887, by Abbott & Davis, of the livery stock of the Hotel Bradford. S. G. Clifford was admitted to the firm at the same time, and remained about a year. Mr. Abbott decided to add the manufacture of carriages and wagons to his already large and flourishing business, and for this purpose bought of Col. Pillsbury a lot of land directly opposite the passenger station, and erected upon it the large and commodious manufacturing plant which is today one of the chief industries of Derry. The buildings consist of a carriage repository 93 x 36 feet, three stories high, on the first floor of which is the stable; on the second floor the sale and store rooms for baled hay, straw, and moss, and on the third floor a carriage storage room and a hall for public use; a carriage elevator 18 x 36 feet is attached to this building; the factory 72 x 28 feet, the first floor of which is used for office and sale room, and the second floor for painting rooms; the wheelwright shop 28 x 35 feet, three stories high, in which the wheelwright work, carriage trimming, and harness making are done; the blacksmith shop 30 x 60 feet, and a second stable 50 x 40 feet. Mr. Abbott also occupies the Hotel Bradford stable. He has recently purchased of Col. Pillsbury the building known as Smith's block. All these buildings, with his beautiful residence, and the stock in trade, represent an investment of about $40,000, making the most important industry in town next to the shoe business. Since the retirement of Mr. Davis from the firm in 1891, Mr. Abbott has been sole proprietor of this large business, which was founded by their united efforts. His carriages are rapidly attaining an enviable reputation throughout New England. The hose wagon and the hook and ladder truck of the Derry Depot fire department were built by Mr. Abbott in 1891, according to plans made by him. The

H. C. ABBOTT.

following year he was chosen on the board of engineers of the fire department and served for two years in that position. The sale and livery branch of Mr. Abbott's business is under the supervision of his son, William Wallace Abbott. Mrs. Abbott has charge of the book-keeping. In politics Mr. Abbott is a Republican, having voted for every presidential candidate of that party since 1872. He is a prominent member of Passaconnaway Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Manchester, also of the A. O. U. W., a Knight, and a Sir Knight. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are: William Wallace, born June 4, 1876; Ethel Emeline, born June 14, 1878; Harry Hampton, born June 24, 1891, died Aug. 9, 1892; James Hamilton, born July 15, 1895.

WILLIAM W. ABBOTT.

IT cost £12 1s. 10d., or more than $60, to ordain Rev. William Morrison, Feb. 12, 1783, and set him apart "to the work of the gospel ministry, to take charge of the second parish in Londonderry." This is the itemized bill of expenses, as found in an old account book: "Four gallen of Rum, £1 16s.; half a pound of allspice, 5s.; 19 pounds Chise, 19s; 3 pounds raisons, 4s.; 1 quarter pepper, 2s.; Cinnamon, 1s. 6d.; Nutmeg, 1s. 6d.; Wine 2 gallons, £1 4s.; 1 pound tea, 12s.; 12 pound shugar, 12s.; 2 quarts molasses, 2s. 6d.; Brandy, 5s. 4d.; 6¾ pounds butter, £1 10s.; journey to Newbury, £1 1s.; 2 bushels and a half of wheat, £1 10s.; Souse, Syder, Bread, salt, pork, trouble of house and Woman's labor, £1 16s." With all that allspice, pepper, cinnamon, and nutmeg, and with the brandy, rum, cider, and wine, that ordination must have been both spicy and spirited.

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE in Nutfield was built in 1723. It was of logs, and was only sixteen feet by twelve. Robert Morrison was one of the first, if not the first teacher. The building was situated on the common, near the meeting-house.

H. C. ABBOTT'S RESIDENCE.

JAMES BALDWIN, son of James and Priscilla (Keyes) Baldwin, was born in Westford, Mass., May 31, 1812, being a direct descendant of Henry Baldwin, who won distinction as a citizen of Woburn, Mass., as early as 1640. He made good use of such time as he had in the public schools, and very early in life began work for an older brother, making bobbins and shuttles for looms. Remaining with his brother until 1857, he came in that year to Manchester and founded a business of his own on somewhat more advanced plans, which he conducted successfully until his death, May 22, 1893. He began with crude machinery in a small way in Mechanics' Row, on the site of the present Jefferson Mill, in 1859, and built the bobbin factory in West Manchester in 1876. Mr. Baldwin gradually expanded his plant until at the time of his death the company of which he was the head employed nearly three hundred hands, and the facilities were still more enlarged by greatly improved machinery, so that the company was always up to the times when not leading as producers of bobbins, shuttles, spools, and various other wood attachments for machinery. Mr. Baldwin wisely provided for the perpetuation of his business by forming a stock company before his retirement, taking in his sons and naming the corporation the James Baldwin Company. At the present time John C. Littlefield is president, J. F. Baldwin treasurer, and Luther C. Baldwin secretary. The business sagacity and ingenuity of the founder is strongly inherited by the sons, who control the stock of the company and conduct the business. In 1840, Mr. Baldwin married Mary Buttrick of Concord, Mass. Six children were born to them, and three of these are still living in Manchester: James Frank, Mary E. (wife of John C. Littlefield), and Luther Chase Baldwin. Their mother died in 1857, and in 1858 Mr. Baldwin married Julia A. Hunton. One son by this marriage, Charles Fred Baldwin, was several years principal of the Ash-street school, Manchester, and is now principal of the Forster Grammar School, Somerville, Mass. In 1880 Mr. Baldwin married Mrs. Eliza W. Brown, who is now living. Early in youth he became a member of the Baptist church in Nashua, and after his removal to Manchester united with the First Baptist church in this city, serving as deacon for many years. Very positive in his views, he would not waver in any case when he considered he was right. He was unostentatious in the performance of every duty, retaining to the last of his long and busy life a genial and lovable disposition.

IT CA' NO' SP'AK THE WORDS.—Among current traditions of controversies in the religious societies of Londonderry is one concerning the introduction of instrumental music in the West Parish church. For economical as well as political reasons, the Presbyterian societies were very austere and rigid in their adherence to certain customs of worship, and bitterly opposed to the ornamentation of religious houses, or the use of pleasing accessories, or comforting conveniences, such as bells, organs, fiddles, stained glass, cushions, and stoves. These were all abominations and hindrances to the pure ideal worship. But a change came after long years of singing in the West Parish led by some man who carried in his pocket a pitch pipe, or tuning fork made of steel, and after the announcement of the psalm, or hymn, struck the keynote, holding the instrument to his ear, and with his voice sounding out the intervals to make the necessary transposition, and starting the tune. The progressive younger generation heard of the bass viol being used in the churches at Portsmouth, Haverhill, and Boston, and desired to have one purchased for Londonderry. To bring about the desired feeling in reference to the purchase of the bass viol, it was deemed expedient to canvass the community and take account of opinions and carry a subscription paper for those to sign who were in favor of buying the bass viol. When the subscription list arrived at the house of Deacon David Brewster, who lived near Scobey's Pond, where Major John Pinkerton's first store was erected, the deacon glanced at the list and handed it back, saying: "I ha' objection to 't." When asked for it he replied: "It ca' no' sp'ak the words in kirk." Some of the congregation were pleased to say they thought the bass viol could speak the words almost as plainly as the deacon.

WALTER GREENLAND AFRICA, son of J. Simpson and Dorothea Corbin (Greenland) Africa, was born in Huntingdon, Penn., April 11, 1863. His education was obtained at the public and private schools of that town and at Juniata College. After his graduation he entered the service of the First National bank of Huntingdon, where he remained about a year and a half, devoting his leisure time to the study of civil engineering. Leaving the bank, he became connected with the firm of Elkins & Widener, widely known as successful promoters of gas, electric and waterworks enterprises, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with that important class of properties. In 1885 he leased the Huntingdon gas works, which he successfully operated until 1887, when he came to Manchester, at the time of the organization of the People's Gaslight Company, which soon acquired control of the Manchester Gaslight Company. At first Mr. Africa was superintendent of the new concern, but two years later he was chosen treasurer, and since then has acceptably filled both positions. Before leaving Pennsylvania, his abilities and technical knowledge had been recognized by the state authorities, and he was designated to investigate the glass sand mining industry of that state, publishing an illustrated report upon it in 1886. His present responsible position with the People's Gaslight Company by no means fills the scope of his business activities. He is treasurer of the Manchester Electric Light Company; treasurer of the Brodie Electric Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of electric specialties; treasurer of the Ben Franklin Electric Light Company; director of the Merchants' National bank, and of the board of trade. During the time that Mr. Africa has been connected with the companies the gas business has increased fifty per cent, and the electric light company now furnishes 680 arc and 7,000 incandescent lights, in place of 37 of the former and 240 of the latter in 1887. Since coming to Manchester he has associated himself with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Washington Lodge, Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council Royal and Select Masters, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and wearing the insignia of the thirty-second degree by virtue of his membership in Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Derryfield Club and of the Franklin-Street Congregational church. Mr. Africa is an active member of the New England Association of Gas Engineers, of the American Gaslight Association, and of the Guild of Gas Managers. Nov. 17, 1887, he married Miss Maud Eva Cunningham of Huntingdon, and they have three children: Dorothea Cunningham, born Nov. 18, 1888; Esther Bessie, born Jan. 21, 1890; and Walter Murray, born April 22, 1892.

WALTER G. AFRICA.

DANIEL GOODWIN, son of Josiah and Esther (Jones) Goodwin, was born in Londonderry Sept. 9, 1832. He married Abby C. Austin Oct. 19, 1853, and they had three children: Ira F., born Oct. 13, 1856; John H. S., born Sept.

DANIEL GOODWIN.

21, 1859, and A. Adella, born Nov. 27, 1861. Mr. Goodwin enlisted in Co. K, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Sept. 18, 1861, and reenlisted Feb. 28, 1864. He was killed while on picket duty in front of Petersburg, June 27, 1864.

ISAAC DODGE AND THE BEAR.— Bears made frequent attacks upon the cattle in the early days of the Nutfield colony. It is related that one Sunday afternoon the settlers around Bear Hill, hearing the prolonged bellowing of a cow as if in distress, immediately rallied to learn the cause. The animal was found under a thick hemlock tree endeavoring to evade the attacks of a she bear and her cubs. The ferocious beast was biting and tearing the cow's flesh, occasionally securing a piece for her cubs. At the approach of the men the bear hastily withdrew with her offspring, and was met by Isaac Dodge, who was hurrying to the scene. Throwing his hat at her, he ran to the nearest tree and began to climb for dear life. The bear paused a moment to smell the hat and then followed Dodge to the tree. He was about six feet from the ground, and the bear, rising upon her hind legs, gave one stroke with her fore paw, the nails just catching in the sole of Dodge's shoe. In a moment he was out of her reach and shouting vigorously for help, making, if possible, more noise than the cow. The other men soon rescued him, shot the bear and took the cubs alive. This story is given on the authority of Jonathan McAllister of Londonderry, who heard it from his father, Isaac McAllister, who shot the bear.

JOSEPH WHITE, the son of John and Hannah (Bradstreet) White, was born in Rowley, Mass., in 1824 and moved to Derry in 1846. In April, 1851, he married Miss Sarah A. Stickney of Derry, and by her had four children: Hannah M.,

JOSEPH WHITE.

Ella A., Joseph W., and John F., the last named dying in 1863. In January of the following year Mrs. White died, and in April, 1866, Mr. White was again married, this time to Miss Melinda Noyes.

COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON LANE was born in Candia Sept. 27, 1819, his parents being Thomas B. and Polly (Worthen) Lane. Like many others who have won marked success in life and attained high distinction among their fellow men, he was nurtured at the rugged breast of poverty. When he was only six years of age his father died, and being the eldest of five children, it fell to his lot to do what little he could

COL. GEORGE W. LANE.

to help his mother bear her heavy burdens. So at that early age he went to work in a mill, his pay being $6.25 a month, $6 of which he gave to his mother. After the first six months his wages were raised to $11, so that until he was fourteen he was enabled to save considerable of his earnings. Going to Boston, he served a seven years' apprenticeship at the carriage builder's trade, which he learned thoroughly. Indeed, it was one of his chief characteristics to do well whatever he had in hand. After learning his trade he went into business for himself, and so intent was he upon achieving success that for a time he worked 365 days a year. Prosperity attended his efforts, and having accumulated considerable property he purchased the American Hotel in Baltimore and was its landlord for twenty years. While here he had frequent opportunity of visiting the National Congress and hearing the oratory of Webster, Adams, Clay, and other famous statesmen. His early lack of educational advantages was thus supplemented in the very best of schools. During his residence in Baltimore his interests were by no means confined to the hotel business, for he visited Europe several times and secured contracts with the Russian government to raise sunken vessels in the Baltic and Black seas and elsewhere. In this as in everything else his efforts were crowned with success. He also introduced an American car coupler into Germany, and was interested in various other enterprises, all of which prospered under his hands. On the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861 he offered his services to the government and was appointed by President Lincoln to a position of trust in the Army of the James. He was with Gen. Butler in New Orleans, and a strong friendship grew up between the two men. After the close of the war he obtained from the United States government a license to raise the ironclad Keokuk, sunk at Charleston, and also to raise other sunken vessels. When this work had been accomplished he settled in Boston, where he was superintendent of a water and alarm gauge company until 1869, when he purchased the General Derby place in East Derry. From his earliest youth it had been the dream of his life to own this historic estate, and now at the age of fifty his dream was realized. He expended nearly $60,000 in improving the farm and in making it the best in New Hampshire. It contains three hundred acres, half of which is under cultivation. Col. Lane put in nearly four miles of underground drainage, built extensive barns and stables, and began farming in a scientific, systematic way and with the thoroughness which characterized everything he undertook. The house (a cut of which is given on page 21), built in old English style in 1765, is 50 feet front, 45 feet deep, three-story,

with observatory on top, two-story ell, 22 x 84. The cattle barn is 45 x 117; horse barn, 50 x 40; the work or repair shop, 20 x 30, contains horse-power to saw wood and thresh grain; the swine department is 20 x 40; the creamery is 18 x 20 with ell, with pony-power for making butter. The house was owned by General Derby in 1825, who was visited by Lafayette and his aides. Judge Prentice once lived there, as did also Judge Woodbury, and Judge Doe was born there. Although the farm is on high land, there is a pond, fed by springs, back of the buildings which supplies them with running water. This pond, which is nine hundred feet long and one hundred and fifty feet wide, is 239½ feet higher than the railroad track at Derry Depot.

MRS. EMMA C. (KENT) LANE.

Col. Lane was always actively interested in military affairs. He was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, and of the Governor's Horse Guards of Concord while they were in existence. In 1876 a company of infantry was organized in Candia, his native town, and attached to the first regiment of the brigade. It was named the Lane Rifles in honor of the colonel. The company was disbanded in 1887, and the equipments were taken to Derry for the use of a company organized there. Col. Lane was a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 44, A. F. and A. M., and of Gen. Stark Colony, Pilgrim Fathers, of Pelham. He was married three times, his last wife being Miss Emma C. Kent of Pelham, to whom he was united March 24, 1884. His death, which occurred Jan. 15, 1894, was mourned by hosts of personal friends and acquaintances, for although a man of iron will and at times a seemingly rough exterior, he had a tender heart, and there are many who can testify to his quiet deeds of charity. Giving employment to a great number of men, he was a public benefactor and contributed much toward the material prosperity of Derry. The history of New England, rich though it is in examples of distinguished success attained under difficulties, shows very few instances of distinction won by men so heavily handicapped as was Col. Lane in his youth. All that is mortal of the colonel rests in Forest Hill Cemetery, East Derry.

ABOUT LIBRARIES.—It was in 1793 that the historian of New Hampshire, Dr. Belknap, recommended the establishment of social libraries in towns, and it was two years later that an association of gentlemen, among whom were Amos Weston, father of ex-Gov. Weston, Isaac Huse, Elijah A. Nutt, Samuel Jackson, Benjamin F. Stark, John Stark, Jr., Samuel P. Kidder, forty-seven in all, founded the Social Library of Derryfield. For about thirty years it seems to have supplied the needs of the town, and at the last recorded meeting of the shareholders Ephraim Stevens, Jr., Lieut. Job Rowell, and James Griffin were chosen directors, and Samuel Jackson librarian.

It was about sixteen years later when the Manchester Atheneum was founded. The Amoskeag corporation gave $1,000, the Stark and Man-

chester $500 each, and $500 was paid in membership fees, toward the new enterprise. The price of shares was fixed at $14, and young men were admitted to the reading room on payment of one half the value of a share. Admission to the library and reading room was $3 a year. The organization was as follows: Samuel D. Bell, president; Cyrus W. Wallace, vice president; David Gillis, Daniel Clark, and William P. Newell, directors; William C. Clarke, secretary; Herman Foster, treasurer; David Hill, librarian. The rooms were in the second story of No. 6 Union block, recently the office of Lucien B. Clough. In his inaugural address of that year, Mayor Frederick Smyth advocated the establishment of a free public library, and several gentlemen connected with the Atheneum proposed to transfer its books and other articles of value to the city for that purpose. The offer was accepted with its conditions, which were, in brief, that not less than $1,000 a year should be appropriated for the purchase of books and periodicals, and that the current expenses be provided for. In the autumn of 1854 the library was removed to Patten's block and installed under the care of Samuel N. Bell. The board of trustees was as follows: Frederick Smyth, mayor, David Clark, president of the common council, ex-officis; Samuel D. Bell, Daniel Clark, David Gillis, William P. Newell, Ezekiel A. Straw, William C. Clarke, Samuel N. Bell. The last named was chosen treasurer and Francis B. Eaton, librarian. The library was open to the public Nov. 8, 1854. For a time the conveniences for delivery were of the most primitive kind. There were about 4,000 books on the shelves, more than half of which were taken out in the first two months. Affairs, however, were soon put into better shape, and a reading room was opened. On the morning of Feb. 5, 1856, Patten's block was partially destroyed by fire and nearly all the books were burned. The volumes rescued were hastily removed to Smyth's block and quarters provided for them in Merchants' Exchange, where they remained for nearly a year. In the meantime new books were purchased, the old replaced as far as possible, and the public was served with but brief interruption. At the close of the year, better rooms were provided in Patten's block and the library was installed in its old place. Here it remained for about fourteen years, when the present building was erected by the city at a cost of $30,000 on land given for that purpose by the Amoskeag Company. (See cut on page 147.) No member of the original board of trustees, except ex-Gov. Smyth, is living. Gentlemen who have been chosen as trustees since the first organization in order of time are as follows: Lucien B. Clough, David Gillis, Samuel Webber, Phinehas Adams, Waterman Smith, Isaac W. Smith, Nathan P. Hunt, Moody Currier, Thomas L. Livermore, Benjamin C. Dean, Herman F. Straw, Walter M. Parker, Charles D. McDuffie, and Frank P. Carpenter. Of the above Messrs. Clough, Gillis, Adams, and Waterman Smith have deceased, and Messrs. Webber, Livermore, and Dean have removed from the city. The trustees at present are as follows: William C. Clarke, mayor, John T. Gott, president of the common council, ex-officis; Isaac W. Smith, chosen in 1872; Nathan P. Hunt, in 1873; Moody Currier, in 1876; Herman F. Straw, in 1885; Walter M. Parker, in 1891; Charles D. McDuffie, in 1892; Frank P. Carpenter, in 1895. The librarians have served as follows: Francis B. Eaton, from 1854 to 1863; Marshall P. Hall, October, 1863, to June, 1865; Benjamin F. Stanton, June, 1865, to April, 1866; Charles H. Marshall, April, 1866, to 1877; Mrs. Mary Jane Davis Buncher, July, 1878, to February, 1894. Mrs. Buncher was succeeded by Miss Kate E. Sanborn, the present librarian.

From time to time the library has received bequests and donations of considerable amount, the largest being that of Dr. Oliver Dean, which has now increased to nearly $7,000, and will be devoted to the purchase of technological and kindred treatises; the Eliza Eaton bequest of $2,974.59 for the general purposes of the library, and the Mary E. Elliot fund of $1,039.28, to be devoted to the purchase of works on medical science. Ex-Gov. Moody Currier has given an edition of Bohn's classical publications and some of the early Christian Fathers, and the Hon. Gardner Bremer of Boston gave 683 volumes of various works, mostly of the Tauchnitz edition.

Much of the work incident to the formation and progress of the library was gratuitously done

by Hon. Samuel N. Bell, who was trustee and treasurer until his resignation in 1879, when he was succeeded by N. P. Hunt, who is practically the general manager of the library. It may be said that the library, valuable as it is, has been very much restricted as to its best use by the public from lack of proper catalogues and from the defective shelving, which, after a few years of growth, made it impossible to group works on kindred topics together. This was the fault of no one in particular, save that the appropriation for current expenses was never large enough to warrant the introduction of a better system. It is indeed only in recent years that the business of the librarian has risen to the dignity of a profession, while to shelve, catalogue, and make accessible to the public a large library, or one even with 40,000 volumes, but which is growing every day, is no easy task. It is believed now, however, that the trustees have taken the matter in hand and that they are to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a competent librarian.

THE SNOW STORM OF 1888.—This storm was the most severe that has ever been known in Manchester. It began Sunday evening, March 11, very gently, continuing through the night and the next forenoon, when the gates of the Arctic regions seemed to have been opened, and the storm burst with terrific fury over the city. It lasted all that day and far into the night. The wind blew a gale, piling up mammoth drifts in picturesque forms, blockading the railway trains, and tearing down telegraph wires in all directions.

ELM STREET, MANCHESTER.—NEXT DAY AFTER THE BIG STORM, MARCH 13, 1888.

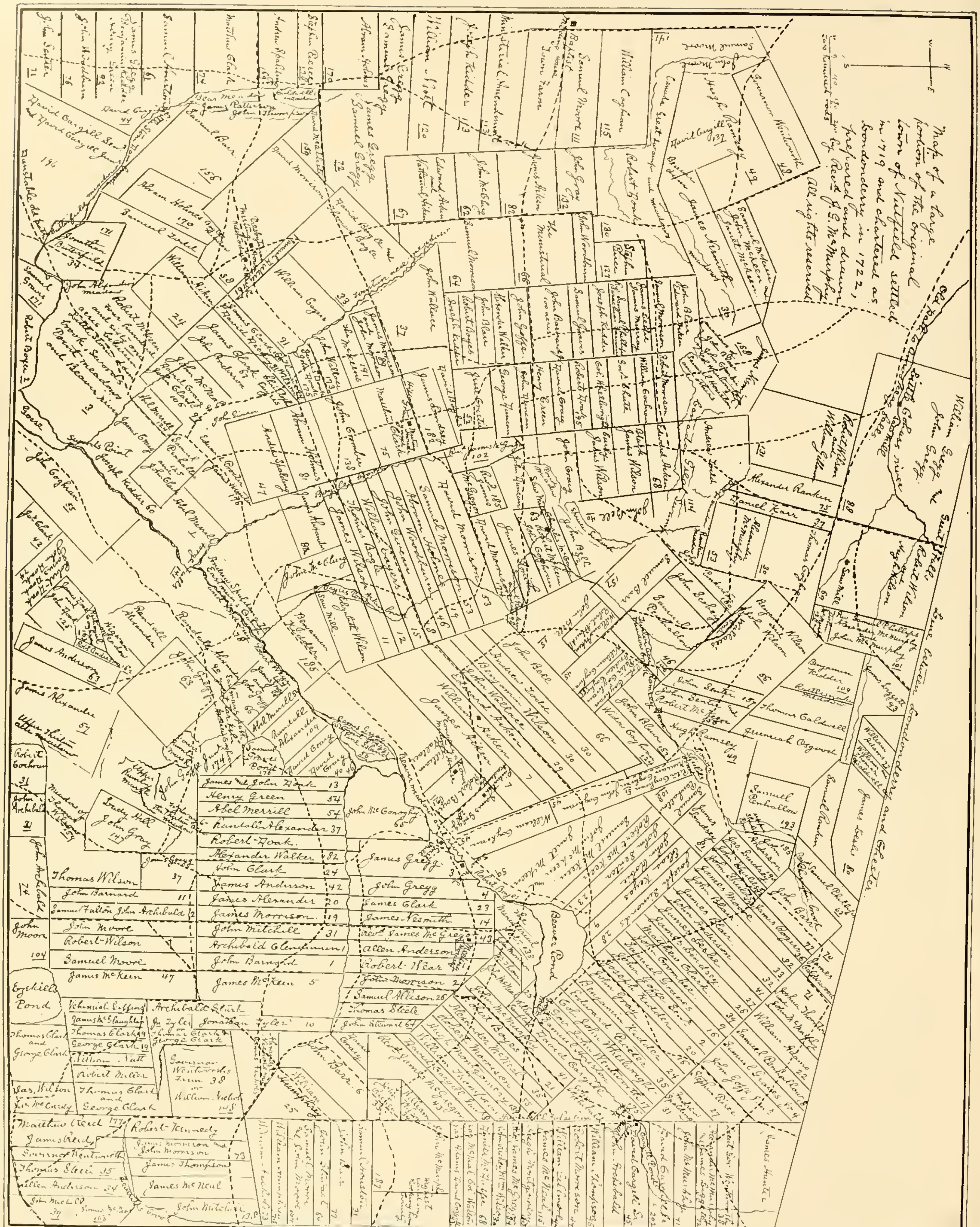
Tuesday morning the snow was twenty inches deep, clinging to everything it touched, making artistic and grotesque images from the plainest and most obscure objects. Business men closed their stores and offices long before the usual hour on Monday and started home amid blinding sheets of snow that prevented one seeing an object a block distant. The barometer fell from 30.68 to 29.27 in twenty-four hours. The storm of March 1, 1886, was less severe in the quantity of snow, but the wind was about equal in velocity.

MATTHEW THORNTON, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1714, his father, James Thornton, emigrating to America two or three years later, and taking up his residence first at Wiscasset, Me., and subsequently at Worcester, Mass., where the son was educated. He studied medicine and began practice in Londonderry about the year 1740. Here he acquired a wide reputation as a physician, and in the course of several years of successful practice became comparatively wealthy, taking an influential part in the affairs of the town. In 1745 he joined the expedition against Cape Breton as a surgeon in the New Hampshire division of the army, consisting of five hundred men, and of the number only six died during the campaign, although they were subjected to excessive toil and constant exposure. The troops, a company of which was from Nutfield, under the command of Capt. John Moor, were employed, during fourteen successive nights, with straps over their shoulders and sinking to their knees in mud, in drawing cannon from the landing place to the camp, through a morass. Dr. Thornton's name appears frequently in the Nutfield records. In 1758 he drew up and headed a memorial to Gov. Wentworth and the General Court, thanking him for their "late gracious Act, in which it is Stipulated that Londonderry shall have no more than three Taverns and two Retailers, for the present and four Ensuing years, and we had rather the number were diminished than increased." He was a representative to the General Court in 1758–60 and a moderator of the town meeting in 1770–71, and again in 1776. He was president of the provincial convention which met May 17, 1775, after the termination of the British government in New Hampshire, and was a member of the convention of Dec. 21, 1775, which afterward resolved itself into a house of representatives. In September, 1776, he was appointed by that body a delegate to represent New Hampshire in Congress, but he did not take his seat until November, four months after the passage of the Declaration of Independence. He immediately acceded to it, however, and his signature is among those of the fifty-six immortals. He was subsequently appointed a judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, having previously been chief justice of the court of common pleas. His knowledge of the law seems to have been acquired by private study. He removed from Londonderry to Exeter, and later fixed his residence in Merrimack, having purchased the confiscated estate of Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, situated on the Merrimack, near Lutwyche's (now Thornton's) Ferry. Judge Thornton died while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. John McGaw, at Newburyport. The monument over his grave in Merrimack bears this inscription: "Erected to the memory of the Hon. Matthew Thornton, Esq., who died June 24, 1803, aged eighty-nine years. The honest man." He was not only honest, but he had a ready wit, like most of the Scotch-Irish race. About the year 1798 he attended as a spectator the sessions of the legislature, which met at Amherst, about eight miles from his home. Happening to meet a former neighbor of his at Nutfield, who was then a member of the legislature, and who was not disposed to underrate his own consequence, the latter said to the judge: "Do you not think the General Court has much improved since you had a seat in it? Does it not possess more men of ability now and more eloquent speakers? For then, you know, there were but five or six who could talk; but now all we farmers can make speeches." The judge replied: "To answer that question I will tell you a story about a farmer who lived a short distance from my father's home in Ireland. He was very exemplary in his observance of religious duties, and made it a constant practice to read a portion of Scripture every morning and evening before addressing the throne of grace. It happened one morning that he was reading the chapter which gives an account of Samson's catching three hundred foxes, when his wife interrupted him by saying: 'John, I'm sure that cannot be true, for our Isaac was as good a fox hunter as there was in the country, and he never caught but about twenty.' 'Nonsense!' replied the husband, 'you must not always take the Scripture just as it reads. Perhaps in the three hundred there might have been eighteen, or maybe twenty, that were real foxes; the rest were all skunks and woodchucks.'" The legislator drew his own inferences and was silent.

NUTFIELD RANGES AND BOUNDARIES.

ALTHOUGH the boundaries of the original grant of Nutfield specified in the conveyance of John Wheelwright in 1719 appear to have been very definite, it is nevertheless apparent, on close examination, that the only fixed line in the case was the bank of the Merrimack river, with no starting place, no distances, and no terminal point except the uncertain line of Dunstable. The boundaries of Chester were not fixed at that date; consequently the northern limit of Nutfield was tentative. Haverhill limits were not settled, and Nutfield's eastern boundary was likewise undetermined. The southern boundary of Nutfield, dependent upon the limits of Dracut and old Dunstable, was indefinite, as the assumptions of their proprietors were not established by valid deeds, and in the settlement of the state line and the limitations of royal charters they did not touch Nutfield anywhere. But the western boundary of Nutfield could not be moved by the encroachments of neighbors or the decisions of the general court, although it is seen by the charter of Londonderry in 1722 that even the last definite boundary of Nutfield, the Merrimack river, was sacrificed to Litchfield, and no original side or corner can now be claimed as coinciding with the description afforded in the first deed.

The accompanying map, covering about fifty square miles, includes the principal ranges and extends eastward two hundred and forty rods over the original line of Haverhill, southward nearly to the line of Windham, westward to Litchfield, and northward to Manchester. The Double, English, Eayers, Aikens, High, South Double, Three Quarter Mile, Half Mile, Dock, Hill, Canada East, Middle, West, and Fourth Ranges, and a large number of short ranges not distinctively named, are included. For more than forty years, attempts have been made by various persons to draw a plan of the original allotments of land, and it is not claimed that the present map is absolutely perfect. Some of these persons had the first two volumes of the town records and worked for months incessantly to put the descriptions in order upon a chart, but in the end each pronounced the result a failure and the undertaking impossible. Among those who gave a large amount of time to this patchwork without being able to make the pieces join together, were John N. Anderson, Col. Robert Thompson, Andrew W. Mack, Washington Perkins, Joseph R. Clark, and Robert C. Mack. The last named, with help of his brother, who was a surveyor, approached the nearest to mapping the township, but his attempts failed in the end. He was able to prepare the ranges and locate the original settlers, and had plans in detatched portions for nearly every part of the town, but he found it impossible to join them together into one map. As already stated, this first and only map of the township, showing a plan of the farms, is not absolutely perfect, but the main features are correct, and it contains all the elements necessary for the construction of the most accurate and complete drawing, as it was made from two independent copies of the town records, made for the purpose of continued and uninterrupted work, and indexed for this special undertaking. These two volumes of the town records are paged differently from the originals in the keeping of the town clerk, and to facilitate any further improvement in this map or in others, numbers are placed on the map to indicate the pages in the records where full descriptions of the lots are to be found. The numbers with dashes below them indicate the pages of the second volume, and the others the pages of the first volume.


Map of a large portion of the original town of Nutfield settled in 1719 and chartered as Londonderry in 1722, prepared and drawn by Rev. J. G. McMurphy. All rights reserved.
Line between Londonderry and Chester
Beaver Pond
Eyekill's Pond
Governor Wentworth's Farm 38
The Ministerial
James and John Hoak 13
Henry Green 54
Abel Merrill 54
Randall Alexander 37
Robert Hoak
Alexander Walker 82
John Clark 24
James Anderson 42
James Alexander 20
James Morrison 19
John Mitchell 31
Archibald Glendinnen 1
John Barnard 1
James McKeen 5
John Gregg 4
James Clark 23
James Nesmith 14
Allen Anderson
Robert Wear
John Morrison 2
Samuel Allison 26
Thomas Steele
Thomas Wilson 37
John Barnard 11
Samuel Fulton John Archibald 12
John Moore
Robert Wilson
Samuel Moore
James McKeen 47
Robert Kennedy
James Thompson
James McNeal
John Mitchell
James Gregg
Alexander Ranken
Thomas Caldwell
Jeremiah Osgood
Hugh Ramsey
William Cogham
Samuel Moore
James Anderson 63
James Alexander 57
Robert Boyes

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

IN 1855 the state legislature authorized the governor and council to appoint a board of three commissioners, empowered to buy a tract of land and erect buildings thereon, to provide a "house of reformation for juvenile male and female offenders against the law." Popular sentiment at the time seemed to be hostile to the measure, and it required several years to demonstrate its wisdom. Hon. Frederick Smyth of Manchester, Hon. Matthew Harvey of Concord, and Hosea Eaton of New Ipswich were appointed commissioners, and they selected as the site for the proposed institution the farm which was once the home of Gen. John Stark, nearly two miles north of the Manchester city hall, on the Merrimack river road, containing about one hundred acres. The price paid was $10,000, and another piece of ten acres was purchased soon after at a cost of $1,000. The building, which cost $34,000, was begun in the spring of 1856 and was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1858. It was dedicated May 12 of that year, the address on the occasion being delivered by Hon. T. M. Edwards of Keene, author of the bill establishing the institution. The first superintendent of the school was Brooks Shattuck, who continued in charge until April, 1866, when he was succeeded by Isaac H. Jones, who remained about four years, and was followed by Edward Ingham. The latter also remained four years, and was then succeeded by John C. Ray, whose date of appointment was July 2, 1874. The institution continued to bear its original name until 1878, when it was changed to Reform School, and in 1882 it was given the name which it now bears. From its establishment the school has been under the management of a board of seven trustees, appointed by the governor and council, who have yearly chosen a superintendent. The law requires that one or more of the trustees shall visit the institution every two weeks, at which time the scholars shall be examined in the schoolroom and workshops. Once in three months a majority of the trustees are required to examine the institution in all its departments and make a report showing the results of their examinations. The superintendent, who is also treasurer of the school, has charge of the funds, lands, buildings, and all other property. In addition to his other duties he is required to keep a register containing the name, residence, and age of each scholar, with the date and term of commitment and the time and manner of discharge. If any scholar is found incorrigible and his continuance in school prejudicial to its management and discipline, steps are taken to have him removed. Instances of this kind are not frequent, but they sometimes happen. The trustees have the right to bind out any scholar as an apprentice or servant to any inhabitant of the state of good moral and religious character, for any time not exceeding the term for which he was sent to the school. Any scholar distinguishing himself by his obedience, diligence, and good conduct, may be discharged by the trustees at the annual examination, and the superintendent also has the power to let any of the boys or girls out on probation, if he sees fit to do so. All minors under seventeen years of age who may be delivered to the superintendent with a proper warrant for their detention, by a proper officer, are received at the school.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MANCHESTER.

About 1,500 have been committed to the school since its organization. The number in the school April 1, 1895, was: boys, 101; girls, 17; total, 118. The institution is supported by an annual appropriation of $6,000 from the state; by the interest on a legacy of $6,000 from the estate of James McKeen Wilkins of Manchester; by the interest on a legacy of $3,000 from the estate of Moody Kent of Pembroke; by a legacy of $1,000 left by Miss Louisa Penhallow of Portsmouth for the purchase of books; by the interest on a fund of $400 established by Hon. Frederick Smyth, in memory of Emily Smyth, for the purchase of books to be distributed as prizes among meritorious scholars; and by the income from the shops and farm. For a number of years the annual income from the chair shop was nearly $5,000. There is also a factory in which stockings are knitted by machinery, which has yielded a handsome profit. The town from which any person is committed is required to pay to the trustees for his board or instruction a sum not exceeding $1.50 per week. The total annual receipts amount to about $15,000, and the expenditures about the same. The institution has grown and prospered from the very first, the only serious misfortune which it has met being an incendiary fire which nearly destroyed the building Dec. 20, 1865. The property was insured for $20,000, of which sum the appraisers decided to pay $17,000, which the trustees refused to accept. They claimed that the companies should either pay the full sum or put the building in as good condition as it was before the fire. The insurance companies finally agreed to do the latter, and the building was rebuilt. How poorly it was done was shown by the large amount of money expended since then for necessary repairs and alterations. Some of the trustees regretted that the offer of the appraisers had not been accepted and that they had not expended the money themselves. After the fire the inmates were kept temporarily in the Stark house and the Gamble house, which stood near by. During their occupancy of the former it was set on fire and consumed. In 1867 the Gamble estate was purchased at a cost of $2,590. Later additions to the property have been made by the purchase of the Prince estate for $5,000 and of sixty-five acres of pasture land in Weare and Deering. The farm now ranks as one of the best in New Hampshire.

C. M. FLOYD'S CLOTHING STORE, MANCHESTER.

Many a boy has gone out from the institution and become a useful and respected member of society, and many a girl has helped to make a happy home. Among those who have been inmates of the school the records show that one has become a successful physician, another a railway conductor, another a chief engineer of a fire department in a large city, while a host have become good farmers, good mechanics, and sober, honest men. (See biographical sketch and portrait of Hon. John C. Ray, superintendent and treasurer of the State Industrial School, page 264.)

CHARLES MILLER FLOYD is a native of Derry, born June 5, 1861, son of Sewell and Sarah J. (Sleeper) Floyd, his father being a farmer and both parents being natives of Derry. He attended the common schools and Pinkerton

CHARLES M. FLOYD.

Academy of Derry, and started out early to win fame and fortune. He first went to Haverhill, Mass., working three years in a hardware store and then three more in a clothing establishment. Returning to Derry, he was employed for a while in a shoe shop, but his liking for active business caused him to locate in Manchester, where he bought out the old established clothing house of Cumner & Co. He introduced some modern improvements into the store, and soon built up an extensive business. In September, 1893, he bought out the Manchester One Price Clothing Company, and has since personally managed one of the largest and best equipped clothing houses in the state. He also conducts a large clothing store in Nashua. He married Carrie E. Atwood on Sept. 16, 1887, and has one child, Marion B., aged five years. He is a member of the board of education, served in 1892 and 1893 as a director of the board of trade, is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Calumet and Derryfield Clubs.

WILLIAM W. POOR was born April 1, 1833, in Derry, in the house where he now resides. On his father's side he is descended from John Poor, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1636, the line of descent being: John,[1] John,[2] Jonathan,[3] Daniel,[4] David,[5] John,[6] John C.,[7] William W.[8] The family took its origin in this manner: Prince Henry, third son of William the Conqueror, found a poor friar in the wilds of Normandy who had the rare ability to make short prayers. This pleased the prince and satisfied his

WILLIAM W. POOR.

conscience, and the man was instantly invited to become chaplain to his royal highness. Not unwilling, the poor friar packed his few belongings and the next hour was a follower in the noble train. When Henry became king of England the

chaplain was made prime minister, and on the assumption of surnames he became Roger Poor, with the legend: "Pauper, non in spe"—"Poor, not in hope." The family is descended from the brothers of this man, who were men of muscle and valuable aids to the king in his wars and quarrels, and who received large grants of land and titles of nobility in return for their fidelity. Careful investigation shows that there are very few of the name who cannot trace their origin to this source. On his mother's side Mr. Poor is descended from Robert Boyce, a charter member of the town of Londonderry, and for forty years a magistrate of the colony of New Hampshire. The line of descent is Robert,[1] Alexander,[2] Susan,[3] William W.[4] He also claims descent in the sixth generation from Robert Calef of Boston, who dared to contend with Cotton Mather and the clergy and magistrates of Massachusetts over the iniquitous witchcraft delusion. Calef's published works were publicly burned for heresy in the yard of Harvard College in 1700. Mr. Poor, being the youngest member of his father's family, was obliged to remain at home to watch over his parents in their declining days, a duty he faithfully performed. His father died in 1884 at the age of eighty-seven years. In youth he received the usual education afforded by a country district school, and later at intervals studied several terms at Pinkerton Academy. No fixed curriculum was then prescribed at that institution, the student selecting and continuing such studies as suited his tastes. Mr. Poor became proficient in mathematics, pursuing his studies to the end of the textbooks and beyond. On reaching his majority he was placed in many positions of trust. He was made a deputy sheriff before he was twenty-two years old, and later was selectman four years, representative to the general court two terms, member of the state constitutional convention in 1876, trial justice of Rockingham county for twenty-five years, and in 1895 was made first justice of the newly organized police court of Derry. He has also presided at twenty-seven town meetings in Derry, leading in this respect all predecessors. He has never sought office outside his own town, and has always discouraged the use of his name in connection with political honors. He always votes the Republican ticket if the candidate is worthy, and he also takes an active part in every question of local interest. Dec. 27, 1859, he married Clara A., daughter of Leonard and Clarissa (Taylor) Brickett, and has three daughters and one son by the union.

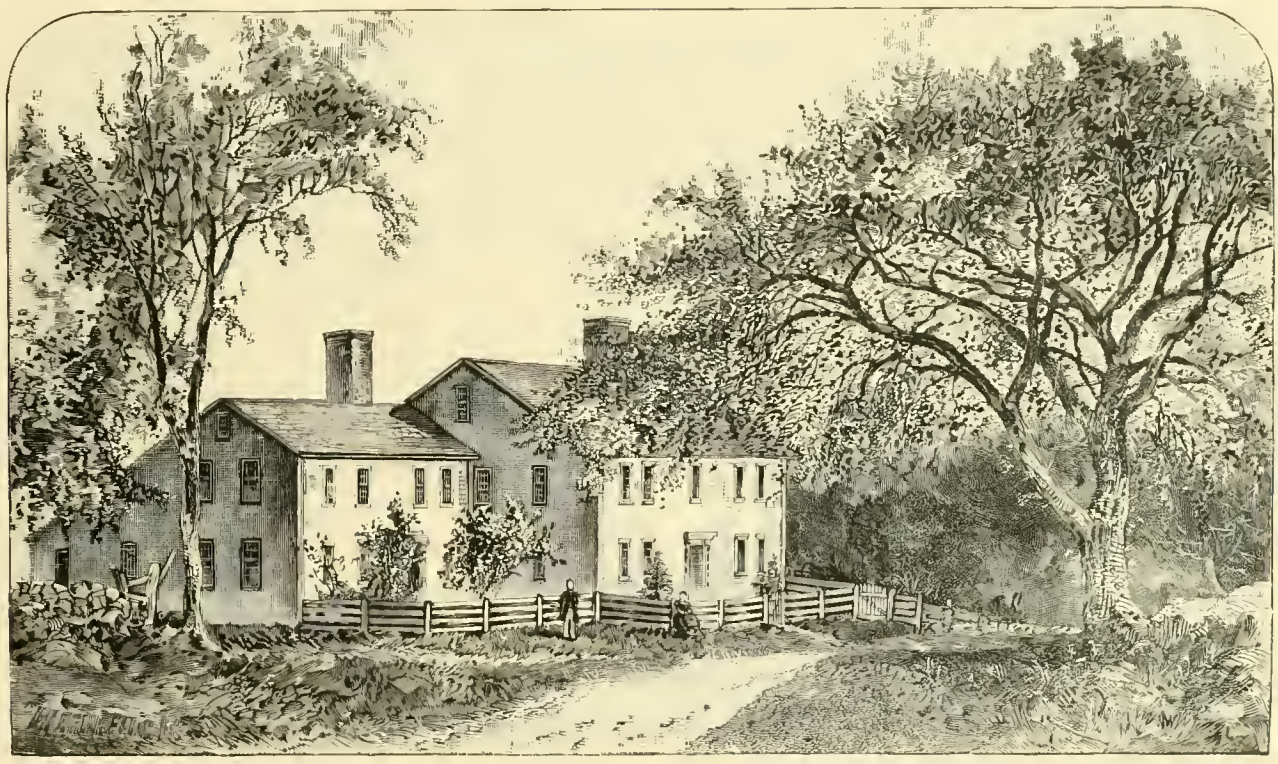
JOHN DUNCAN PATTERSON, now of Manchester, N. H., was the oldest son of Thomas and Hannah (Duncan) Patterson, and

JOHN DUNCAN PATTERSON.

was born in Londonderry April 13, 1821, on the old Patterson homestead. This farm of 150 acres was first owned by Peter Patterson, then by his son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Wallace. He gave it to his son Thomas, who married Hannah Duncan, daughter of John and Jane (McMurphy) Duncan. Thomas Patterson gave it to his son, John Duncan Patterson. This homestead was thus owned by four generations of the

Patterson family. Mr. Patterson was married in Candia Sept. 24, 1846, to Hannah Eaton, daughter of Henry and Hannah Eaton, who was born April 7, 1823. Their son, William Wallace Patterson, was born Sept. 29, 1847, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1868. He now resides in California and is not married. Their daughter, Hannah Elizabeth Patterson, was born Jan. 19, 1850. She married Judge Henry E. Burnham of Manchester Oct. 22, 1874. Mr. Burnham was born in Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 8, 1844. They have three daughters: Gertrude Elizabeth Burnham, born Jan. 28, 1876, who is now in her sophomore year at Wellesley College; Alice Patterson Burnham, born Feb. 9, 1878, who is now a pupil at the Manchester High School, and Edith Duncan Burnham, born March 16, 1885, who is now attending the Lincoln Grammar School.

In Masonry Mr. Patterson has attained to the thirty-second degree. He has been High Priest of Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Commander of Trinity Commandery of Manchester, N. H., Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Grand Commander and Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of New Hampshire. In politics Mr. Patterson is a Republican.



THE PATTERSON HOMESTEAD, LONDONDERRY.

ROBERT MACK, son of Andrew and Isabella (Clark) Mack, was born in Londonderry Feb. 16, 1784. He was a grandson of John Mack, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1732 and settled in the West Parish. Working on his father's farm and in the blacksmith shop until he attained his majority, he established himself, in 1807, as a blacksmith at New Boston, remaining there and at Milford until 1813, when he returned to Londonderry, built a house, and married Annie, daughter of Deacon Robert Clark of New Boston, who was related to the Clarks and Wallaces of Nutfield. He was town clerk in 1814, '16, '18, and '20, alternating with Major Peter Patterson of the East Parish; was selectman twelve years, and member of the legislature five years. His knowledge of local history and genealogy was unsurpassed, and his authority unquestioned. Mr. Mack died Sept. 9, 1870, in his eighty-seventh year,

JASON J. KIMBALL, son of Levi and Margaret (Jones) Kimball, was born in Windham, Vt., March 2, 1829. Both his parents were musical, and he early manifested a decided talent for his chosen profession. So proficient did he become in youth that at the age of sixteen he led a chorus of thirty-five voices, in which were six members of his own family. In 1856 he went to Boston and pursued his vocal studies under B. F. Baker, Mme. Frazer, and Myron W. Whitney, receiving instruction also from the best masters in harmony, John K. Paine, O. B. Brown, and Kellar.

JASON J. KIMBALL.

During his long stay in Boston Mr. Kimball became prominent as a bass soloist of pronounced ability and a director of musical societies. The musical atmosphere in which he lived well fitted him for his future work. Coming to Manchester in 1872, he devoted the rest of his life to upbuilding and improving music in the city, and in this noble work no one has accomplished more than he. For twenty-three years he had charge of the musical instruction in the public schools of Manchester, and many of the leading singers of the city were numbered among his private pupils. His work in the schools was successful in the highest degree, and hundreds are indebted to him for all they ever learned of music. His rare ability as a musical director was demonstrated in May, 1895, at the opening concert of the Philharmonic Society, when the public had the opportunity of listening to the excellent work of a chorus of six hundred voices from the higher grades of the Manchester schools under his leadership. Throughout New Hampshire and adjoining states he was well known as a soloist, and he is still remembered in Boston for the prominent part he took in the famous concerts of the Handel and Haydn society. His death occurred suddenly at his home on the evening of Sept. 27, 1895. There had been a rehearsal of the Unitarian choir, of which he was a member and leader, and after the singers had gone home Mr. Kimball was playing on an old Cremona violin which his brother had brought from Washington, and Mrs. C. E. Burnham was accompanying him on the piano. They had reached the last bar of the selection, Raff's Cavatina, which Mr. Kimball played with the most beautiful expression, when he suddenly made a discord. Without looking up, the accompanist said: "Don't stop!" but it was death's hand that made the discord, and the player, falling to the floor, expired before the echoes of his music had died away. Death was due to heart disease, from which deceased had suffered his first attack a few days previously. Possessed of a social, genial temperament, Mr. Kimball had the faculty of making friends and holding them, and his memory is cherished in loving regard by thousands, young and old. He was a member of the Masonic Order, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, of DeMolay Commandery, K. T., of Boston, and of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Kimball was married in 1864 to Miss Celia B. Mann of South Deerfield, Mass., who survives him. She is a relative of Horace Mann, the educator.

WILLIAM SCOBY, a native of Ireland, died in Londonderry (N. H.) at the age of one hundred and ten years. When he was one hundred years of age he travelled on foot from Londonderry to Portsmouth, thirty-five miles, in one day,

LONDONDERRY GRAVEYARD.

THE place of burial containing the largest number of graves in the present town of Londonderry, and of very early importance in the history of the religious societies, is situated about sixty rods from the site of one of the West Parish meeting-houses, near the late Shipley farm, and is sometimes known as the Shipley Graveyard. The inscriptions upon these gravestones are valuable to the historian and the genealogist as showing facts and relations of families not otherwise accessible. Not less than a thousand bodies must have been laid in this yard, the most of which are duly commemorated in substantial monuments. Following is an alphabetical list of all the names that are legible:

ADAMS, John died May 30, 1872, aged 78 yrs 7 mos; Elizabeth C. (wife) died Dec 26, 1834, aged 40 yrs 7 mos; Joan (wife) died July 3, 1876, aged 75 yrs 11 mos; Clarissa (dau) died July 27, 1830, aged 2 yrs; Capt. John M. died April 25, 1815, aged 37 yrs; William (son of Capt. John and Polly Adams) died March 10, 1815, aged 4 yrs; David died April 12, 1815, aged 73 yrs; David (son of Robert and Sally Adams) died May 14, 1815, aged 2 yrs; James born Dec 26, 1817, died June 27, 1875; Lois Ann born April 1, 1823, died May 4, 1884; Alfred James (son of James and Lois Ann Adams) died Nov. 7, 1867, aged 5 yrs 27 dys; Frankie (son of James and Lois Ann Adams) died April 4, 1871, aged 1 yr 6 mos 27 dys; Jane M. (wife of Edmund Adams) died June 10, 1833, aged 27 yrs; George W. (son of Edmund and Jane Adams) died April 4, 1832, aged 11 yrs; Margaret (wife of Horace Adams) died Sept 4, 1859, aged 36 yrs 6 mos 29 dys; Sarah (dau of James and Anna Adams) died May 9, 1812, aged 3 yrs.

AIKEN, Jane (dau of John and Roxanna Cormick) died March 5, 1808, aged 13 mos; Eliza Jane (dau of Capt. Nathaniel and Mary Aiken) died June 7, 1826, aged 6 mos.

ALEXANDER, William died May 30, 1805, aged 47 yrs; Elanor (wife of William Alexander) died July 28, 1825, aged 57 yrs; William (son of William and Elanor Alexander) died April 14, 1835, aged 31 yrs.

ANDERSON, Robert died Feb 25, 1855, aged 61 yrs; Alexander born Sept 22, 1776, died April 5, 1853; Martha (wife) born Nov 22, 1789, died Nov 9, 1853; Margaret (dau) born Feb 3, 1807, died April 1, 1812; Sarah (dau) born Dec 20, 1809, died April 2, 1812; Hannah P. (dau) (illegible); Samuel C. (son) born April 17, 1815, died Feb 15, 1816; David died, May 8, 1812, aged 30 yrs; Rebekah R. (wife) died June 17, 1826, aged 45 yrs; Samuel (son) died May 21, 1812, aged 8 yrs; Silas R. (son) died April 7, 1812, aged 9 mos 15 dys; Mary (dau) died June 11, 1812, aged 3 yrs; Sarah (dau of Daniel and Mary Anderson) died July 12, 1803, aged 5 yrs 2 mos; Peggy (dau of the same) died July 13, 1803, aged 10 yrs 2 mos; Mary (dau of the same) died July 13, 1803, aged 7 yrs 9 mos; James C. (son of the same) died July 15, 1803, aged 1 yr 8 mos; James (son of the same) died July 23, 1793, aged 2 yrs 2 mos 14 dys; David died Jan 30, 1803, aged 36 yrs; Samuel died March 11, 1796, aged 48 yrs; John died Jan 8, 1826, aged 73 yrs; Mary (wife) died March 31, 1836, aged 85 yrs; Margaret (wife of William Anderson) died July 13, 1828, aged 67 yrs; Jane (dau of William and Margaret Anderson) died March 10, 1793, aged 2 yrs 2 mos 14 dys; James died Jan 23, 1869, aged 85 yrs 3 mos 17 dys; Nancy (wife) died March 6, 1876, aged 87 yrs 7 mos; John died June 17, 1858, aged 37 yrs 6 mos; John E. (son of John and Lucy Anderson) died Sept 21, 1860, aged 2 yrs 9 mos 25 dys; Francis D. died March 6, 1866, aged 59 yrs; Jane Davidson (wife) died March 13, 1880, aged 71 yrs; Charles L. (son of Francis and Jane Anderson) died Jan 31, 1866, aged 33 yrs 3 mos; Deacon Samuel died Feb 10, 1794, aged 82 yrs; Mary (wife) died April 11, 1796, aged 77 yrs; Elder William died Sept 8, 1854, aged 64 yrs; Nancy (wife) died Jan 17, 1835, aged 47 yrs; Thomas died Feb 21, 1798, aged 78 yrs; Mary (wife) died March 13, 1807, aged 81 yrs; Margaret (dau) died Dec 21, 1805, aged 52 yrs; John born 1869, died 1756; Jean (wife) born 1682, died 1752; James born 1710, died 1781; Isabel McOuesten (wife) born 1713, died 1788; William born 1741, died 1831; Agnes Clark (wife) born 1745, died 1829; Hugh born 1770, died 1829; Jane Nesmith (wife) born 1772, died 1836; Robert born 1772, died 1849; Mary Ann born 1774, died 1870; James born 1777, died 1850; William born 1779, died 1819; Letitia born 1782, died 1827; Elizabeth born 1784, died 1848; John born 1788, died 1818, eight children of William and Agnes (Clark) Anderson.

ALEXANDER, Robert died Feb 23, 1868, aged 72 yrs 10 mos; Mary W. Dickey (wife) died Oct. 30, 1855,, aged 57 yrs 27 dys; Harvey C. (son) died Oct. 30, 1855, aged 57 yrs 27 dys; John died March 19, 1887, aged 86 yrs 3 mos 13 dys; Sally (wife) died Feb 7, 1888, aged 77 yrs 2 mos 14 dys; Aley P. (son) killed at Pittsburg, Va., March 31, 1865, aged 21 yrs 8 mos Co. K, 1st Maine cavalry; Amos (son) died April 1, 1865, aged 15 yrs 5 mos; Warren P. died Feb 10, 1888, aged 55 yrs, 6 mos.

AVERILL, Ephraim died Sept 4, 1860, aged 80 yrs; Sally (wife) died Feb 27, 1869, aged 86 yrs.

AVERY, Foster died March 25, 1867, aged 74 yrs; Rebekah (wife) died Feb 26, 1867, aged 72 yrs; Henry Clay (son) died July 15, 1849, aged 11 yrs 1 mo 12 dys; Mark died June 22, 1828, aged 81 yrs; Dorcas (wife) died Feb 21, 1825, aged 77 yrs.

ALLEY, Moses died March 17, 1879, aged 77 yrs, 9 mos; Hannah (wife) died Feb 23, 1841, aged 43 yrs; Jane D. Boyes (wife) died Sept 12, 1875, aged 70 yrs 6 mos 2 dys.

BAGLEY, John died June 23, 1861, aged 75 yrs; Sarah (wife) died Sept 3, 1867, aged 84 yrs.

BAILEY, Joseph died Feb 17, 1859, aged 77 yrs 2 mos; Lydia (wife) died Aug 14, 1872, aged 83 yrs 9 mos 17 dys; Zoe A. (wife of Foster T. Bailey) died May 5, 1878, aged 51 yrs 25 dys; Laura L. (dau) died June 14, 1863, aged 2 yrs 4 mos 14 dys; Arvilla J. (dau) died Oct 10, 1872, aged 8 yrs 5 mos 25 dys; Mehitable W. (dau of Joseph and Lydia Bailey) died July 31, 1825, aged 5 yrs 6 mos; Betsey (dau of the same) died Jan 23, 1844, aged 27 yrs.

BARKER, Asa died Nov 20, 1866, aged 7 yrs; Timothy died Dec 13, 1858, aged 88 yrs; Abiah (wife) died March 10, 1832, aged 56 yrs; Silas died July 17, 1836, aged 66 yrs, 7 mos; Abigail (wife,

and afterwards married to Archibald Gamble) died Sept 4, 1866, aged 84 yrs 6 mos.

BARTLEY, Doctor Robert (a distinguished physician) died Nov 12, 1820, aged 59 yrs; Mary (wife) died Aug 27, 1836, aged 70 yrs; Nancy (dau) wife of Capt. John Jackson died Jan 18, 1820, aged 27 yrs; Maria (dau of Doctor Robert Bartley) died Nov 9, 1823, aged 22 yrs; Doctor Hugh (a physician) died Aug 18, 1837, aged 42 yrs; George (son of Dr. Hugh Bartley) died Oct 1, 1841, aged 6 yrs; Hugh F. (son) died Sept 1, 1835, aged 14 dys.

BATCHELDER, Nathan died Sept 13, 1854, aged 74 yrs, 7 mos; Hannah (wife) died Nov 11, 1852, aged 70 yrs 6 mos; George W. (son) died Oct 9, 1825, aged 5 yrs 3 dys.

BEARD, Sally (wife of David Beard) died June 6, 1841, aged 42 yrs.

BELL, Hon. John died Nov. 30, 1825, aged 95 yrs; Mary (dau., and wife of Capt. William Anderson) died Feb 11, 1812, aged 30 yrs; Mary Ann (wife of Hon. John Bell) died April 21, 1822, aged 85 yrs.

BENSON, Corporal George W. died June 3, 1864, aged 30 yrs (from wound received at Cold Harbor, Virginia); Judith C. died Jan 28, 1848, aged 40 yrs, 6 mos; Maria M. died May 20, 1862, aged 39 yrs (wives of Joseph C. and son); Sarah L. (dau of Joseph C. and Maria N. Benson) died July 6, 1862, aged 10 mos; Andrew (soldier) no stone; Ruth J. (wife) died June 2, 1880, aged 45 yrs, 10 mos; Frank A. (son) died June 11, 1853, aged 2 mos 4 dys; Idam (child) died Sept 29, 1861, aged 1 yr, 5 mos, 23 dys; George W. (son) died Dec 20, 1862, aged 11 mos, 20 dys.

BLOOD, Oliver died Sept 12, 1848, aged 70 yrs; Sarah (wife) died April 12, 1880, aged 97 yrs 2 mos; Elena (dau of George W. and Adelene M. Blood) died Sept 12, 1851, aged 14 mos; Henry (son of Oliver and Jane P. Blood) died March 6, 1852, aged 5 mos, 21 dys; John L. (son of C. L. and F. M. Blood) born July 19, 1867, died July 23, 1877; Clara L. born Sept 21, 1874, died July 23, 1877.

BOYES, Robert died Jan 24, 1840, aged 68 yrs; Elizabeth (wife) died Dec 4, 1839, aged 62 yrs; Joseph (son) died July 2, 1810, aged 2 years; Mary (dau) died July 10, 1810, aged 3 yrs; infant died Dec 21, 1810; Charles died Oct 20, 1821, aged 4 mos; Janet (wife of Samuel Boyes) died Jan 3, 1794, aged 64 yrs; James died March 7, 1818, aged 60 yrs.

BOYCE, Lieut. Hugh died Sept 9, 1856, aged 83 yrs 2 mos; Susan G. (wife) died Oct 12, 1846, aged 68 yrs; James, died July 5, 1834, aged 75 yrs; Eleanor (wife) died Dec 14, 1825, aged 66 yrs; James (son) died March 9, 1804, aged 3 yrs, 8 mos; James (son of Robert and Elizabeth McMurphy Boyce) died July 3, 1890, aged 78 yrs 3 mos 26 dys; Jeannette (wife of James) died Feb 21, 1855, aged 39 yrs; Nellie (dau) died Aug 24, 1865, aged 13 yrs 28 dys.

BOYD, Thomas died Feb 29, 1808, aged 51 yrs; Mary Ann (wife) died April 4, 1833, aged 84 yrs; William died July 17, 1841, aged 59 yrs; Margaret (wife) died Feb 16, 1868, aged 81 yrs; Mariah (dau) died Nov 29, 1816, aged 6 yrs; Annis O. (dau) died Dec 6, 1816, aged 3 yrs; Thomas died Feb 29, 1808, aged 51 yrs; Mary Ann (wife) died April 4, 1833, aged 84 yrs; Robert died Feb 4, 1851, aged 62 yrs; Mary L. (wife) died May 10, 1887, aged 96 yrs; Annis died March 28, 1813, aged 36 yrs; Captain William died Oct 10, 1825, aged 69 yrs; Martha (wife) died Apri. 27, 1879, aged 98 yrs; William died Oct 14, 1826, aged 45 yrs; Lucy (wife) died May 30, 1820, aged 32 yrs; Lieutenant Alexander died July 13, 1823, aged 77 yrs; Martha (wife) died Sept 28, 1804, aged 52 yrs; Margaret died Feb 26, 1818, aged 39 yrs; Mary (dau of Alexander Boyd) died Sept 22, 1804, aged 16 yrs 24 dys; Ensign Robert died May 19, 1816, aged 27 yrs; William (son of Ensign Robert and Betsy Boyd) died Oct 15, 1815, aged 4 mos 26 dys; Isaac died April 28, 1800, aged 24 yrs; Mary (wife) died Feb 2, 1817, aged 47 yrs; Alice died Jan 9, 1852, aged 55 yrs; John died July 12, 1795, aged 29 yrs 30 dys; John (son of John and Naomi Boyd) died May 12, 1795, aged 6 mos 15 dys; Mary (dau of the same) (see McKeen) died Jan 27, 1797, aged 8 hrs; Robert died Feb 23, 1803, aged 88 yrs; Mary (wife) died July 17, 1789, aged 80 yrs.

BREWSTER, Elder David died Dec 9, 1831, aged 78 yrs; Margaret Wilson (wife) died Aug 28, 1817, aged 47 yrs; Jane Pinkerton (wife) died Feb 14, 1809, aged 56 yrs; Mary McMurphy (wife) afterwards married John Duncan died Jan 8, 1870, aged 91 yrs 8 mos 22 dys; Jane (dau of) died April 17, 1812, aged 7 dys.

BRICKETT, Jonathan died Dec 19, 1872, aged 83 yrs 6 mos; Lydia (wife) died March 24, 1870, aged 79 yrs 10 mos; Edward Clarence (son of H. W. and A. A. Brickett) died April 14, 1876, aged 20 yrs 9 mos; Ellen Louise died aged 9 mos; Herbert K. died in California Sept 30, 1853, aged 23 yrs 8 mos; Little Alice died aged 2 yrs 9 mos; Elizabeth P. died Jan 28, 1876, aged 43 yrs.

BURBANK, Pricilla (wife of Deacon Abraham Burbank) died Feb 11, 1854, aged 68 yrs 10 mos; Lucy Jane (dau of John H. and Nancy J. Burbank) died Sept 18, 1849, aged 4 mos 22 dys; Willie P. (son of the same) died March 10, 1855, aged 2 yrs.

CALDWELL, Jefferson died April 14, 1882, aged 78 yrs 2 mos; Nancy Upton (wife) died June 9, 1864, aged 59 yrs 2 mos 18 dys; Nancy (wife) died Nov 13, 1880, aged 69 yrs.

CAMPBELL, John died Feb 22, 1863, aged 61 yrs; Deborah (wife) died Oct 2, 1862, aged 61 yrs; Sarah (dau) died April 20, 1840, aged 6 yrs; Sarah (second wife of John Campbell) died July 29, 1847, aged 78 yrs; Abner died Sept 25, 1842, aged 78 yrs; Betsy (wife) died April 19, 1812, aged 47 yrs; Annas (3d wife) died June 5, 1839, aged 71 yrs; Samuel (son of Abner and Sarah Campbell) died Jan 13, 1840, aged 36 yrs.

CARLTON, Elder Thomas died Feb 20, 1847, aged 84 yrs; Sarah (wife) died July 7, 1843, aged 77 yrs; Jane (dau) died July 3, 1801, aged 3 yrs; Jonathan G. died July 15, 1801, aged 20 mos; Betsey (wife of Thomas Carlton, Jr.,) died Sept 25, 1837, aged 42 yrs; William B. died April 26, 1888, aged 61 yrs 3 mos 7 dys; Betsy A. (wife) died July 15, 1889, aged 48 yrs 2 mos 22 dys.

CAVENDER, Samuel (son of Moody and Eliza Cavender) died Nov 28, 1834, aged 6 yrs 8 mos; Eliza (wife of Moody Cavender) died May 17, 1835, aged 26 yrs 10 mos.

CHASE, Stephen died Sept 16, 1818, aged 64 yrs; Esther (wife) died Dec 23, 1820, aged 66 yrs; Trueworthy D. died Nov 27, 1858 aged 84 yrs.

CHENEY, Sophronia (dau of William and Sophia Cheney), died June 3, 1882, aged 5 yrs.

CLAGGET, Francis died Nov 26, 1832, aged 26 yrs.

CLARK, Elizabeth (dau of George and Mary Clark) died June 12, 1828, aged 62 yrs; Anna died Nov 27, 1842, aged 29 yrs;; Lucy S. (dau of Danna and Elizabeth P. Clark) died Jan 9, 1842, aged 4 yrs.

COBB, Melatiah died March 22, 1835, aged 80 yrs; Rebecca (wife) died Aug 8, 1815, aged 53 yrs; Jerusha (dau) died April 20, 1812, aged 7 yrs; Samuel son) died Oct 24, 1813, aged 26 yrs.

COCHRAN, William born April 1, 1809, died Nov 21, 1879; Lilly born July 4, 1798, died May 2, 1884.

COFFIN, Naphtali died May 5, 1837, aged 68 yrs; Abigail (wife) died July 26, 1865, aged 95 yrs 10 mos 12 dys.

COMBS, John died Nov 8, 1839, aged 25 yrs.

CORNING, Nathan died Nov 1, 1869, aged 56 yrs 3 mos; Hannah (wife) died July 2, 1872, aged 60 yrs 21 dys.

CHEESY, William died Oct 17, 1825, aged 18 yrs 7 mos; Betsey died Sept 23, 1835, aged 51 yrs 4 mos; Joseph died May 22, 1836, aged 51 yrs 7 mos.

CROWELL, Capt. Peter died Sept 7, 1869, aged 74 yrs 6 mos; Orra A. (wife) died March 1, 1820, aged 25 yrs; Infant died, aged 4 dys; Harriet Hardy, (wife of Capt. Peter Crowell) died Dec 4, 1883, aged 85 yrs 5 mos; Sarah A. (dau of Peter and Harriet Crowell and bride of W. S. Pillsbury) died June 23, 1854, aged 21 yrs; James died July 20, 1855, aged 24 yrs; David died Nov 14, 1846, aged 89 yrs; Elizabeth (wife) died June 21, 1849, aged 91 yrs; Sarah Frances (dau of Henry and Judith Crowell) died Aug 15, 1865, aged 8 mos; Henry Clarence (son) died Dec 28, 1856, aged 2 yrs 19 dys; Maria E. (wife of David Crowell and dau of Samuel and Mary Dow) died Aug. 14, 1854, aged 23 yrs 8 mos; Samuel died Feb 20, 1864, aged 77 yrs; Sarah (wife) died Dec 16, 1863, aged 77 yrs; Sarah E. (dau) died Oct. 4, 1844, aged 1 yr 10 mos.

CUTLER, Lemuel died May 24, 1881, aged 85 yrs 3 mos; Betsey (wife) died Sept 25, 1880, aged 84 yrs 5 mos.

DANA, George W. born Nov 8, 1839, died Dec 7, 1861; Mary E. born April 8, 1845, died Nov. 27, 1878; Maria D. (wife of John Dana) April 2, 1878, aged 68 yrs.

DAVIDSON, Maria E. (dau of Francis and Janet Davidson) died June 12, 1812, aged 11 yrs.

DEAN, Abigail (wife of Nathaniel Dean of Dedham) died March 8, 1824, aged 86 yrs.

DICKEY, John (son of Adam and Mary Dickey of Acworth died Jan 26, 1816, —yrs; Matthew died March 31, 1812, aged 4 yrs 3 mos 18 dys, (son) of John and Rhoda Dickey, died of the spotted fever; George W. (son of John and Rhoda Dickey) died Feb 22, 1816; George P. (son) died May 11, 1810, aged 10 mos; Infant (child) died March 4, 1803, aged 6 hrs; Robert died May 28, 1866, aged 80 yrs, 6 mos; Jenny Morrison (wife) died Sept. 4, 1862, aged 70 yrs 4 mos; Adam died June 22, 1817, aged 73 yrs 10 mos; Margaret Woodburn (wife) died July 23, 1874, aged 94 2 mos; Lieut. Robert died June 22, 1806, aged 59 yrs; Hannah (wife) died July 12, 1845, aged 92 yrs; Robert M. (son of Robert, and grandson of Robert and Jenny Morrison Dickey) died Oct. 3, 1825, aged 3 yrs 7 mos 2 dys; Jennet Dickey died Jan 2, 1879, aged 88 yrs 1 mo, and six children; Capt. Joseph died Aug 30, 1878, aged 94 yrs 3 mos 25 dys; Fanny D. Montgomery (wife died April 3, 1872, aged 88 yrs 10 mos; Joseph (son) died July 24, 1866, aged 42 yrs 9 mos; Sarah Kendall (dau of Joseph and Elizabeth Dickey) died Sept 12, 1877, aged 17 yrs 9 mos; Fanny Montgomery (dau of the same) died March 14, 1861, aged 1 yr 3 mos; Mary Frances (adopted dau of same) died Nov 4, 1857, aged 2 yrs 8 mos; Frances (dau of Joseph

and Fanny D. Montgomery Dickey) died March 25, 1855, aged 35 yrs 5 mos; Montgomery (son of the same) died April 3, 1891, aged 75 yrs 4 mos 15 dys; Robert (son of John and Margaret Dickey) died July 11, 1809, aged 2 yrs 3 mos 13 dys; Infant (son of same) died Feb 17, 1806, aged 2 dys; Eliza A. (at Constable, N. Y.,) died Dec 29, 1825, aged 23 yrs; Mary (dau of Dea. Robert Dinsmore) died Jan 19, 1838, aged 84 yrs.

DINSMORE, Thomas died Sept 18, 1821, aged 72 yrs; Mrs. Anna died April 30, 1824, aged 56 yrs.

DODGE, Benjamin died Aug 7, 1883, aged 84 yrs 5 mos; Samuel died Aug 14, 1807, aged 70 yrs.

DOW, John died Feb 12, 1831, aged 68 yrs; Mary (wife) died Nov 21, 1845, aged 67 yrs; Jacob died Sept 29, 1841, aged 32 yrs; Hezekiah died June 4, 1827, aged 17 yrs; Samuel died July 25, 1859, aged 65 yrs 1 mo 13 dys; Mary (wife) died Feb 18, 1859, aged 66 yrs 1 mo 20 dys.

DUNCAN, Squire John died Jan 24, 1852, aged 83 yrs; Jane (wife) died March 1, 1835, aged 68 yrs; also six children; Abraham died March 1, 1805, aged 64 yrs; Jane (wife) died Jan 19, 1812, aged 65 yrs.

EATON, James G. died Dec 28, 1856, aged 29 yrs.

ELA, Sarah (wife of David Ela) died Dec 26, 1879, aged 25 yrs 3 mos 21 dys; Edward P. died Sept 2, 1876, aged 64 yrs 8 mos; Samuel G. (son of Edward P. and Isabella Ela) died July 14, 1853, aged 7 yrs 10 mos; John A. (son of the same) died Aug 1, 1880, aged 22 yrs 9 mos 3 dys; Edward died Sept 3, 1812, aged 60 yrs; Hannah (wife) died May 21, 1804, aged 52 yrs; Edward died Dec 22, 1853, aged 74 yrs; Mary (wife) died May 26, 1880, aged 98 yrs 2 wks; Sarah (wife) died Jan 3, 1812, aged 32 yrs; Mary (dau of Edward and Mary Ela) died Jan 21, 1822, aged 2 yrs 5 mos.

ESTEY, Hannah (wife of John Estey) died Aug 5, 1858, aged 47 yrs 5 dys; John (son of John and Hannah Estey) died in Washington, D. C., Co. H, 18 reg. N. H. vol., July 12, 1865, aged 24 yrs 8 mos; Daniel born April 8, 1805, died Nov 11, 1891; Rebecca (wife) born April 23, 1807, died Jan 26, 1887; Charles H. died Sept 25, 1834, aged 15 yrs 8 mos 10 dys (son of John and Hannah Estey); William E. (son of the same) died April 23, 1850, aged 1 yr 1 mo 10 dys.

FARLEY, Leonard died July 28, 1825, aged 21 yrs; Elizabeth (wife) died Sept 30, 1833, aged 30 yrs; Henry (son of Gilman and Sophia Farley) died April 8, 1839, aged 2 yrs 4 mos.

FISHER, Abigail (dau of Lieut. Ebenezer and Polly Fisher) died June 10, 1803, aged 4 yrs 8 mos; Ellis (son of the same) died Sept 16, 1804, aged 9 mos 4 dys; Mary (wife of Lieut. Ebenezer Fisher) died Nov 28, 1814, aged 45 yrs.

FLANDERS, Zoe Ann (dau of Robert Dickey) died May 27, 1886, aged 61 yrs 11 mos.

FLING, Edmund (son of William and Susannah Fling) died March 30, 1825, aged 18 yrs; William died June 21, 1825, aged 40 yrs; Susannah (wife) died Dec 7, 1840, aged 53 yrs.

FLINT, Heman died June 12, 1874, aged 89 yrs; Rhoda (wife) died May 30, 1870, aged 84 yrs 9 mos.

GAGE, Richard died Oct 3, 1830, aged 60 yrs; Jane R. (wife) died Jan 13, 1859, aged 82 yrs 11 mos; Billy R. died March 7, 1837, aged 54 yrs; Abigail (1st wife) died April 19, 1808, aged 23 yrs 10 mos; Rebekah (2nd wife) died Nov 30, 1816, aged 34 yrs; Nancy (3rd wife) died Aug 19, 1865, aged 81 yrs 10 mos; Martha Tenney (wife of John A. Gage) born Oct 28, 1829, died Oct 3, 1891; Ella F. (dau) born May 23, 1852, died Dec 25, 1874; M. Florence (dau) born Jan 15, 1855, died June 29, 1872; Charles F. (son) born Jan 20, 1857, died Feb 28, 1860; Lydia P. (dau) born July 20, 1863, died May 4, 1865.

GARDNER, L. P. born Dec 24, 1831, died Oct 17, 1879.

GARVEN, Jacob died Aug 21, 1822, aged 52 yrs; Margaret (wife) died Dec 24, 1846, aged 74 yrs.

GILCREAST, James M. died Aug 31, 1863, aged 49 yrs 10 mos; Eliza H. (wife) died Oct 12, 1846, aged 28 yrs; Eugene M. (son of James Gilcreast) died July 17, 1873, aged 24 yrs 24 dys.

GILIS, James (see Woodburn).

GILCREAST, Clara J. (dau of James Gilcreast) died Dec 18, 1877, aged 23 yrs 2 mos 25 dys; La Forest J. (son of the same) died Sept 23, 1878, aged 18 yrs 6 dys; Sarah Ann (wife of John Gilcreast) died Nov 5, 1847, aged 26 yrs; David James (son) died Sept 9, 1847, aged 3 mos 20 dys; David Onslow (son of John and Marinda Gilcreast) died Nov 16, 1851, aged 4 mos 16 dys; Elwina (son of Samuel and Nancy Gilcreast) died March 12, 1858, aged 8 yrs 2 mos 9 dys; David died April 3, 1859, aged 77 yrs; Sally (wife) died July 6, 1863, aged 82 yrs 5 mos; David Jr. died April 13, 1880, aged 73 yrs; Sally Holmes (wife) died June 28, 1874, aged 64 yrs 5 mos 25 dys.

GOODEN, Reuby (dau of Deacon Caleb and Martha Gooden) died Aug 11, 1807, aged 3 yrs 8 mos; David died June 20, 1822, aged 78 yrs; Mehitable (wife) died Dec 12, 1822, aged 81 yrs; Enoch died Nov 28, 1825, aged 40 yrs; Sally (wife) died Sept 17, 1825, aged 41 yrs; Rebecca (wife of Deacon Joshua Gooden) died May 27, 1806, aged 41 yrs 3 mos 20 dys.

GREELEY, Charles D. died Feb 19, 1862, aged 38 yrs 11 mos; Martha (wife of John Greeley, soldier) died Aug 18, 1863, aged 78 yrs.

GREGG, Samuel died March 15, 1829, aged 42 yrs 5 mos; Robert died Sept 6, 1866, aged 40 yrs 9 mos.

GRIFFIN, Moses died March 31, 1846, aged 83 yrs; Moses Jr. died Jan 22, 1841, aged 29 yrs; and Jane M. (wife of Edmund Adams); Deacon Jonathan died June 18, 1825, aged 86 yrs; Hannah (wife) died March 14, 1820, aged 75 yrs; Hannah (dau) died Feb 27, 1827, aged 65 yrs.

HAMLET, Willie A. died June 20, 1863, aged 1 y 6 mos 25 dys; Rosella M. died June 29, 1863, aged 3 yrs 11 mos. See Hovey inscriptions for more names.

HARDY, Daniel died May 25, 1859, aged 89 yrs 9 mos; Sarah (wife) died Jan 1, 1867, aged 89 yrs 9 mos; Aaron P. (son) died July 8, 1887, aged 71 yrs 9 mos; Delia W. (wife) died Sept 16, 1891, aged 71 yrs 25 dys.

HARVEL, Joseph died May 11, 1888, aged 70 yrs; Sarah H. (wife) died March 18, 1862, aged 44 yrs; Marcia (dau) died Dec 4, 1869, aged 22 yrs 7 mos 4 dys; James Erving (son) died Sept 23, 1848, aged 3 yrs 2 mos 15 dys; Julia F. (dau) died Oct 1, 1854, aged 3 yrs 4 mos 5 dys.

HAYES, Rev. Amasa (graduate Yale college, 1824. Ordained pastor of Presbyterian church in this town June 25, 1828) died Oct 23, 1830, aged 32 years.

HILLS, John died Jan 8, 1826, aged 46 yrs; Jane Anderson (wife) died June 12, 1859, aged 74 yrs; Charles (son) died Oct 25, 1826, aged 11 yrs.

HODGE, Perkins Andrews died in Mississippi March 14, 1838, aged 43 yrs; Frances Rebecca (dau of P. A. and Rebecca Hodge) died Nov 17, 1830, aged 3 yrs 7 mos. See Morrison.

HOLMES, Robert died May 8, 1840, aged 56 yrs; Eliza A. (wife) died March 23, 1865, aged 79 yrs; Mary J. Bickford (dau) died Oct 4, 1842, aged 28 yrs; Christopher G. (son) died Nov 6, 1835, aged 19 yrs; Nathaniel (son) died Jan 31, 1849, aged 21 yrs; Elder John born Dec 19, 1779, died Sept 21, 1851; Sarah Anderson (wife) born Feb 25, 1723, died March 9, 1819; Anna D. (dau) died Aug 20, 1816, aged 18 mos; Mary Adams (2d wife of John Holmes) born Oct 3, 1783, died Nov 29, 1851; Infant (dau) died Jan. 11, 1827; Jonathan died May 13, 1807, aged 50 yrs; Eliza Ann (dau of Jonathan and Betsey Holmes) died Aug 15, 1832, aged 17 yrs; Sarah (dau of the same) died Aug 27, 1832, aged 6 yrs; Thomas died April 19, 1822, aged 76 yrs; Margaret (wife) died Oct 19, 1838, aged 83 yrs; Mary died Nov. 1, 1821, aged 77 yrs; Margaret died March 26, 1823, aged 87 yrs; Capt. William died May 11, 1885, aged 87 yrs 11 mos; Judith Noyes (wife) died Oct 2, 1885, aged 81 yrs 2 mos; Deacon Moses Noyes (on the same stone with the Holmes family) died Sept 29, 1860, aged 86 yrs; Lucy (wife) died March 17, 1863, aged 83 yrs; Georgia M. (wife of Thomas M. Holmes) died Oct 15, 1875, aged 30 yrs 10 mos; William died April 10, 1885, aged 43 yrs; Mary Jane (wife) died June 26, 1842, aged 22 yrs; Robert died July 17, 1825, aged 40 yrs; Jane (wife) died Dec 10, 1871, aged 84 yrs; Mary died Nov 6, 1860, aged 46 yrs; Elder Matthew died Sept 14, 1874, aged 78 yrs 11 mos; Betsey (wife) died Jan 31, 1856, aged 60 yrs; Anna B. (wife) died April 23, 1875, aged 76 yrs 5 mos; Lydia Ann (dau) died March 12, 1853, aged 27 yrs; Mary Adams (dau) died Sept 9, 1834, aged 11 mos; Margaret P. (dau) died Sept 26, 1857, aged 26 yrs 5 mos; M. Henry born July 30, 1824, died June 13, 1883; Gertrude (dau of M. Henry and Hannah Holmes) died Sept 21, 1867, aged 3 mos 25 dys; Joseph Matthew (son of the same) died April 22, 1865, aged 5 wks; and Addie M. born Aug 28, 1862, died June 12, 1883; and Etta M. born April 25, 1861, died Feb 11, 1881; and Katie L. born Oct 13, 1868, died June 1, 1882.

HOVEY, Elizabeth died March 27, 1819, aged 25 yrs, (she was the wife of John Hovey); Eleinor (wife of John Hovey) died March 29, 1812, aged 23 yrs; Lucy Jane (dau of John and Eleinor Hovey) died aged 1 yr; Joseph died Oct 9, 1825, aged 61 yrs; Rebecca (wife of Joseph B. Hovey) died June 18, 1868, aged 77 yrs 5 mos; Sarah (wife of Joseph Hovey) died Oct 5, 1804, aged 43 yrs; Henry A. Co. D, 1st N. H. Heavy artillery, died Dec 14, 1865, aged 16 yrs 9 mos 22 dys; William B. died July 12, 1848, aged 29 yrs; (in same lot) Dustin Hamlet Co. D, 1st N. H. Heavy artillery died Jan 10, 1865, aged 43 yrs 8 mos; Ellen L. Hamlet (dau of H. J. and L. D.) died March 13, 1866, aged 1 yr 3 mos.

HUNTEE, Lovilla E. born May 2, 1842, died Dec 14, 1883, (she was the wife of W. C. Huntee).

HURD, Charles born May 28, 1791, died May 21, 1873; Rachel Lovejoy (wife) born April 16, 1797, died March 30, 1866; Henry L. (son of Charles and Rachel Hurd) died July 16, 1851, aged 16 yrs 8 mos; Nancy Maria (wife of Charles Hurd, Jr) died March 25, 1856, aged 29 yrs.

JACKSON, Ephraim Co. K, 13th Reg. N. H. Vol, died Aug 7, 1873, aged 42 yrs.

JAMES, Thomas died March 2, 1818, aged 65 yrs.
JEFFERS, Mrs. Christiana died Jan 10, 1799, aged 59 yrs.
JONES, Josiah died Aug 16, 1796, aged 65 yrs 4 mos 24 dys.
KIMBALL, J.
KARR, Luther Bell (son of William D. and Clarissa Karr) died Oct 20, 1839, aged 5 yrs 5 mos 15 dys.
LADD, Timothy died Sept 18, 1873, aged 81 yrs 7 mos.
LEACH, Joseph died April 19, 1824, aged 70 yrs; Olive died Jan 31, 1839, aged 83 yrs; Mary died May 24, 1848, aged 52 yrs 4 mos 10 dys; Elizabeth P. died Aug 10, 1877, aged 86 yrs 5 mos 14 dys.
LOWD, William B. born Sept 17, 1817, died Dec 14, 1891; Martha Grant (wife) born Jan 17, 1820; Susan F. (dau) and wife of C. H. Abbott, born Aug 18, 1849, died Aug 5, 1879.
MACK, Andrew died July 10, 1820, aged 72 yrs; Elizabeth (wife) died Feb 14, 1830, aged 82 yrs; Elizabeth died June 15, 1812, aged 30 yrs; Jane died April 20, 1850, aged 74 yrs; Letitia died Jan 12, 1849, aged 71 yrs.
MARCH, Henry died March 24, 1847, aged 73 yrs; Polly (wife) died Aug 9, 1819, aged 38 yrs; Sarah died Aug 8, 1827, aged 48 yrs; Mary (wife of Rand S. March) died Aug 31, 1843, aged 28 yrs; Mary (wife of Benjamin March) died Oct 10, 1863, aged 80 yrs 10 mos; Benjamin died Dec 7, 1821, aged 46 yrs; Deacon John died Jan 20, 1820, aged 83 yrs; Morris died June 8, 1847, aged 74 yrs; Sarah (wife) died April 27, 1840, aged 65 yrs; infant (dau) died June 15, 1807; Sarah (dau) died Nov 15, 1836, aged 17 yrs 5 mos 13 dys; John born March 4, 1805, died Feb 1, 1892; Hannah C. (wife)) born Dec 4, 1810, died Oct 17, 1852; Elmira C. born Oct 30, 1815, died Dec 27, 1883; Hannah C. born Dec 27, 1842, died Jan 27, 1892.
MARSH, Lieut. Samuel died Oct 4, 1825, aged 45 yrs; and four children of Samuel and Letticia Marsh: Annis O. died Oct 18, 1838, aged 25 yrs; Israel died March 5, 1838, aged 18 yrs; Sarah Jane died Jan 18, 1839, aged 17 yrs; Mary D. died July 13, 1838, aged 14 yrs; also Mary Ann died Feb 15, 1812, aged 19 mos 13 dys; William Boyd died May 5, 1816, aged 11 mos 19 dys.
McALLISTER, Capt. Isaac died Aug 30, 1858, aged 82 yrs 7 mos; Sarah (wife) died Feb 16, 1854, aged 76 yrs 8 mos; Isaac died March 21, 1869, aged 55 yrs 5 mos; John died Oct 2, 1812, aged 31 yrs; Henderson died at sea Jan 30, 1825, aged 18 yrs.
McCLEARY, Anna (wife of David McCleary) died Jan 11, 1816, aged 22 yrs.
McCOLOM, Fanny died Feb 26, 1816, aged 39 yrs.
McGREGOR, David born 1817, died 1891; Maryetta Nesmith (wife) born 1820, died 1884; Emma (dau) born 1856, died 1875; Harriett L. (dau) born 1850, died 1866; Francena N. (dau) born 1848, died 1864; Etta R. (dau) born 1854, died 1881.
McKEEN, Mary (dau of William and Annis Boyd) died Aug 22, 1804, aged 8 yrs; James (son of William and Annis Boyd) died Dec 9, 1809, aged 18 yrs.
McMURPHY, Alexander died Dec 26, 1853, aged 85 yrs 9 mos; Sarah (wife) died Feb 10, 1860, aged 85 yrs, 5 mos; Henjamin (son) died Oct 21, 1825, aged 22 yrs; Hannah (dau) died Jan 21, 1837, aged 31 yrs; Peggy died Dec 10, 1851, aged 79 yrs; James (son of Dea. Benjamin and Susan McMurphy) died April 19, 1817, aged 1 yr 6 mos; Jennette died Sept 3, 1848, aged 57 yrs; Jane died Nov 27, 1872, aged 98 yrs 27 dys.
MELVIN, Prescott died Oct 4, 1832, aged 34 yrs.
MENTER, Daniel died April 13, 1866, aged 37 yrs; Willie J. died Oct 29, 1865, aged 4 yrs 8 mos; Addie L. died May 21, 1865, aged 1yr 4 dys; Phineas died July 29, 1855, aged 61 yrs; Mary Ann (dau of Phineas and Mary Menter) died Sept 3, 1825, aged 2 yrs 5 mos 3 dys; Philena (dau) died Sept 23, 1829 aged 8 yrs; Allen (son) died July 1, 1843, aged 9 yrs 2 mos; Sarena died March 26, 1848, aged 16 yrs 6 mos; Jane H. died Aug 20, 1849, aged 28 yrs 5 mos; James died Feb 11, 1837, aged 45 yrs; Hetty (wife) died March 16, 1855, aged 76 yrs 10 mos; Jabesh L. died Oct 11, 1846, aged 50 yrs.
MERRILL, Nehemiah L. died Oct 7, 1843, aged 34 yrs 9 mos; Emma E. (dau of John and Paulina L. Merrill) died Nov 3, 1863, aged 20 yrs; Ida (dau of same) died Aug 20, 1879, aged 9 yrs 2 mos.
MOORE, Capt. John died Jan 11, 1831, aged 34 yrs; Lieut. William died April 24, 1823, aged 62 yrs; Sarah (wife) died Oct 9, 1843, aged 82 yrs; James died Nov 28, 1831, aged 39 yrs; Jane died Dec 3, 1854, aged 56 yrs 6 mos 20 dys; Henry A. M. died Feb 14, 1798, aged 34 yrs; Capt. William died Feb 13, 1812, aged 79 yrs; Martha (wife) died June 21, 1808, aged 74 yrs; Martha died May 11, 1816, aged 25 yrs; Henry died Jan 4 1812, aged 23 yrs 9 mos; James died (in Africa) Oct 10, 1807, aged 23 yrs 9 mos (last two sons of James and Margaret Moore); James died July 15, 1814, aged 58 yrs; Margaret (wife) died Oct 8, 1842, aged 87 yrs; Mary Jane (dau of Daniel and Mary Moore) died Sept 15, 1833, aged 10 mos; Mary Jane (wife of Daniel Moore) born June 1833, aged 29 yrs; Frank J. born Aug 4, 1862, died Nov 7, 1884; Amelia A. (wife of Martin L. Moore) born June 10, 1838, died Jan 4, 1888; Alice (wife of John Moor) died June 8, 1859, aged 58 yrs 9 mos 28 dys; John (tablet); David McCleary (son of Lieut. William and Sarah Moor) died Sept 7, 1804, aged 13 mos; Martha died Feb 4, 1819, aged 19 yrs; William (son of Lieut. William and Sarah Moor) died March 7, 1811, aged 21 yrs; Elizabeth McCleary died Jan 7, 1821, aged 33 yrs; Thomas died Feb 16, 1826, aged 31 yrs.
MORRISON, David died May 4, 1819, aged 38 yrs; Mary (dau of Robert and Jenet Morrison) died Nov 12, 1799, aged 15 yrs; Robert died Feb 12, 1846, aged 91 yrs; Jenny (wife) died May 1, 1832, aged 83 yrs; Rev. William died March 9, 1818, aged 70 yrs; Jane (wife) died Sept 18, 1829, aged 68 yrs; Margaret (dau) and wife of Perkins A. Hodge, died April 13, 1829, aged 36 yrs; Mary Ann (dau) and wife of John M. C. Bartley, died March 8, 1835, aged 32 yrs; Rebekah died Dec 12, 1836, aged 50 yrs; John (son of Rev. William and Jane Morrison) died Sept 17, 1796, aged 2 yrs 9 mos 27 dys; Eliza born April 5, 1797, died Dec 26, 1863.
MORSE, Stephen died Nov 16, 1848, aged 72 yrs 9 mos; Meriam (wife) died Aug 15, 1845, aged 55 yrs.
NICHOLS, Ensign S. died Oct 12, 1828, aged 35 yrs; Jacob died May 13, 1827, aged 42 yrs; Willie O. died Oct 20, 1869, aged 44 yrs 10 mos; Jonathan (son of Lieut. Jacob and Sarah Nichols died Nov 1, 1778, aged 3 yrs; Mary (dau of the same) died July 11, 1788, aged 19 yrs; James died Nov 5, 1826, aged 62 yrs; Sally (wife) died June 5, 1858, aged 72 yrs 2 mos 22 dys.
NESMITH, James died July 15, 1793, aged 75 yrs; Mary (wife) died Feb 27, 1805, aged 82 yrs; Dea James died March 1, 1796, aged 55 yrs.
NEVINS, Dea. James born 1798, died 1873; Mary Plummer (wife) born 1809, died 1890; James E. (son) born 1838, died 1853; John born 1831, died 1856; Henry A. born 1843, died 1872; Sarah E. born 1846, died 1876.
NOYES, Hattie M. (wife of Joseph Noyes) died Oct 8, 1869, aged 34 yrs 6 mos; Infant (dau of the same); Warren W. (son of Carlos W. and Clara J. Noyes) died Aug 1, 1861, aged 1 yr 3mos 13 dys.
PAGE, Joseph died June 2, 1847, aged 66 yrs 5 mos; Rhoda (wife) died Jan 13, 1882, aged 91 yrs; Paul died May 20, 1812, aged 57 yrs; Sarah (wife) died Jan 19, 1814, aged 55 yrs; Samuel died Feb 16, 1818, aged 35 yrs; Elizabeth (wife) died Nov 20, 1825, aged 37 yrs; Sarah died April 16 1840, aged 31 yrs; Margaret died Sept 5, 1835, aged 24 yrs; Amos died Feb 4, 1826, aged 50 yrs; Sarah (wife) died Jan 4, 1826, aged 50; Sarah (wife of Daniel Anderson) died July 3, 1836, aged 72 yrs; Mehitable (wife of Charles P. Page) died Sept 14, 1864, aged 39 yrs 4 mos; Zenetta N. (dau of Charles P. and Mehitable Page) died July 30, 1854, aged 22 mos; Serena (dau of the same) died Aug 30, 1851, aged 1 yr 9 mos; Mary Ann (dau of the same) died Sept 12, 1851, aged 4 yrs 7 mos.
PARKER, Esther died Aug 25, 1850, aged 85 yrs.
PATTERSON, Peter died March 28, 1800, aged 85 yrs; Grisel (wife) died June 29, 1817, aged 94 yrs; John died Aug 29, 1793, aged 42 yrs 7 mos 8 dys; Dea Thomas died May 20, 1834, aged 87 yrs; Elizabeth (wife) died Dec 30, 1833, aged 78 yrs; James died (in Mississippi) June 4, 1815, aged 37 yrs; David (son of Dea Thomas and Elizabeth) died Feb 19, 1793, aged 12 hrs; George Washington (son of Thomas and Hannah D.) died Dec 22, 1849, aged 16 yrs; Thomas (son of Thomas and Hannah) died Dec 15, 1847, aged 23 yrs; Mary Caroline (dau of the same) died Aug 7, 1838, aged 2 yrs 9 mos; Hannah D. (dau of the same) died Sept 5, 1829, aged 2 yrs 5 mos.
PEABODY, Asa died Sept 1, 1865, aged 37 yrs 10 mos 28 dys; Maria M. (wife of Orville A. Peabody) died Aug 11, 1865, aged 37 yrs 4 mos 21 dys; Willie W. (son of Orville A. and Maria Peabody) died Oct 1, 1863, aged 8 yrs 7 mos; James N. (son of the same) died April 3, 1864, aged 4 yrs 3 mos 16 dys; Idae (dau) died April 19, 1864, aged 12 yrs 5 mos 16 dys.
PERKINS, Joseph died (in Texas) March 28, 1836, aged 24 yrs; Franklin died (at sea) March 26, 1843, aged 19 yrs; James died April 8, 1864, aged 84 yrs 3 mos; Sarah (wife) died March 22, 1859, aged 69 yrs; Sarah died Nov 5, 1810, aged 10 mos; Sarah died Aug 5, 1827, aged 2 yrs.
PEDRICK, Elizabeth died Nov 6, 1848, aged 69 yrs; (see Bartleys).
PELTON, Sarah H. (wife of Leverett S. Pelton).
PICKERING, Daniel died May 21, 1863, aged 65 yrs 3 mos.
PIKE, Mary C. (wife of Eben Pike) died Aug 4, 1832, aged 31 yrs; Mary Ann died, aged 2 yrs 6 mos 9 dys (dau of Eben and Mary C. Pike).
PILLSBURY, Anna (dau of W. S. and Hannah Pillsbury) died July 30, 1861, aged 1 yr 4 mos 14 dys; John Thurston (son of the same) died May 3, 1862, aged 2 mos 27 dys; Stephen P. (son of the same) died Sept 7, 1869, aged 1 yr 23 dys; Arthur A. (son) died Nov 30, 1873, aged 11 mos 17 dys; Martha Eva (dau) died Nov 11, 1874, aged 6 mos 16 dys.
PINKERTON, Elder John died Aug 7, 1829, aged 60 yrs; Dea. James died

Jan 6, 1829, aged 81 yrs; Elizabeth (wife of Dea. James Pinkerton) died Aug 25, 1804, aged 42 yrs; Sarah (wife of Dea. James Pinkerton) died April 5, 1845, aged 70 yrs; Isabella (dau of Elder James and Elizabeth Pinkerton) died April 9, 1796, aged 2 yrs 7 mos 6 dys; Mary Ann (wife of Robert S. Rogers and dau of John and Mary Pinkerton) died Nov 1, 1828, aged 23 yrs; Ensign John A. died April 24, 1821, aged 27 yrs; James (son of John and Mary Pinkerton) died Oct 14, 1803, aged 3 yrs; Matthew (son of the same) died Nov 2, 1802, aged 4 yrs; Mary (wife of John Pinkerton) died Nov 29, 1838, aged 68 yrs; Jedediah died June 2, 1799, aged 2 yrs; Sarah died Aug 21, 1818, aged 6 yrs.

RANDALL, Hannah E. (dau of Alfred and Hannah Randall) born Jan 23, 1840, died Jan 15, 1859.

RATTRAY, James W. born (in Dundee Scotland) March 6, 1815, died Nov 13, 1881; Alice F. Randall (wife) born (in Lee, N. H.) June 16, 1811, died Aug 1, 1885; James W. (son) born Oct 2, 1851, died Aug 7, 1854.

REMINGTON, Justin M. (son of John and Mary S. Remington) died Oct 15, 1862, aged 2 yrs 4 mos 15 dys; Marianna A. (dau of John and Mary S. and wife of S. A. Estey) died Sept 21, 1879, aged 20 yrs 9 mos 6 dys.

REMSHEIR, Mrs. Sarah died May 1, 1804, aged 77 yrs.

RIPLEY, Winnie A. died April 17, 1874, aged 6 yrs 8 mos 11 dys.

RUSSELL, Nathan B. died July 2, 1853, aged 24 yrs.

SAMPSON, Branch died Jan 1, 1852, aged 82 yrs; Mary (wife) died Nov 7, 1848, aged 76 yrs; Branch born March 2, 1804, died April 8, 1893; Alice K. born April 5, 1816, died Jan 11, 1890; Hannah W. (wife of Edward Sampson) died July 24, 1865, aged 24 yrs 8 mos 11 dys.

SARGENT, Mary (wife of Reuben Sargent) died May 23, 1830, aged 60 yrs.

SAVORY, Thomas died Dec 16, 1867, aged 84 yrs; Grisel (wife) died April 10, 1832, aged 50 yrs; Dea. Jonathan died Feb 25, 1841, aged 81 yrs; Hannah (wife) died Sept 18, 1819, aged 58 yrs; Betsey (dau) died Aug 4, 1818, aged 23 yrs; Hannah died March 7, 1833, aged 44 yrs.

SCULLEY, Catharine (dau of William and Catharine Sculley) died Dec 27, 1855, aged 18 yrs 4 mos.

SHEA, Sarah (wife of Philip Shea) died Nov 16, 1853, aged 59 yrs 9 mos.

SHIPLEY, Amos died May 1, 1823, aged 43 yrs; Mary B. (wife) died Feb 2, 1863, aged 78 yrs; Annas M. (son) died Aug 25, 1854, aged 1 yr 6 mos; Daniel T. died May 10, 1883, aged 63 yrs; Catharine D. (wife) died Aug 21 1859, aged 40 yrs; Charles Winslow (son) died April 1, 1858, aged 8 yrs 8 mos 9 dys; George Frank (son) died Sept 9, 1859, aged 26 dys; Mary Hyde (dau of Daniel T. and Ellen Shipley) died Jan 28, 1867, aged 1 yr 8 mos 14 dys; Katie (dau) died Nov 8, 1872, aged 1 yr 5 mos; John died Jan 2, 1875, aged 65 yrs 9 mos; Rebekah Dickey (wife) died April 10, 1880, aged 67 yrs 4 mos; Mary Frances (dau of John and Rebekah Shipley) died Jan 28, 1842, aged 3 yrs 3 mos; Anna (wife of Joseph Shipley and dau of Bartley and Alice Knight) died Aug 23, 1863, aged 25 yrs 9 mos.

STEELE, Mary Jane (wife of James C. Steele) died March 3, 1850, aged 32 yrs.

SMITH, Alexander died March 5, 1858, aged 64 yrs 9 mos 11 dys; Clarissa M. died May 23, 1832, aged 2 yrs 3 mos; Samuel died May 29, 1875, aged 74 yrs; Almira (wife) died April 25, 1868, aged 55 yrs; Samuel died May 14, 1842, aged 46 yrs; Samuel died Sept 13, 1840, aged 77 yrs; Agnes (wife) died Aug 22, 1845, aged 78 yrs; Hugh (son) died Sept 7, 1802, aged 3 yrs; Olive (dau) died Oct 8, 1805, aged 3 yrs; Emma A. died June 8, 1863, aged 20 yrs.

SNELL, Henry Preston (son of R. T. and S. M. died July 23, 1858, aged 1 yr 4 mos 14 dys.

STROUTT, Miss Margery died March 12, 1835, aged 74 yrs.

STUART, Salona died May 10, 1887, aged 78 yrs; Flora died Aug 17, 1868, aged 117 yrs.

TENNEY, Albert died 1895; Mary A. Young (wife) died Nov 7, 1860, aged 37 yrs, 7 mos; Asa died Jan 5, 1818, aged 60 yrs; Molly (wife) died Aug 27, 1831, aged 77 yrs; David died June 19, 1837, aged 47 yrs; Arley P. (dau of David and Persis) died March 19, 1842, aged 10 yrs.

THOMPSON, John died April 19, 1851, aged 33 yrs; Frances (wife) died July 4, 1879, aged 61 yrs; Margaret (wife of James Thompson) died March 9, 1794, aged 27 yrs; Robert (son of Robert and Margaret) died June 7, 1793, aged 31 yrs, at sea on passage from South Carolina home.

TOWNS, Sarah E. died Aug 24, 1825, aged 2 yrs 6 mos (dau of John and Elizabeth Towns); Moses M. (son of Moses and Charlotte Towns) born Aug 22, 1793, died Oct 4, 1804; Susannah born May 16, 1802, died Oct 10, 1804, (dau of the same).

TUCKER, Miss Alice (dau of Morris and Mary Tucker) died March 3, 1792, aged 23 yrs.

WATTS, Daniel died Aug 23, 1858, aged 73 yrs; Polly died Sept 27, 1850, aged 57 yrs; Jenny (wife of Moses Garvin) died Feb 10, 1862, aged 80 yrs; Daniel M. (son of Horace P. and Maria) died March 9, 1847, aged 1 yr 6 mos; John died April 5, 1819, aged 71 yrs; Susannah (wife) died April 16, 1826, aged 73 yrs; Capt James died Sept 12, 1831, aged 71 yrs; Peggy died Sept 29, 1812, aged 4 yrs; John died Dec 20, 1812, aged 6 yrs; Moses died May 6, 1829, aged 31 yrs; Hugh died May 18, 1830, aged 28 yrs; Esther died April 19, 1832, aged 22 yrs.

WEBSTER, Roxana died Sept 11, 1854, aged 64 yrs; Jonathan died Oct 10, 1866, aged 67 yrs; Mary A. (wife) died Feb 13, 1881, aged 68 yrs 6 mos 11 dys; David C. (son) died Dec 6, 1859, aged 16 yrs 5 mos.

WILCOX, Miss Deborah died March 18, 1836, aged 61 yrs.

WILKINS, Jerusha M. C. (wife of Hiram Wilkins) died Sept 30, 1844, aged 26 yrs; Harriet E. (dau) died ——.

WILSON, Samuel died Feb 19, 1805, aged 42 yrs; Samuel (son of Samuel and Mary Wilson) died Sept 11, 1804, aged 3 yrs; Samuel died Dec 4, 1801, aged 73 yrs 4 mos; Elizabeth (wife) died July 14, 1816, aged 85 yrs; Mary Adams (wife of John Wilson) died Jan 27, 1817, aged 26 yrs; Infant (child of same); Infant (child of John and Nancy Wilson); Lieut. James died May 28, 1836, aged 70 yrs; Mary Ann (wife) died Dec 4, 1839, aged 70 yrs; Samuel died Oct 10, 1829, aged 31 yrs; James died May 25, 1812, aged 10 wks; Sophoronia (dau of James and Mary Ann) died April 17, 1839, aged 30 yrs.

WHITE, Edgar William (son of Isaac and Elizabeth White) died Sept 11, 1854, aged 7 mos 10 dys.

WHITTIER, Daniel M. died Sept 11, 1851, aged 38 yrs; Rachel H. (dau of Daniel and Nancy Whittier) died May 21, 1864, aged 15 yrs 5 mos; Abigail died Jan 17, 1887, aged 68 yrs 10 mos; Maria (dau of Joshua and Abigail Whittier) died March 26, 1880, aged 71 yrs 7 mos; Ebenezer died Sept 26, 1849, aged 52 yrs; Lucy J. (dau of Ebenezer and Lucy S. Whittier) died Oct 5, 1851, aged 4 yrs 6 mos; George N. (son of the same) died Sept 27, 1851, aged 3 yrs 3 mos; Newton (son of the same) died Aug 27, 1844, aged 6 mos; Abigail died Sept 19, 1851, aged 78 yrs; Joshua died May 25, 1842, aged 76 yrs; Capt. Samuel F. died Nov 21, 1828, aged 30 yrs; William (son of Joshua and Abigail Whittier) born Sept 20, 1802, died April 7, 1813; David (son of the same) born Dec 11, 1810, died April 7, 1813; Elizabeth (dau of the same) died Dec 25, 1823, aged 9 yrs.

WALLACE, Hannah G. died Jan 21, 1859, aged 74 yrs.

WHORF, John M. died Nov 10, 1876, aged 55 yrs 10 mos; Ella Velbora (dau of John M. and Sarah M. Whorf) died Aug 1, 1854, aged 4 yrs 4 mos 6 dys; Emma J. (dau of the same) died March 10, 1848, aged 6 mos 17 dys; Abbie; Etta; Baby.

WOODBURN, John died Aug 29, 1868, aged 42 yrs 8 mos; Frances A. (dau of John and Lucinda Woodburn) died April 23, 1854, aged 2 yrs 7 mos 8 dys; John born Sept 15, 1796, died Oct 12, 1868; Lieut. Benjamin died Sept 18, 1822, aged 33 yrs, also James Giles died March 12, 1837, aged 35 yrs; James G. (son of Samuel and Lucretia) died June 1, 1842, aged 1 yr 11 mos 17 dys; Mehitable (wife of John Woodburn) died Aug 11, 1848, aged 51 yrs; Noyes M. (son of John and Mehitable) died July 16, 1851, aged 21 yrs; Maryann (dau of the same) died July 10, 1825, aged 4 yrs 6 mos; David (son of the same) died Sept 26, 1848, aged 20 yrs; George W. (son of the same) died July 5, 1825, aged 5 yrs 8 mos; Charles (son of the same) died July 5, 1825, aged 1 yr 8 mos; Jane (wife of David Woodburn) died Jan 1, 1843, aged 82 yrs.

WOODBURY, Samuel died June 3, 1878, aged 65 yrs 8 mos 6 dys; Charles W. (son of Samuel and Louisa) died Jan 12, 1884, aged 34 yrs 1 mo; Samuel L., Co. H, 18th reg. N. H. vol, died Feb 27, 1865, aged 20 yrs; Benjamin F. died Jan 8, 1865, aged 22 yrs 9 mos; James G. died June 1, 1842, aged 1 yr 11 mos 17 dys; John Albert (son of B. F. and L. Woodbury) died March 2, 1870, aged 4 yrs 9 mos; Infant (dau of same).

YOUNG, Sarah Gilcreast (wife of Charles L. Young) born 1816, died 1890; Charles W. (son of Wesley and Lillie Young) died Oct 16, 1886, aged 6 yrs 8 mos 3 dys; John (son of James and Elizabeth Wilkins) died Aug. 26, 1870, aged 3 mos 23 dys; Charles E. (son of the same) died Jan. 8, 1861, aged 4 yrs 3 mos 15 dys; Israel died May 16, 1849, aged 60 yrs; Nathan P. (son of Ephraim and Martha P. Young) died May 1, 1867, aged 24 yrs 11 mos; Ephriam J. (son of the same) died Aug. 28, 1849, aged 1 yr 10 mos; Martha (wife of Ephraim Young) born Feb 10, 1805, died Jan 15, 1887.

This is the inscription on the monument erected to the memory of a well-known divine:

"In the memory of the Reverend William Morrison, D. D., for 35 years the beloved and honored pastor of this church. From nature he inherited an energetic and capacious mind, with a heart of tenderest sensibility; from grace all the virtues which adorn the man and the Christian. As a divine, a preacher and a pastor he held acknowledged eminence. With apostolic simplicity and genuine eloquence he preached Jesus Christ and Him crucified. He died in sweet peace and animated hope March 9, 1818, aged 70.

When this monument erected by his mourning flock shall have gone to decay, his dear memory will still remain; for the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

FOREST HILL CEMETERY, EAST DERRY.

FOREST HILL CEMETERY was originally called the Graveyard, and a few years later, when other places of burial were set apart within the limits of the township, this spot was referred to in the records as the Old Burying Ground in Londonderry. It lies upon the hill near the First church and is the oldest and principal yard for the interment of the dead within the territory embraced in the charter of the old township of Londonderry. Various additional lots have been enclosed under the present title, and the area many times exceeds the original space. The age of gravestones cannot be established by reference to the inscriptions, but there are indications that some of the stones now standing in the yard were erected in the first year of the charter, and many more within ten years, or prior to 1732. For this reason, and on account of the continued use of the graveyard to the present date, the inscriptions found in Forest Hill Cemetery constitute a special and consecutive history of this town in the transmission of family names. Many family monuments contain records of descents and marriages and specify the localities where branches of the family settled. In the effort to preserve records in stone, it is interesting to notice that monuments are frequently erected to a large number of persons, not one of whom is buried near or even in the same cemetery. This custom of honoring ancestral names is in marked distinction to the primitive form, "Here lieth the body of," etc. The present custom of marking monuments in memory of persons who are buried in other cemeteries must eventually lead to confusion and neglect of the real places of burial. Even now it is surprising to notice the number of duplicate settings and repetitions of inscriptions.

It may be said with pride that the dust of the departed resting in the old burying ground on the hill by the First church has a venerable and distinguished record. The names engrossed on the quaint old stones are worthy of a place in imperishable history. There is a wonderful catalogue of more than ordinary men, a notable army of generals and minor officers, jurists, physicians, divines, deacons, elders, teachers, and benefactors of the human race. Any person who has searched among the oldest stones will appreciate the labor of deciphering the inscriptions, and understand the value of an effort to preserve records that are yearly crumbling and disappearing. Many stones have already disappeared. It is possible that a few more inscriptions might be obtained if the whole surface of the ground were turned and fragments of stones gathered, but the present tendency of memorialization will remove the necessity for dependence upon tablets for records of deaths and ages. Public official registers will eventually contain complete statistics of the individual and material for genealogical histories will be within the reach of every student, and the individual can be traced from Maine to California without the aid of a detective agency. Following is an alphabetical list of all the decipherable names in the Old Burying Ground:

ABBOTT, Monument (no names).

ACKERMAN, Jonathan B. born Aug 21, 1826; Susan D. (wife of Jonathan Ackerman) died April 5, 1825.

ADAMS, Samuel died Sept 12, 1861, aged 82 yrs; Sarah Fitz (his wife) died April 26, 1878, aged 84 yrs; Mary W. died Nov 9, 1818, aged 1 yr 17 dys; Marion W. died Feb 3, 1877, aged 10 yrs; Frank W. died Feb 1, 1867, aged 7 yrs 5 mos; John S. died Dec 18, 1889, aged 76 yrs 4 mos; Mary J. (his wife) born? Edmund died Dec 10, 1868, aged 66 yrs 10 mos; Jane Marsh (his wife) died June 10, 1833, aged 27 yrs; George W. (their son) died April 4, 1832, aged 1 yr; Benjamin died March 19, 1883, aged 87 yrs; Albert died Sept 9, 1862, aged 21 yrs; James C. G. 59th Massachusetts Reg. died at Washington D. C., Aug 9, 1864, aged 21 yrs; Mary E. died Jan 20, 1874, aged 38 yrs; David H. (son of Robert and Almira Adams) Co. A, 10th Reg. N. H. Vol. died Falmouth, Va., Jan 18, 1863, aged 21 yrs; Robert W. (stone); Almira A. J. (his wife) born Feb 26, 1821, died Sept 29, 1853; Frank (their son) born March 2, 1851, died Sept 10, 1853; Frank G. born April 11, 1840, died Feb 7, 1887; Hannah F. (his wife); Viola (their dau) born Sept 15, 1869, died Oct 27, 1869; Harriet (wife of Samuel Adams) died Feb 25, 1881, aged 79 yrs 6 mos 12 dys; Helen (wife of Fred A. Adams) died Oct 22, 1884, aged 19 yrs 7 mos; Capt. Amos died March 30, 1813, aged 45 yrs; Edmund died Jan 18, 1825, aged 84 yrs; Hannah his wife) died Sept 14, 1807, aged 66 yrs; Hannah (their dau) died June 5, 1795, aged 20 yrs; Almira A. (dau) of Parker and Nancy Adams) died June 22, 1828, aged 15 yrs; Nancy (Mrs.) died April 14, 1835, aged 46 yrs; Mary E. (dau of Moody and Eliza Adams) died Feb 15, 1847, aged 11 yrs 5 mos 15 dys; Moody died Sept 5, 1848, aged 45 yrs; Eliza (his wife) died March 19, 1881, aged 73 yrs 23 dys; Andrew M. died Feb 6, 1856, aged 22 yrs 10 mos; Capt. James died March 14 1847, aged 77 yrs; Polly (his wife) died Nov 5, 1860, aged 84 yrs 2 mos 16 dys; Jane (their dau) died March 1, 1820, aged 9 yrs; Mary (dau) born 1797, died 1881; Martha G. (dau) born 1800, died 1872; Capt. William died May 10, 1881, aged 73 yrs; Helen (dau of William and Susan Adams) died April 23, 1855, aged 16 yrs 9 mos 11 dys; James died May 1, 1853, aged 88 yrs; Anna (his wife) died July 1, 1846, aged 73 yrs; Hannah (wife of John Hunkins) died Nov 19, 1872, aged 73 yrs 6 mos; Our Baby (infant son of Dr. I. H. and L. S. Adams) died Oct 26, 1879; Charles B. born Nov 25, 1846, died June 17, 1864; Nellie I. born Nov 28, 1860, died July 20, 1894; Ethel Eunice (dau of Dr. I. H. and L. S. Adams died Sept 3, 1890, aged 5 mos;

Charles A. born Jan 24, 1822, died Feb 3, 1874; Sarah P. born Aug 1, 1827, died Sept 21, 1892; Mary E. (wife of Orison G. Reed) died May 18, 1889, aged 36 yrs 4 mos 26 dys; Edmund died Sept 8, 1858, aged 81 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died May 2, 1858, aged 76 yrs; John K. (their son) died Darien, Ga., Aug 14, 1856, aged 45 yrs; Amos (their son) died Broomfield, Ill., Aug 21, 1856, aged 27 yrs; Hannah T. Moses died March 18, 1859, aged 80 yrs; Lieut. David died Nov 28, 1843, aged 77 yrs; Jennett (his wife) died Feb 18, 1835, aged 60 yrs; James (their son) died Dover, N. H., Sept 5, 1824, aged 21 yrs; James died Sept 15, 1781, aged 71 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Sept 6, 1778, aged 59 yrs; Robert died Feb 16, 1778, aged 78 yrs; Sarah, 1778; David Jr. (son of David and Mary Adams) of Harvard University died March 4, 1805, aged 22 yrs; Elder David died Jan 24, 1838, aged 83 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Sept 19, 1816, aged 64 yrs; Samuel died Jan 12, 1822, aged 69 yrs; Mary died April 2, 1838, aged 57 yrs; Mary W. (dau of Samuel and Sarah Adams) died Nov 9, 1818, aged 1 yr 14 dys. (Following their names on a large horizontal slab slightly raised from the ground); Hon. William born Feb 6, 1755, died Oct 5, 1828, aged 73 yrs; Jennett (his wife) born Oct 20, 1763, died Dec 2, 1828, aged 65 yrs; James A. M. (their only son) born Nov 7, 1785, died April 15, 1817, aged 31 yrs; James died June 5, 1847, aged 80 yrs; Judith (his wife) died April 27, 1823, aged 44 yrs; Lucinda (their dau) died Sept 3, 1826, aged 8 yrs; Elizabeth (dau) died Sept 11, 1826, aged 10 yrs; Jane S. (dau) died Sept 11, 1833, aged 24 yrs; Sarah S. (dau) died Dec 31, 1812, aged 17 mos; William died Nov 1, 1761, aged 72 yrs; Mary (wife of William Adams) died Oct 15, 1755, aged 61 yrs; Mary (wife of Lieut. James Adams) died July 20, 1800, aged 77 yrs; Lieut. James died March 11, 1781, aged 56 yrs; Rachel died March 1, 1844, aged 79 yrs; Capt. Jonathan died March 20, 1820, aged 91 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Feb 28, 1817, aged 83 yrs; Elder Jonathan died Feb 14, 1836, aged 74 yrs; Moses died Oct 19, 1816, aged 2 yrs; infant died 1780; Mary (wife of Elder John Holmes) died Nov 29, 1852, aged 68 yrs; Capt. William died Oct 22, 1849, aged 43 yrs; Eliza M. (his wife) died Jan 9, 1887, aged 79 yrs 11 mos; Clarence C. (their son) died Sept 23, 1836, aged 4 mos; Francis H. (son) died Dec 15, 1845, aged 3 mos; Eliza F. (dau) died Jan 12, 1850, aged 4 mos; Jonathan died Oct 5, 1884, aged 82 yrs; Grace A. (his wife) died April 22, 1863, aged 56 yrs; Eliza J. died Feb 28, 1834, aged 2 yrs; James died Jan 27, 1868, aged 60 yrs; Joanna D. (his wife) died April 27, 1836, aged 27 yrs; Ellen J. (his wife) died Feb 6, 1868, aged 52 yrs; Lizzie E. died Nov 8, 1848, aged 7 yrs; Harvey S. (their son) washed overboard in the Gulf of Mexico in the service of his country on Gunboat Killalinny Oct 23, 1863, aged 20 yrs; Grace A. (dau of Joseph R. and Almira F. Adams) died July 29, 1849, aged 5 yrs 4 mos 21 dys; Katie A. (dau of the same) died May 8, 1849, aged 8 mos 10 dys.

The following inscription is given entire: "Vir bonus cujus benevolentia in exemplum Transiit. To the memory of Jacob Adams, the liberal founder of Adams Female Academy, the first endowed literary institution established in New England for the especial benefit of females. Born Jan 14, 1785, died Aug 10, 1882. Erected in grateful remembrance of the trustees of A. F. A."

AIKEN, Edward died April 1, 1812, aged 11 yrs; Jean (dau of James and Jean Aiken) died Aug 3, 1729, aged 4 yrs; Samuel died April 6, 1812, aged 13 yrs; Elder James died Jan 9, 1830, aged 91 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Nov 14, 1793, aged 52 yrs; Jane (his wife) died March 28, 1831, aged 72 yrs; John C. died Aug 10, 1867, aged 51 yrs; Walter H. died Sept 30, 1842, aged 11 yrs; (both sons of Jonathan Aiken of Goffstown, N. H.); Jonathan Aiken of Goffstown died in New York, born in Londonderry Oct 12, 1819, died July 20, 1868; Nancy Patterson (his wife) died Feb 2, 1880, aged 90 yrs; Sarah born Oct 8, 1769, died Sept 1, 1792, aged 23 yrs; Margaret born Nov 21, 1776, died Feb 13, 1816, aged 38 yrs; Marga- Aiken) dieu July 3, 1755, aged 5 yrs; ret (dau of Nathaniel and Margaret Eleanor died Jan 17, 1757, aged 23 yrs; Edward died July 5, 1747, aged 90 yrs; Barbara (his wife) died Aug 3, 1744, aged 83 yrs.

ALDRICH, Frank A. (son of Charles and Ella Aldrich) died April 22 1872, aged 10 mo.

ALEXANDER, James died April 25, 1809, aged 82 yrs; Jenny (his wife), died Feb 3, 1811, aged 74 yrs; James Alva (son of Alva and Mary A. Alexander) died Feb 14, 1849, aged 3 mos 4 dys; David died Aug 1, 1746, aged 19 yrs; Robert died June 11, 1761, aged 46 yrs; Randal died Oct 13, 1770, aged 83 yrs; Elizabeth (wife of John Alexander) died July 2, 1804, aged 65 yrs; Moses died May 4, 1849, aged 73 yrs; Nancy H. (his wife) died Aug 10, 1829, aged 48 yrs; John Hays (their son) died April 22, 1815, aged 6 yrs 6 mos; Aseenath (dau) died April 15, 1815, aged 6 mos 15 dys; Deacon John died Jan 7, 1809, aged 52 yrs; Joseph died April 22, 1798, aged 29 yrs; Isaac died April 7, 1802, aged 31 yrs (three sons of James and Jenny Alexander); Anna died March 29, 1816, aged 10 yrs; James died Oct 29, 1816, aged 5 yrs (two children of James and Sarah Alexander).

ALLISON, Samuel died Sept 6, 1760, aged 70 yrs; Katherine (his wife) died Jan 13, 1760, aged 70 yrs; Captain Samuel (their son) died June 5, 1794, aged 70 yrs; Janet McFarland (wife of Capt. Samuel Allison) died at Weathersfield, Vt., Oct 16, 1809, aged 85 yrs; Katrine died Feb 11, 1748, aged 3 mos; Susan died Aug 6, 1758, aged 1 dy; Naomi Pinkerton died June 15, 1799, aged 3 yrs; John Samuel died March 30, 1799, aged 7 yrs; Betsey (wife of John Allison) died Nov 8, 1799, aged 33 yrs.

ALMY, Charles Eugene (son of Capt. John C. and Ruth Almy) died March 9, 1830, aged 14 mos.

ANDERSON, Susan C. (wife of Capt. William Anderson) died Oct 23, 1826, aged 42 yrs; Daniel Dana died April 19, 1884, aged 50 yrs; William born Feb 16, 1798, died Feb 3, 1888; Allen died Sept 17, 1755, aged 67 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Sept 9, 1760, aged 66 yrs (both these names on one horizontal slab wen preserved); James died Jan 25, 1771, aged 88 yrs; Samuel died April 25, 1748, aged 2 yrs; Agnes (dau of James and Agnes Anuerson) died—; Agnes (wife of James Anderson) died Feb 5, 1767, aged 39 yrs.

ANGELL, Everett R., 1880-1890, stones of rare designs, polished only on one side, with inscriptions, "See them up yonder," "In God's workshop," "Until the day dawns and the darkness disappears."

ARCHIBALD, John died Nov 15, 1728, aged 35 yrs; Ann (wife of Robert Archibald) died April ., 1765, aged 97 yrs; John died Aug 10, 1751, aged 58 yrs.

ARNOLD, Charles W. died Sept 11, 1886, aged 27 yrs 1 mo 26 dys.

AUSTIN, Sudrick R. died June 19, 1863, aged 5 yrs 8 mos 7 dys.

BACHELDER monument (oblong), Daniel born May 19 1803, died Sept 1, 1881; Sally (his wife) born Dec 17, 1808, died May 27, 1884; Charles C. born Nov 24, 1833, died Dec 6, 1851; Emma P. (wife of C. T. Reaney) born March 4, 1853, died Aug 29, 1882; Sally (wife of David Bachelder) dieu April 28, 1845, aged 46 yrs.

BAILEY, Jeremiah died March 14, 1873, aged 59 yrs 9 mos; Emily Frances (dau of Jeremiah and Harriet Bailey) died Sept 18, 1856, aged 3 yrs; Lucy G. (wife of George E. Bailey) died Sept 9, 1871, aged 21 yrs; Moses died Nov 16, 1838, aged 66 yrs; Priscilla (his wife) died March 10, 1859, aged 78 yrs; Moses Jr. died Sept 14, 1843, aged 39 yrs; Mary died May 22, 1845, aged 25 yrs.

BAKER, Elijah born Newbury, N. H., April 1, 1800, died Sept 16, 1868; Charles N. (son of John and Lucy Baker) died May 19, 1867, aged 25 yrs 2 mos; George (son of the same) died March 27, 1841, aged 9 yrs 21 dys; William S. (see Ballou).

BALLOU, Edward died Sept 19, 1863, aged 63 yrs 10 mos; Isabella McDole (dau of Edward and Isabella McGregor Ballou) died July 31, 1855, aged 16 yrs 10 mos; Samuel Aiken (son of Edward and Isabella Ballou) died Sept 16, 1843, aged 16 yrs 6 mos; Sarah W. (dau of the same and wife of William S. Baker) died Sept 11, 1865, aged 29 yrs; Sarah Ann (wife of Alexander Ballou) died April 2, 1833, aged 23 yrs.

BANKS, Martha (wife of Samuel Banks) died April 30, 1768, aged 65 yrs; Sarah (dau of Samuel and Martha Banks) died May 3, 1783, aged 22 yrs; Isabella (wife of John Robbins) died Jan 26, 1893, aged 69 yrs 5 mos.

BARBER, Mary died Oct 24, 1762, aged 67 yrs.

BARKER, Lizzie A. born Feb 23, 1843, died Jan 4, 1891; Annie J. born Dec 23, 1839, died March 18, 1888 (two daus of Benjamin and Clarissa Barker); Benjamin born Sept 2, 1808, died March 25, 1893; Clarissa Corning (his wife) born April 27, 1802, died Dec 8, 1893; Maria J. Merrill (wife of George W. Barker) died Sept 8, 1869, aged 36 yrs.

BARTLETT, Squire Greenleaf C. (noted lawyer in Derry) born Nottingham May 7, 1822, died April 10, 1893; Abram L. (son) died Aug 30, 1865; Frederic D. (son) died March 21, 1877, aged 22 yrs 5 mos.

BARNETT, John died Oct 8, 1740, aged 86 yrs; William (son) died 1749, aged 11 yrs; Sarah (wife of John Barnett, Jr.) died Jan 28, 1760, aged 25 yrs; Hannah (their dau) died April 20, 1753, aged 18 yrs; Margaret (dau of John and Jean Barnett) died Sept 17, 1771, aged 55 yrs; Robert died June 5, 1834, aged 46 yrs; Parker (son of Robert and Sarah Barnett) died Aug 24, 1825, aged 4 yrs; John (son of Robert and Elizabeth Barnett) died Sept 26, 1764, aged 1 yr; Robert died Feb 24, 1772, aged 39 yrs.

BARNARD, Thomas (son of Capt. Edward and Elizabeth Barnard and great grandson of Lucy Martin) died Jan 10, 1815, aged 5 yrs.

BARR, John died July 9, 1731 aged 82 yrs; Jane (his wife) died Nov 16, 1737, aged 66 yrs; Mary (wife of Samuel Barr) died June 19, 1750, aged 36 yrs.

BASSETT, Maria H. (wife of West S. Bassett) died Nov 23, 1853, aged 33 yrs; Maria West (their dau) died Sept 4, 1853, aged 19 dys; David died June 9, 1882, aged 82 yrs 6 mos; Mary Cheever (his wife) died Oct 15, 1876, aged 79

yrs; William C. (their son) died April 14, 1856, aged 18 yrs 10 mos; Thomas died Sept 21, 1817, aged 51 yrs; Susanna McGregor (his wife and great granddaughter of Rev. James McGregor, the first pastor of this town) died Feb 22, 1845, aged 70 yrs; Rachel (their dau) died Jan 14, 1814, aged 11 yrs.

BEAN, Ira G. died June 24, 1874, aged 68 yrs; Sarah A. Adams (his wife) died Dec 2, 1872, aged 58 yrs; John born Aug 21, 1807, died Dec 16, 1887; Mary (his wife) died May 10, 1870, aged 64 yrs 4 mos; John S. (son of John and Mary Bean) died July 28 1863, aged 25 yrs 14 dys; Ina H. (wife of C. O. Hunter and dau of John and Mary Bean) died Oct 5, 1868, aged 22 yrs; Catherine (wife of John S. Jenness) died Sept 11, 1853, aged 25 yrs 26 dys; Widow Deborah Hall of Strafford, N. H., died May 17, 1854, aged 69 yrs 11 mos 28 dys (see Emery).

BEEBE, Alpheus B. born 1816, died 1893; Mary I. born 1855, died 1876; Edwin A. born 1857, died 1894.

BELL (see Thorn).

BETTON, Meriam G. (dau of John and Eliza Betton) died Oct 15, 1808, aged 18 yrs; Thornton died Sept 16, 1841, aged 41 yrs;Edward Thornton (son of Thornton and Mary E. B. H. H. Betton) died Oct 4, 1834, aged 4 mos; Mary (wife of Hon. Silas Betton and dau of Hon. Matthew Thornton one of the signers of Declaration of Independence) died May 28, 1845, aged 77 yrs.

BICKFORD, Oliver (wife of Samuel Bickford) died June 5, 1849, aged 84 yrs.

BLACK, Edmund died Oct 14, 1841, aged 77 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Aug 25, 1846, aged 83 yrs; Daniel died March 29, 1828, aged 28 yrs; Eliza (Miss) died Feb 16, 1829, aged 26 yrs; Almira died Sept 29, 1856, aged 49 yrs.

BLAKE, Enos died Nov 12, 1846, aged 77 yrs; Elizabeth (wife of Enos Blake) died Sept 7, 1856, aged 84 yrs; Mary Jane (dau of William and Mary Ann Blake) died Oct 5, 1832, aged 13 mos.

BLYE, Lewis born 1793, died 1877; Fred Warren 1862, 1861; Emma N. 1831, 1833.

BOARDMAN. See Shute.

BOUTWELL, Ellen died April 20, 1856, aged 14 yrs 6 mos; Eller died Sept 4, 1870, aged 18 yrs.

BOND, Gilbert died May 4, 1834, aged 77 yrs; Anna (his wife) died Nov 8, 1822, aged 60 yrs.

BOYD, Alfred died Oct 9, 1874, aged 57 yrs; Emma C. (dau) Clara M. (dau) died Sept 27, 1868, aged 1 yr 8 mos; Jane (dau of James and Margaret Boyd) died Portsmouth 1736; Rufus died Sept 13, 1864, aged 45 yrs; Abby L. (dau of George F. and Laura H. Boyd) died April 18, 1863, aged 11 yrs 4 mos 27 dys; Henry T. (son of William and Ruth Boyd) died July 22, 1849, aged 22 yrs; David (son) died Dec 3, 1834, aged 18 yrs; Betsey McClure (dau) died Nov 8, 1839, aged 15 yrs; Fanny G. died June 9, 1810, aged 1 yr; William (of Salem, N. H.) died Dec 3, 1862, aged 81 yrs 8 mos 9 dys (stone erected by his daughter, Abby C. Moses); Ruth Clark (wife of William Boyd) born Weare, N. H. Jan 26, 1789, died Salem, N. H. April 22, 1878, (stone erected by children of Abby C. Moses.)

BOYES, Robert died April 21, 1768, aged 77 yrs; Jane Clark (his wife) died 1730, aged 35 yrs; Margaret (dau of Robert and Sarah Boyes) died Oct 8, 1775, aged 25; Samuel (son) died Aug 10, 1879, aged 24 yrs; Alexander died Jan 16, 1829, aged 71 yrs; Susan (his wife) died June 26, 1831, aged 67 yrs; Jane (wife of Robert Boyce) died Nov 12, 1831, aged 37 yrs; Eliza died Nov 23, 1876, aged 90 yrs. (See Clark.)

BOYNTON, John died Dec 31, 1862, aged 52 yrs 6 mos; David died April 22, 1856, aged 79 yrs; Joseph (son) died April 5, 1829, aged 25 yrs; Sarah (dau) died Sept 14,1819, aged 16 yrs; Charles W. M. (son) died Nov 12, 1819, aged 4 yrs; Polly (wife of David Boynton) died Oct 17, 1833, aged 59 yrs; Eleanor H. (2d wife) died May 24, 1863, aged 70 yrs 3 mos.

BRADFORD, Isaac died July 6, 1892, aged 84 yrs 4 mos; Mercy (his wife) died Jan 30, 1888, aged 79 yrs 11 mos; Thomas S. died Feb 27, 1876, aged 61 yrs 7 mos; Andrew C. died Oct 15, 1857, aged 77 yrs 9 mos; Jerusha (his wife) died Aug 19, 1865, aged 83 yrs 3 mos; Charles M. died Feb 7, 1825, aged 4 yrs 11 mos; Sarah (Moore) died Aug 10, 1867, aged 41 yrs 9 mos; Harriet I. died Nov 3, 1887, aged 71 yrs 2 mos 10 dys; Lucy A. (wife of C. M. Roberts) died July 16, 1894, aged 39 yrs.

BRICKETT, Leonard died Aug 3, 1871, aged 68 yrs; Clarissa T. (his wife) died Sept 4, 1861, aged 55 yrs 8 mos 4 dys; Abby F. (wife of Leonard Brickett) died Aug 20, 1891, aged 77 yrs; infant child died June 11, 1827; Mary Ann (dau) died Aug 5, 1832, aged 2 yrs; Edmund (son) died Oct 31, 1839, aged 11 yrs; Henry T. (son) died Sept 29, 1834, aged 5 mos; infant child died Jan 16, 1837; Martha (dau) died April 15, 1849, aged 3 yrs.

BRIGGS, George A. died Aug 14, 1849, aged 1 yr 7 mos.

BROWN, John N. died Oct 4, 1870, aged 57 yrs; Eliza E. (his wife) died Jan 23, 1851, aged 33 yrs; Ellen R. (his wife) died Jan 24, 1867, aged 21 yrs; Annie died March 9, 1840, aged 65 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died June 12, 1818, aged 44 yrs; Sarah (their dau) died March 20, 1823, aged 24 yrs; Simon (their son) died Feb 12, 1803, aged 5 mos; Mae Caroline (dau of G. A. and H. L. Brown) died Aug 22, 1854, aged 9 mos; Rev. Jonathan(who was ordained pastor of the east parish of Londonderry May, 1795, and resigned his pastoral charge in October 1804) died January, 1838, aged 80 yrs.

BROOKS, Elizabeth F. (wife of Gilbert Brooks) died Nov 10, 1858, aged 66 yrs.

BULLARD, C. Merton born Jan 23, 1878, died July 23, 1880; Mary F. (wife of Willford A. Estey) born Dec. 17, 1862, died May 10, 1880.

BURBANK, George W. (son of John G. and Freelie A. Burbank, died July 24, 1873, aged 16 mos 1d.

BURNHAM, Major John died 1831, aged 68 yrs; John (his son) died Nov 1, 1847, aged 50 yrs; Mathar (wife of Washington Burnham) died Jan 6, 1890, aged 75 yrs 7 mos 13 dys;George died Jan 2, 1851, aged 48 yrs; Tenacem Propositi Verum, Samuel Burnham died Nov 1, 1834, aged 67 yrs, graduated at Dartmouth college 1795, preceptor of the academy in this town and elder of the church for many years. That they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them. Mary D. Burnham wife of Dea Samuel Burnham died Oct 20, 1863, aged 83 yrs.

BUXTON, Amos died Sept 6, 1887, aged 80 yrs.

BURNSIDE, David died Oct 10, 1757, aged 41 yrs.

BUSWELL, James O. died April 8, 1882, aged 83 yrs 9 mos 7 dys; Harriet Saxton (his wife) died March 9, 1870, aged 67 yrs.

BUTTRICK, Murry Redfield (son of George R. and Ann R.) died June 30, 1846, aged 6 mos.

BUTRICK, Danford died Sept 6, 1846, aged 57 yrs; Hannah B. (his wife) died Jan 25, 1858, aged 58 yrs.

CALDWELL, Margaret died March 24, 1863, aged 73 yrs; Benjamin died March 2, 1837, aged 74 yrs; Lydia(his wife) died Feb 12, 1835, aged 77 yrs; Ephraim died July 13, 1822, aged 29 yrs; Margaret J. (his wife) died Nov 18, 1873, aged 82 yrs.

CAMPBELL, John died March 11, 1759, aged 34 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Aug 8, 1763, aged 55 yrs; Margaret (dau of Thomas and Jean Campbell) died Jan 3, 1748, aged 13 yrs; Jean (wife of Thomas Campbell) died May 19, 1756, aged 64 yrs.

CARGILL, Elder David died April 3, 1734, aged 73 yrs; Jennet (his wife) died Oct 5, 1745, aged 81 yrs.

CARLTON, Moses died Dec 10, 1871, aged 82 yrs 5 mos; Sophia (his wife) died May 27, 1857, aged 42 yrs; Sophia (their dau) died May 11, 1857, aged 4 mos 7 dys; Laroy (son of Amos M. and Anne E. Carlton) died Jan 31, 1841, aged 2 yrs 1 mo 7 dys.

CARR, Lucian H. (son of Moses and Almira Carr) died Oct 7, 1837, aged 11 yrs 10 mos; William K. (son of Daniel and Betsey Carr) died Sept 8, 1827, aged 3 yrs; Daniel born 1797, died 1887; Betsey (his wife) born 1799, died 1885; Elizabeth R. H. (dau) born 1838, died 1865; Josiah (son) born 1830 died 1865, Nathaniel P. (son) born 1835, died 1874.

CARTER, Mrs. Anna E. died Sept 5, 1892, aged 51 yrs 8 mos 5 dys.

CHADBOURNE, Andrew M. born 1828, died 1881.

CHAPIN, Mary (wife of Henry Chapin) died March 17, 1830, aged 23 yrs; Charles H. (their son) died Aug 20, 1829, aged 5 mos 20 dys.

CHAPMAN, John died Aug 10, 1785, aged 43 years.

CHAMBERS, William died Aug 21, 1757, aged 56 years.

CHASE, Moody M. died March 2, 1832, aged 30 years; John died Feb 24, 1835, aged 71 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died March 4, 1841, aged 73 yrs; Henry born Oct 24, 1793, died June 29, 1852; Betsey B. Warnes(his wife) born June 9, 1800, died Oct 22, 1826; Mariana Page (his wife) born May 21, 1792, died Nov 27, 1857; Nathaniel (son) born Dec 29, 1823; Henry M. (son) born Aug 1, 1826, died Jan 5, 1863; Lizzie (dau) born Feb 22, 1828, died June 11, 1870; William P. (son) born June 18, 1832.

CHEEVER, James died Feb 20, 1826, aged 26 yrs; William died Jan 15, 1818, aged 26 years;Peter died July4,1829 aged 76 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Jan 7, 1848, aged 87 yrs; Osgood died Dec 22, 1855, aged 66 yrs; Jane (his wife died Oct 14, 1859, aged 65 yrs; Abbie (wife of Isaac Morrison) died Sept 26, 1849, aged 21 yrs; Henry A. died Jan 10, 1856, aged 24 yrs; Mary (wife of David Bassett) (See Bassett)

CHENEY, William died Oct 25, 1850, aged 66 yrs; Sophia (his wife) died Oct 26, 1846, aged 56 yrs; William Oliver (their son) died Nov 1, 1847, aged 22 yrs; Thomas died Jan 18, 1838, aged 79 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died March 14, 1841, aged 82 yrs; Elizabeth Ann (dau of Thomas and Ruth Cheney) died Aug 1, 1832, aged 23 mos; Enoch E. (son of Thomas Cheney) died April 8, 1834, aged 19 mos.

CHASE, Nathaniel (son of Moody M. and Betsy Chase) died Jan 10, 1849, aged 22 yrs.

CHOATE, Nehemiah born 1787, died 1870; Sally (his wife) born 1790, died 1879, (see Pigeon); James C. (son) born 1815, died 1840; Abby C. (dau) born 1817, died 1876; Dea. James died

July 23, 1846, aged 85 yrs; Abigail (his wife) died Aug 15, 1838, aged 74 yrs; William died Oct 7, 1870, aged 85 yrs 5 mos 19 dys; Mary B. (wife) died Dec 29, 1873, aged 82 yrs 7 mos 19 dys; Clarissa Pinkerton died March 25, 1840, aged 19 yrs 3 mos 22 dys; James Pinkerton died Oct 3, 1817, aged 11 mos 23 dys; Sarah Elizabeth died Jan 25, 1830, aged 16 mos 13 dys; Dea. Humphrey died Oct 11, 1870, aged 74 yrs; Betsy Low (his wife) died Feb 20, 1881, aged 84 yrs; Sarah H. died April 30, 1893, aged 66 yrs 3 mos; Lydia G. died June 1, 1846, aged 21 4 mos 23 dys; Frank I. died July 3, 1865, aged 29 yrs 5 mos 19 dys; Humphrey died April 29, 1838, aged 85 yrs; Isaac P. (son of Dea. James and Abigail Choate) died Oct. 26, 1826, aged 28 yrs; Abigail (dau of Dea. James and Abigail Choate) died April 15, 1809, aged 15 yrs; Dea. James died Oct 4, 1861, aged 70 yrs 1 mo; James Warren (son) died April 3, 1842,, aged 3 yrs 8 mos; Frances (son of Dea. James and Abigail Choate) died Sept 26, 1826, aged 17 yrs; George (son) died Dec 13, 1803, aged 3 yrs; Mary H. (wife of Charles Choate) born July 13, 1817, died July 3, 1878; Arthur L. (son of Charles and Mary H. Choate) died May 13, 1872, aged 20 yrs; Arthur Lewelyn (son of Charles and Mary H.) died April 1, 1851, aged 6 weeks; Adeline Alice (dau of Nathan and Louisa K. Choate died March 27, 1842, aged 3 yrs 8 mos 13 dys; Elder William died Jan 4, 1835, aged 75 yrs; Susan A. (his wife) died April 11, 1829, aged 64 yrs; Capt. John (Master of the Brig Caesar of Boston, lost overboard at sea) Oct 21, 1817, aged 29 years; David (his second officer was lost also; they were driven from their moorings during a hurricane in the West Indies) Oct 21, 1817, aged 22 yrs.

CLARK, Alfred died Aug 15, 1861, aged 28 yrs 10 mos; Lieut. Matthew died Oct 19, 1828, aged 58 yrs; Hannah (his wife) Jan 1, 1827, aged 58 yrs; Betsey died Aug 1, 1816, aged 20 yrs; "O Homo si scires, quod esses et undevenius, menquam gauderes, sed in omni tempore fleres. Here lyeth the body of the Reverend Mr. Matthew Clark who departed this life on the 27th day of February Anno Domine 1735 Aetates suae 76." Joshua A. died June 26, 1891, aged 37 yrs; Elizabeth died Aug 31, 1851, aged 73 yrs; Agnes (wife of John Clark) died March 1, 1835, aged 91 yrs; Sarah H. died March 18, 1870, aged 67 yrs 5 mos; Charles died Feb 14, 1864, aged 55 yrs; Rebecca C. died June 9, 1884, aged 84 yrs; John died Aug 29, 1850, aged 42 yrs; Jennette (his wife) died Feb 15, 1876, aged 57 yrs; William died Feb 12, 1859, aged 44 yrs 5 mos; Samuel died March 10, 1884, aged 85 yrs; Eliza Gregg (his wife) died Nov 20, 1881, aged 77 yrs; Mary Ann (dau) died July 2, 1832, aged 3 yrs; Lucinda (dau) died Jan 29, 1866, aged 32 yrs; (see Ham) Walter Stanley (son of D. C. and M. L. Clark) died Jan 17, 1864, aged 6 yrs 11 mos; Mabel (dau) died Dec 11, 1865, aged 2 yrs 11 mos 11 dys; Joshua died Nov 9, 1859, aged 75 yrs 7 mos; Eliza (his wife) died March 18, 1858, aged 58 yrs 10 mos; Samuel died Feb 22, 1866, aged 69 yrs 3 mos; Robert (son of Samuel and Ruth Clark) died Dec 28, 1843, aged 17 yrs 7 mos; Jesse P. (son) died Sept 19, 1848, aged 6 yrs 2 mos; Deacon William D. died Dec 14, 1882, aged 72 yrs 5 mos; Almira E. (his wife) died Dec 30, 1891, aged 77 yrs 1 mo 4 dys; Isaac R. died Feb 15, 1891, aged 42 yrs 11 mos 13 dys; Sarah J. (dau of Leonard and Sophia Clark) died Oct 1, 1861, aged 15 yrs; Leverett K. (son of Leonard and Sophia Clark) died Oct 19, 1861, aged 5 yrs; Alfred (son) died Oct 24, 1861, aged 2 yrs; Hannah (dau) died Nov 25, 1861, aged 9 yrs; Howard P. (son) died Dec 13, 1861, aged 11 yrs; Moses L. (son) died Jan 28, 1862, aged 13 yrs; Deacon Matthew died Aug 26, 1873, aged 76 yrs; Jane died March 4, 1888, aged 86 yrs 7 mos; Mary died Oct 24, 1860, aged 63 yrs; Matthew died Nov 13, 1859, aged 90 yrs; Jenny McMurphy (his wife) died Feb 15, 1854, aged 84 yrs; Mary (wife of Robert Clark) died June 13, 1830, aged 55 yrs; William (son of John and Nancy Clark) died April 28, 1891, aged 17 yrs; Robert died Feb 2, 1816, aged 44 yrs; James died Oct 13, 1768, aged 77 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died July 9, 1732, aged 35 yrs; Mary (his wife) died April 19, 1762, aged 63 yrs; Samuel P. (son of Eben and Rebecca Clark) died March 21, 1843, aged 4 yrs 10 mos;Rebecca (dau) died March 30, 1843, aged 7 yrs 6 mos; Jennet (wife of Samuel Clark) died April 15, 1833, aged 85 yrs; Sarah (wife) died May 1, 1776, aged 32 yrs; Samuel died Aug 9, 1790, aged 52 yrs 1 mo; William died Feb 23, 1807, aged 20 yrs; John died May 31, 1806, aged 69 yrs; Robert died April 20, 1775, aged 65 yrs; Letitia (his wife) died June 16, 1784, aged 76 yrs; Lettia died Jan 3, 1848, aged 76 yrs; David died Aug 19, 1821, aged 54 yrs; Jane (wife of Alexander Clark) died Sept 25, 1778, aged 67 yrs; Mary Ann (dau of Samuel and Eliza Clark) died July 3, 1832, aged 2 yrs 8 mos; Sophia (dau of Capt. John and Sarah T. Clark) died at Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan 18, 1844, aged 31 yrs; Nancy M. (dau) died April 10, 1839, aged 27 yrs; Capt. John died Jan 6, 1851, aged 76 yrs; Sarah T. (wife) died July 25, 1818, aged 42 yrs; Mary T. (wife) died Nov 16, 1822, aged 33 yrs; Mary C. (wife) died Sept 25, 1828, aged 44 yrs; John Newton (son) died Sept 8, 1815, aged 3 mos; Henry died June 23, 1803, aged 13 dys; Matthew died Jan 22, 1805, aged 72 yrs; Margaret (his wife) died Dec 15, 1805, aged 73 yrs.

CLEMENT, Mary H. (wife of Peter Whittemore) born Nov 12, 1812, died April 22, 1890; (See Whittemore). Col. David died Oct 20, 1869, aged 76 yrs; Abigail (his wife) died Jan 1, 1869, aged 75 yrs; Louisa A. died Jan 5, 1867, aged 39 yrs.

CLENDENNEN, Benjamin died Jan 20, 1863, aged 78 yrs; Sally (his wife) died July 5, 1853, aged 69 yrs; John H. (their son) born Sept 6, 1821, died Sept 26, 1827; John H. died Oct 10, 1837, aged 63 yrs; Betsey (his wife) died Nov 10, 1849, aged 72 yrs; William died Jan 26, 1851, aged 75 yrs 6 mos; Mary (his wife) died Dec 29, 1851, aged aged 72 yrs; Susanna (wife of —— Whitney) born May 14, 1833, married Aug 23, 1857, died Feb 15, 1881. (Fine stone inscription with a cross: In hoc signo vinces).

CLYDE, John died Aug 26, 1844, aged 71 yrs; Mehetable (his wife) died May 23, 1838, aged 62 yrs.

COCHRAN, William died April 22, 1747, aged 12 yrs; Abigail died Jan 8, 1762, aged 65 yrs; Lieut. Robert died June 8, 1752, aged 48 yrs; Elizabeth died April 5, 1756, aged 31 yrs (wife of John Cochran); Dinah died Aug 11, 1819, aged 84 yrs; Hannah (dau of Jonathan and Elizabeth) died Aug 8, 1779, aged 1yr 2 mos 19 dys; Ann (Mrs.) died April 24, 1786, aged 55 yrs; John died Aug 26, 1777, aged 74 yrs; John and Peter (sons of Peter and Jean Cochran) died Jan 24, 1724, aged 31 days; Peter died Sept. 1, 1733, aged 6 mos; John died March 10, 1747, aged 29 yrs; James died Feb 17, 1795, aged 85 yrs; John died Feb 17, 1795, aged 66 yrs; William died June 14, 1774, aged 69 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) dau of Elder James Reid) died April 1, 1756, aged 30 yrs; Mary (his wife) (dau of Moses Barnard) died Feb 12, 1794, aged 60 yrs; Christine (Mrs) died April 14, 1734, aged 33 yrs; Robert died Jan 17, 1734, aged 45 yrs; Peter died Dec 25, 1722, aged 96 yrs; Janet (dau) died April 6, 1760, aged 85 yrs; Andrew (son of Peter and Jean Cochran) died Aug 2, 1750, aged 7 yrs; Robert (son) died Jan 1, 1758, aged —

COFFIN, Jacob died Dec 3, 1808, aged 5 mos (son of Jacob and Betsey Coffin); George Sullivan (son of Jacob and Betsey Coffin) died Dec 13, 1808, aged 7 yrs.

COGSWELL, Joseph died Nov 22, 1843, 86 yrs; Abigail (his wife) died April 11, 1825, aged 62 yrs; Mary (their dau) died Feb 26, 1844, aged 47 yrs; Betsey (wife of John Cogswell of Boscawen and dau of Dea James and Abigail Choate) died Sept 23, 1839, aged 50 yrs; John died May 21, 1856, aged 74 yrs 10 mos; Mary (his wife) died April 5, 1823, aged 29 yrs; Betsey (his wife) died Sept 23, 1839, aged 50 yrs; Mary Parsons (dau) died July 11, 1849, aged 27 yrs; Abigail (wife of Dea. James Choate) died Aug 9, 1855, aged 60 yrs.

COLBY, Jesse H. died Nov 23, 1826, aged 20 yrs 8 mos; George Edward (son of George W. and Harriet N. Colby) died Sept 11, 1845, aged 5 mos 9 dys; Infant child died June 1, 1843; Betsey died Aug 6, 1814, aged 21 yrs; Isaac Jr. died July 9, 1833, aged 32 yrs; Sophronia (dau of Isaac and Hannah Colby) died June 10, 1830, aged 6 mos; Isaac died Nov 30, 1866, aged 59 yrs 6 mos; Lucy A. (his wife) died Sept 5, 1892, aged 80 yrs 7 mos; Alonzo born Oct 2, 1833, died Nov 6, 1875; Sophronia (wife of Leonard Clark) died March 16, 1886, aged 74 yrs.

COLLINS, Nancy died Jan 19, 1881, aged 79 yrs.

COTTON, Hannah (wife of Nathaniel Cotton and dau of Joseph and Sally Eastman of Deerfield, N. H.) died April 15, 1838, aged 44 years.

COUCH, Jacob S. born July 28, 1828, died Sept 18, 1892; Catherine B. Coolidge (his wife) born April 20, 1830, died April 9, 1894; Charles C. (son) born Aug 6, 1863, died Aug 9, 1863.

COX, Mrs. Eleanor died Oct 2, 1749, aged 73 yrs; Mary (dau of Charles and Mary Cox) died —

CRAIG, Jean (dau of William and Jean Craig of Chester) died Oct 6, 1745, aged 16 yrs; Hannah died March 18, 1847, aged 81 yrs; Grisell (wife of Alexander Craig) died June 8, 1756, aged 48 yrs; Ellen (wife of Patrick Tracy) died March 2, 1856, aged 71 yrs; David died Feb 2, 1747, aged 58 yrs.

CRISTY, Jesse died Aug 8, 1739, aged 67 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Dec 24, 1776, aged 79 yrs; Peter died Jan 11, 1753, aged 43 yrs; Thomas died June 30, 1780, aged 92 yrs; Martha (his wife) died Dec 11, 1780, aged 46 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Aug 28, 1763, aged 39 yrs; Rebekah (dau) died Jan 1, 1767, aged —

CROSS, Mary (wife of Gilman Cross) died May 19, 1830, aged 29 yrs John died Dec 11, 1825, aged 81 yrs; Lucy (his wife) died Sept 1, 1818, aged 78 yrs; John died Sept 19, 1866, aged 69 yrs 2 mos; Rebecca O. (his wife) died Feb 25, 1881, aged 63 yrs 18 dys; Eliza (his wife) died Dec 28, 1847, aged 50 yrs 9 mos; Abner died Aug 8, 1823, aged 45 yrs.

CROCKER, Elizabeth (see Palmer); Margaret (wife of Elder John Crocker) died March 11, 1843, aged 79 yrs; Elder John died July 15, 1814, aged 54 yrs; Margaret (dau) died Dec 18, 1810, aged 2 yrs; Lydia (dau) died March 3, 1804, aged 8 yrs.

CROMBIE, Rufus C. died March 1874, aged 24 yrs 3 mos; Mary Adams (dau) died April 17, 1894, aged 24 dys; Rebecca (wife of William Crombie of Boston) and dau of Archibald Clendennen) died May 14, 1752, aged 30 yrs; Robert (son of William and Rebecca Crombie) died June 25, 1752, aged 1 mo 1dy; John died in Dublin Nov 9, 1811, aged 84 yrs; Rebecca (his wife) died Dec 21, 1792, aged 57 yrs; Huldah (dau) died Jan 10, 1793, aged 25 yrs Jane (dau) died Sept 29, 1787, aged 16 yrs; John died Sept 25, 1772, aged 75 yrs; Jane (his wife) died Aug 8, 1772, aged 76 yrs; Dr. James (noted physician and surgeon in this town and Francistown) died Feb 4, 1853, aged 78 yrs; Joanna Jones (his wife) died March 10, 1851, aged 72 yrs; Joanna Jones (see Dr. Wood); Dr. James H. born Temple, N. H., Sept 2, 1813, (noted physician and surgeon) died Derry, N. H., June 30, 1884; Sarah (wife) born Francestown April 13, 1820, died Derry, N. H., Feb 8, 1888; Benjamin Jones (son Dr. James and Joanna Crombie) died Temple April 1, 1804, aged 4 yrs; William Clark (son) died Feb 8, 1805, aged 14 mos.

CUMMINGS, Anne (wife of Dr. Alexander Cummings celebrated physician of this town) died Nov 16, 1770, aged 86 yrs; Frances Davidson relict of the the Reverend William Davidson eminent divine of Londonderry) died Sept 3, 1790, aged 86 yrs, (she was dau of Dr. Alexander and Anne Cummings.)

The memory of the just is blessed.

These two inscriptions are on a large horizontal slab of dark stone.

CUNNINGHAM, William died March 1, 1777, aged 34 yrs; Jeannette (wife of Archibald Cunningham) died March 1, 1791, aged 90 yrs; Archibald died Sept 8, 1755, aged 41 yrs; Mary C. died Aug 13, 1866, aged 57 yrs; Archibald died Dec 25, 1839, aged 67 yrs; Jane (his wife) died April 8, 1852, aged 76 yrs; William born July 10, 1805, died May 10, 1881; Eliza J. Harper (his wife) born July 3, 1804, died Sept 3, 1889; William H. born Dec 3, 1838, died May 10, 1882; (Eliza J. Choate born Sept 26, 1824, died Dec 3, 1892); Jessie L. Rametti (wife of John L. Cunningham) born Nov 20, 1852, died Oct 4, 1893; Langdon born Oct 4, 1893, died Oct 4, 1893.

CURRIER, Mary died July 10, 1844, aged 71 yrs; Sarah Craig died April 1, 1847, aged 81 yrs; David Craig died Jan 4, 1860, aged 72 yrs; Mary Craig died March 1, 1862, aged 76 yrs; (The above four names are all on one stone;) David (father) no dates.

CUTTER, Rosa E. born June 15, 1849, died Aug 10, 1875; Mrs. Elizaeth B. born June 30, 1807, died May 16, 1874.

CUTTING, Susan Julia (wife of Lewis Cutting) died Sept 25, 1831, aged 24 yrs.

DALTON, Michael Strafford died April 11, 1783, aged 38 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died June 23, 1842, aged 88 yrs.

DANFORTH, Capt. William died July 21, 1804, aged 47 yrs; Lucy (his wife) died Dec 25, 1801, aged 42 yrs; David (son of John and Betsey Danforth and grandson of William Greggs) died Sept 24, 1792, age d2 yrs 2 mos Simeon died July 27, 1846, aged 63 yrs.

DAVIDSON, Thomas died June 29, 1827, aged 73 yrs; Margaret died Nov 13, 1827, aged 65 yrs; Martha died Feb 14, 1869, aged 92 yrs; Here lies buried the body of Rev. William who died Feb 15, 1797, in the 77th year of his age and the 51st year of his ministry; Frances (his wife) (see Cummings) (see Nesmith).

DAVIS, G. W. (no dates); Ann Augusta (dau of Charles and Rachel F. Davis) died Oct 31, 1853, aged 6 yrs 5 mos 22 dys; Rachel F. (wife of Charles Davis) born May 20, 1817, died July 25, 1890.

DERBY, Gen. Elias Hasket born in Salem, Mass., 10th of January, 1766, removed to Londonderry December, 1815, died 16th of September, 1826, in the 61st year of his age, "greatly respected for his talents and extensive information and beloved for his generosity, benevolence, hospitality and public spirit."

DAY, Emily Haskell (wife of Rev. P. B. Day) died Nov 25, 1850, aged 37 yrs; Dea. Daniel J. died Jan 14, 1878, aged 73 yrs 9 mos; Lucy (his wife) died March 25, 1838, aged 39 yrs; Sally (his wife) died Jan 25, 1840, aged 36 yrs; Lucy Elizabeth (dau) died July 29, 1857, aged 10 yrs 6 mos; Lizzie (dau of Charles H. and Martha Day) died March 7, 1870, aged 3 yrs 7 mos; Little died Oct 21, 1845, aged 79 yrs; Sally (his wife) died May 21, 1815, aged 48 yrs; Margaret R. (his wife) died May 17, 1821, aged 44 yrs; Leonard L. died Jan 28, 1875, aged 83 yrs 3 mos; Sarah N. (his wife) died Feb 10, 1847, aged 53 yrs 10 mos; Sarah Jaques (only child) died Oct 14, 1845, aged 26 yrs 7 mos 21 dys.

DICKEY, Matthew died Oct 3, 1802, aged 74 yrs; Janet (his wife) died July 12, 1808, aged 75 yrs; Samuel died Jan 8, 1849, aged 75 yrs; Sophia Stark (his wife and dau of Gen. John Stark) died June 18, 1870, aged 88 yrs 5 mos; David W. died Nov 19, 1854, aged 43 yrs 11 mos; Harrison T. (son of D. W. and Sarah A. Dickey) died March 24, 1842, aged 1 yr 1 mo 18 dys; Margaret Ann (dau) died Dec 5, 1854, aged 16 yrs 10 mos; Horace G. (son) died Nov 10, 1855, aged 12 yrs 6 mos; Thomas (son of Adam Dickey) died Aug 29, 1788, aged 23 yrs; Margaret (wife of John Dickey) died Feb 16, 1742, aged 43 yrs.

DICKINSON, Stephenson died May 25, 1842, aged 73 yrs; Susan (his wife) died March 19, 1853, aged 74 yrs.

DINSMOOR, Rachel (wife of James Dinsmoor) died May 9, 1790, aged 30 yrs; John T. G. died Nov 9, 1866, aged 66 yrs 8 mos; Mehitabel (his wife) died Feb 8, 1872, aged 68 yrs; Cadford Millon died April 21, 1806, aged 29 yrs; Susanna (his wife) died July 16, 1865, aged 84 yrs; David died Jan 31, 1776, aged 60 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died; Samuel died Nov 2, 1753, aged 21 yrs; Lieut. Robert died Oct 14, 1751, aged 58 yrs; Margaret (his wife) died June 2, 1752, aged 61 yrs; John Esq. died April 15, 1814, aged 55 yrs; Susanna (his wife) died Oct 27, 1807, aged 46 yrs.

DODGE, David died Oct 10, 1763, aged 42 yrs; Ednah died July 8, 1855, aged 84 yrs.

DOLE, Miss Eunice late of South Hampton born Sept 29, 1774, died Nov 14, 1833; Betsey (wife of Capt. Moses Hoit) born April 29, 1780, died March 7, 1847.

DORR, Hiram died Aug 19, 1865, aged 66 yrs 9 mos; Mary (his wife) died March 15, 1883, aged 84 yrs 5 mos 3 dys; Belinda S. (dau) died Oct 5, 1848, aged 19 yrs; Martha E. (dau) died Sept 20, 1848, aged 17 yrs; James J. died Sept 10, 1874, aged 34 yrs; Martha Gilmore died March 18, 1883, aged 79 yrs 10 mos; Mary A. died Feb 26, 1887, aged 46 yrs 6 mos.

DUNLOP, Martha H. (wife of Lieut. John Dunlop) died May 5, 1832, aged 36 yrs.

DUSTIN, Caleb died Aug 14, 1845, aged 77 yrs; Susannah (his wife) died June 8, 1854, aged 82 yrs; Eliza (wife of the Rev. Caleb Dustin) died Jan 30, 1863, aged 66 yrs 10 mos.

EASTMAN, Benjamin F. born Feb 13, 1830, died Nov 19, 1887; Kate Walton (dau) died Aug 31, 1856, aged 7 mos 13 dys; Benjamin died March 18, 1859, aged 57 yrs; Sophia Symms (his wife) died Dec 13, 1880, aged 79 yrs; George Warren died Aug 8, 1835, aged 6 mos 25 dys; Charles Prescott died April 16, 1836, aged 3 yrs 1 mo; Sophia Louisa (wife of S. H. Quincy) died Sept 11, 1855, aged 25 yrs 6 mos; Josephine Prescott (wife of C. E. Bradford) died Dec 7, 1874, aged 38 yrs 6 mos; Charles Emerson Bradford born in Turner, Me., Oct 14, 1830, died Peabody, Mass., Jan 22, 1878, soldier, teacher in public schools 18½ years; Infant (child of Timothy Y. and Abigail Eastman) died April 16, 1833, aged.

EATON, Berneretta J. (dau of James H. and Hannah E. Eaton) died Oct 14, 1885, aged 13 yrs 10 mos 2 dys.

EAYERS, Susannah Tolford (wife of William Eayers) died July 28, 1758, aged 22 yrs; Rebecca (wife of William Eayers) died Sept 15, 1792, aged 48 yrs; William died Nov 12, 1760, aged 60 yrs.

EELS, Mary Ann Dweley (dau of Joseph and Sarah B. Eels) died April 10, 1842, aged 18 mos.

ELA, Capt. Clark died Dec 31, 1832, aged 52 yrs; Mary (dau of Dea Clark and Mary Ela) died April 13, 1858, aged 27 yrs 10 mos; John W. (their son) died Dec 21, 1820, aged 12 mos; Harriet M. (wife of William G. Ela) died March 1, 1868, aged 40 yrs; Dea William died June 6, 1865, aged 82 yrs 5 mos; Mary (his wife) died Oct 20, 1876, aged 86 yrs 7 mos 3 dys; George died Aug 15, 1868, aged 49 yrs; Sarah Ann (his wife) born Jan 29, 1826, died April 25, 1885, David died Feb 19, 1822, aged 63 yrs; Nancy (his wife, dau of Dea Samuel and Sarah Fisher) died Feb 19, 1837, aged 90 yrs; John died Jan 4, 1811, aged 48 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died April 1, 1816, aged 65 yrs.

EMERSON, Agnes (wife of Richard Emerson) died July 29, 1783, aged 28 yrs (she was dau of William Gregg).

EMERY, William died Dec 22, 1869, aged 20 yrs; Mary E. (dau of Albert G. and Abigail R. Emery) died Nov 9, 1850, aged 16 yrs 5 dys; Clara A. (dau) died Feb 22, 1850, aged 10 yrs 4 mos; William born May 2, 1808, died April 9, 1884; Florienda (his wife) born Aug 20, 1809, died April 9, 1884; Edward L. born Dec 13, 1838, died Nov 4, 1878; Helen A. Nichols (his wife) born Jan 27, 1844, died Dec 15, 1883; Eliza Nichols (dau of Edward L. and Helen A. Emery) died Sept 13, 1872, aged 3 mos; Josie (dau of Daniel M. and Sylvia M.) died Oct 31, 1861, aged 1 yr 2 mos 9 dys; Daniel died March 27, 1883, aged 52 yrs 10 mos; Sylvia M. died Jan 8, 1879, aged 38 yrs 7 mos 10 dys; Joseph P. died July 5, 1860, aged 58 yrs 7 mos; Eliza P. (wife of John Bean) died Jan 27, 1886, aged 81 yrs 15 dys.

ESTEY, Edward P. died Aug 26, 1888, aged 68 yrs 2 mos 12 dys; Lydia C. Hemphill (his wife) died June 26, 1878, aged 46 yrs 8 mos; Mary F. Bullard (wife of Willford A. Estey) born Dec 17, 1862, died May 10, 1880; Sally (wife of John Estey) died Dec 28, 1851, aged 71 yrs 6 mos 18 dys.

EVANS, Bathsheba (wife of Enoch Evans) died June 27, 1853, aged 55 yrs; Elias Smith (son of Elias and Mahala Aevans(died June 26, 1837, aged 55 yrs 10 mos; Charles Sullivan (son of Elias and Mahala Aevans) died Sept 11, 1839, aged 21 mos 9 dys; Mary M. (dau of Abram and Mary Evans) died Jan

17, 1863, aged 5 yrs 4 mos 23 dys; Ann Augusta (dau of James and Tryphena Evans) died Aug 25, 1874, aged 30 yrs; Our Baby (no dates).

EWINS, Agnes (wife of James Ewins) died Jan 6, 1742, aged 37 yrs; Agnes (dau of James and Agnes Ewins) died Jan 25, 1782, aged 47 yrs 1 mo 3 dys; James died June 26, 1781, aged 70 yrs 10 mos.

FARRAR, Dr. George (eminent physician of this town) died Sept 15, 1858, aged 80 yrs; Hannah Cochran (his wife) died Dec 16, 1857, aged 67 yrs; Sarah Prentice (his wife and dau of Hon John Prentice) died Jan 29, 1822, aged 37 yrs; George Humphrey (son of Dr. George and Sarah Farrar) died April 11, 1816, aged 8 mos; Lucy (wife of Humphrey Farrar of Colebrook) died Jan 6, 1832, aged 86 yrs.

FIELD, Timothy Davis born 1802, died 1882; Mary Douglass Gooding (his wife) born 1800, died 1881.

FISHER, Martha (dau of Dea. Samuel Fisher) died June 21, 1837, aged 69 yrs; Agnes (wife of Dea Samuel Fisher) died April 17, 1747, aged 21 yrs.

FITZ, Mary died May 16, 1863, aged 81 yrs; Currier died Jan 20, 1841, aged 77 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died June 10, 1846, aged 81 yrs; George (A. M.) (their son) died Winnesborough, S. C. March 29, 1826, aged 25 yrs.

FLOYD, Daniel born March 29, 1789, died Nov 19, 1867; Esther born Jan 28, 1778, died April 9, 1874; Sewell died Jan 5, 1883, aged 65 yrs 5 mos 17 dys; Sarah J. (his wife) died May 3, 1884, aged 59 yrs 2 mos 29 dys.

FOLLANSBEE, Willard D. (son of Willard S. and Rebecca Follansbee) died April 25, 1839, aged 16 yrs 9 dys.

FOLSOM, Hon. John died Aug 9, 1850, aged 74 yrs 5 mos; Dorothea (his wife) died Dec 5, 1846, aged 46 yrs 8 mos; Mary (dau. and wife of George Edwin Hodge) born Dec 4, 1836, died Nov 12, 1869; Nancy (wife of John Folsom, Jr.) died Aug 6, 1869, aged 49 yrs 6 mos; Dorothy J. (dau of John and Nancy Folsom) died Sept 11, 1857, aged 4 wks; George H. (son of John and Nancy Folsom) died Feb 16, 1853, aged 2 yrs 1 m.

FORD, Dorcas Sherburne (wife of James Gibson and Caleb S. Ford) died Oct 29, 1864, aged 81 yrs 9 mos; Susan P. (dau of Caleb S. and Dorcas S Ford) died Dec 26, 1865, aged 41 yrs.

FORGER, Katherine (dau of Henry and Katherine Forger) died Oct. 8, 1864, aged 5 yrs 3 mos; Dean H. (son) died Oct 7, 1864, aged 4 yrs.

FOSS, Daniel (son of John T. and Elizabeth Foss) died July 20, 1843, aged 23 yrs; Edwin (son) died Sept 29, 1843, aged 23 dys.

FRENCH, Samuel of Deerfield, N. H., died May 23, 1813, aged 26 yrs.

FULTON, James of Chester, died Sept 19, 1754, aged 48 yrs; Elizabeth (wife of Robert Fulton, her infant in her arms and two children buried at her side) died March 3, 1763, aged 31 yrs.

FURNISS, Hartman K. (with a monument of fine churchly design of hope and the resurrection) born in Portsmouth, N. H., connected with the Rogers family of this town, died in New York Nov18, 1878. "Simply to thy Cross I cling."

GALE, Charles C. P. died March 1, 1838, at Boston, aged 38 yrs; Martha (his wife) died at Exeter Sept 6, 1863, aged 59 yrs 7 mos; Helen McGregor (their dau) died at Exeter, N. H., Oct 9, 1840, aged 2 yrs 9 mos; Charles W. (son) born May 9, 1835, died Feb 1, 1865; Mary H. (dau) born Jan 28, 1833, died July 22, 1865.

GAULT, Benjamin died May 6, 1824, aged 39 yrs; Martha, died Feb 20, 1851, aged 64 yrs; Henry Allen (son of Hugh andNancy Gault) died Oct 23, 1842, aged 29 yrs; Hugh died Sept 5, 1833, aged 50 yrs; Nancy (his wife) died Aug 26, 1869, aged 82 yrs.

GEORGE, Harriette E. (wife of Lucian George and dau of Joseph and Jane Morrison) died Aug 2, 1851, aged 25 yrs 7 mos; Willie H. (son of O. B. and Annie W. George) died Dec 30, 1886, aged 16 yrs 8 mos 15 dys.

GERAH, Sarah Melinda (dau of James and Elizabeth Gerah) died Dec 5, 1852, aged 10 mos 5 dys.

GILLMORE, John died Dec 26, 1754, aged 9 yrs; William (son of Robert Gillmore) died Feb 18, 1831, aged 79 yrs; William (son of John Gillmore) died March 7, 1747, aged 26 yrs; William died May 9, 1753, aged 68 yrs; James, (negible); Robert died Sept 3, 1782, aged 83 yrs; Elizabeth, died Sept 1, 1783, aged 70 yrs; Mrs. Ann (wife of James Gillmore) died Sept 24, 1755, aged 22 yrs. (She was dau of Jesse and Mary Cristy); Martha died May 18, 1841, aged 79 yrs 10 mos (see Dorr).

GIVEN, Robert died July 18, 1841, aged 74 yrs.

GOODRICH, Dea. John died Nov 22, 1828, aged 62 yrs; Mary (his wife) (and wife of William Dalton) died April 28, 1860, age. 89 yrs; Sophia died 1811, aged 11 yrs; Theodore died Jan 1813, aged 17 yrs; Hazen died June 11, 1824, aged 22 yrs.

GOODWIN, Charles W. (son of I. G. and Lizzie M. Goodwin) died Oct 1, 1865, aged 1 yr 6 mos 17 dys.

GORDON, William died April 8, 1753, aged 33 yrs.

GOSS, Jane McMurphy (wife of Capt. Allen Goss) died April 18, 1830, aged 40 yrs.

GREENE, David G. born March 7, 1823, died Aug 10, 1882; Annie born Feb 14, 1865, died Aug 20, 1868; Augustus W. born Sept 4, 1866, died Aug 16, 1868.

GREEN, Moses died July, 1826, aged 66 yrs.

GREGG, Hon. David died May 15, 1866, aged 78 yrs; Martha Hunt (his wife) born Northfield, Mass., April 28, 1798, died in Derry Feb 9, 1843; Lydia Sullivan (his wife) born Exeter, N. H., Oct 4, 1806, died in Derry June 9, 1849; George Sullivan (son) died Sept 28, 1854, aged 6 yrs 4 mos; Edward Irving (son) died Sept 19, 1854, aged 6 yrs 4 mos; Charlotte (dau of Hon. David and Charlottte Butler Gregg, died Feb 16, 1859, aged 4 yrs; John born Dec 2, 1813, died June 30, 1873; Annie May (dau of J. and H. J. Gregg) born May 19, 1859, died May 2, 1860; Joseph born July 22, 1779, died Aug 14, 1853; Lucy W. (his wife) born Oct 16, 1780, died Feb 16, 1860; John died Jan 30, 1836, aged 65 yrs; Mrs. Mary died Jan 17, 1823, aged 48 yrs; Elbridge G. died March 12, 1822, aged 9 yrs; Sylvester died Aug 12, 1824, aged 24 yrs; Paulina Merritt died at Lynn Jan 29, 1834, aged 25 yrs; Stephen died March 14, 1846, aged 42 yrs; (Monument with last six names erected by Lonisa Gregg in 1847) Ebenezer died Nov 14, 1838, aged 70 yrs; Ann (his wife) died July 17, 1837, aged 62 yrs; Hannah Jane (dau) died July 2, 1832, aged 23 yrs; Margaret C. (dau) died Nov 22, 1831, aged 20 yrs; Mary Ann (dau) died Oct 17, 1827, aged 21 yrs; Betty (dau of Capt. Ebenezer and Betsey Gregg) died Aug 17, 1800, aged 5 yrs; Barbara (wife of Col. William Gregg) died July 31, 1766, aged 33 yrs; Margaret (wife of James Gregg) died July 11, 1788, aged 56 yrs; Janet (dau) died Feb 20, 1784, aged 22 yrs 11 mos 17 dys; William died May 10, 1752, aged 57 yrs; Jonathan (son of James and Mary Gregg) died July 2, 1789, aged 32 yrs; Lieut Samuel died Oct 1, 1778, aged 73 yrs; James (son of James and Margaret Gregg) died Nov 17, 1789, aged 26 yrs 5 mos 21 dys; Dea James died Feb 27, 1856, aged 82 yrs; Anna (wife of Lieut. James Gregg) died Oct 3, 1804, aged 25 yrs; Capt. James died March 10, 1858, aged 85 yrs; Betty (dau of James and Mary Gregg) died Aug 14, 1788, aged 27 yrs; Major Joseph died March 6, 1803, aged 64 yrs; Susanna (his wife) died July 30, 1827, aged 82 yrs; Nathaniel (son) died May 6, 1801, aged 24 yrs; Susanna (dau) died May 16, 1786, aged 16 yrs; Barbara (dau) died aged 2 mos; Capt. John died Feb 28, 1789, aged 87 yrs; Agnes (his wife) died Oct 7, 1743, aged 36 yrs; Rosanna (his wife) died April 14, 1789, aged 67 yrs; (These three were on a horizontal slab together) The following on marble upright stone within a wooden fence painted white and the grave amid blooming shrubs: Lucy (dau of Joseph and Lucy Gregg) died Oct 4, 1843, aged 22 yrs; "So fades a summer cloud away, So sinks the gale when storms are o'er, So gently shuts the shore."

GRIFFIN, Rufus born Feb. 25, 1831, died June 10, 1861; Harriet D. Major (his wife) born Feb 13, 1826, died Aug 21, 1886; Fidelia (wife of Oscar C. Griffin) born Dec 17, 1840, died Jan 26, 1894.

GRINNELL, Harry (son of W. H. and M. C. Grinnell) died Nov 28, 1873, aged 7 mos.

HOAKE, Fred C. died Nov 11, 1894, aged 45 yrs 1 mo 6 dys.

HALE, Dolly M. died April 16, 1852, aged 33 yrs; Mary died Oct 29, 1855, aged 24 yrs; Leonard died May 4, 1840, aged 50 yrs; Elizabeth (wife) March 20, 1880, aged 90 yrs. (See Miltimore.)

HALL, Timothy (of Keene, N. H.) died in Derry, N. H. Aug 3, 1853, aged 72 yrs; Mrs. Eliza Macgregor died in Princeton, Mass., Aug 8, 1882, aged 88 yrs; Mrs. Maria Macgregor Cogswell died March 25, 1883, aged 90 yrs 6 mos. (Iron fence around these three stones.) Joseph H. died April 9, 1875, aged 75 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died Jan 8, 1874, aged 65 yrs; Robert died Sept 28, 1842, aged 57 yrs 10 mos; Nancy Macgregor (his wife) died Nov 9, 1868, aged 79 yrs; William James born May 20, 1832, died Oct 9, 1882; Mary Ann Macgregor died Oct 10, 1813, aged 18 mos; infant (dau) died Jan 31, 1816; Nancy Jane Barr (dau) died Aug 18, 1825, aged 4 yrs 5 mos; George Macgregor (son) died in Texas Feb 19, 1858, aged 28 yrs 10 mos.

HAM, Alice Marion (dau of William and Eliza A. Ham) died Oct 6, 1878, aged 7 yrs 4 mos.

HANSON, M. Alice died June 20, 1870, aged 75 yrs 6 mos.

HARDY, Mary W. (wife of William G. Hardy) died May 22, 1860, aged 43 yrs; Mary A. (dau) died Sept 28, 1853, aged 6 yrs.

HARPER, Lucien born Sept 22, 1807, died Feb 7, 1865; Eliza J. (wife of William Cunningham.

HARTSHORN, Hannah J. (wife of Lowell S. Hartshorn) died Jan 26, 1888, aged 41 yrs 1 mo 7 dys.

HASELTON, Diantha died Feb 10, 1887, aged 63 yrs.

HATCH, Reuben died Sept 20, 1854, aged 52 yrs.

HAYES, Lyman died April 21, 1865, aged 55 yrs 2 mos 15 dys; Betsey (his wife) died Nov 29, 1887, aged 82 yrs; Dr. Henry, physician and surgeon, born Perth, Scotland, June 17, 1804,

died at Memphis, Tenn., while acting as surgeon in the United States army Sept 4, 1864; Anna Gibb (his wife) born in Banff, Scotland, April 12, 1812, died in Derry Oct 12, 1863; Hattie B. H. (their dau and wife of N. H. Brown) born Feb 5, 1839, died March 11, 1866; (Annabel Brown dau of Nathanial H. and Hattie B. H. Brown) died March 7, 1866.

HEAD, Betsey M. (wife of George W. Head) died Sept 30, 1868, aged 45 yrs 4 mos.

HEBARD, Elizabeth (wife of William H. Hebard) died May 27, 1887, aged 74 yrs.

HEMPHILL, Elvira (dau of Nathaniel and Jane Hemphill) died July 14, 1868, aged 32 yrs; Mary Jane (dau) died Aug 25, 1855, aged 37 yrs; Hannah (dau) died May 1, 1845, aged 25 yrs; Isabel (dau) died Dec 10, 1839, aged 5 yrs 10 mos; Nathaniel died Aug 6, 1843, aged 55 yrs; Jane (his wife) died May 20, 1859, aged 64 yrs 2 mos 6 dys; Little Melvin (only child of John and Betsey Hemphill) died April 4, 1860, aged 3 mos 24 dys.

HEMPHILL, Jane died May 30, 1866, aged 76 yrs; Nathaniel died Aug 22, 1821, aged 65 yrs; Jane (his wife) died April 7, 1833, aged 80 yrs; Lydia C. (wife of Edward P. Estey) (q. v.)

HERRICK, Israel died Sept 9, 1880, aged 75 yrs 5 mos; Mary C. Ford (his wife) died March 27, 1857, aged 46 yrs 6 mos; Infant (son) died March 21, 1849, aged—; Mary Jane (dau) died Sept 28, 1847, aged 11 yrs 9 mos; Nancy E. (dau) died Sept 19, 1847, aged 10 yrs 1 mo; Infant (dau) died June 26, 1841, age —.

HILDRETH, Henry Martyn (son of A. F. and Ann E. Hildreth) died July 7, 1841, aged 16 yrs; Eliphalet G. (son) died Feb 9, 1823, aged 20 mos; Infant (child) died Sept 19, 1823, —; Ann Elizabeth (mother) died Oct 18, 1843, aged 47 yrs.

HILL, John S. died Nov 25, 1883, aged 87 yrs 3 mos 4 dys; Keturah Lord (his wife) died July 6, 1867, aged 74 yrs 1 mo 20 dys; Henry L.; Mary M. (his wife) died Dec 30, 1885, aged 53 yrs; Fred W. (their son) died Feb. 7, 1877, aged 20 yrs 4 mos; Etta L. Webster (wife of George Hill and dau of Stephen B. and Belinda Webster) died May 6, 1885, aged 21 yrs 8 dys.

HILLIARD, William T. (son of T. M. and Catherine P. Hilliard) died April 1, 1852, aged 33 yrs; T. M. died Jan 29, 1865, aged 69 yrs.

HINSDALE, Mrs. Sarah C. for many years missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions died June 10, 1857, aged 48 yrs "She hath done what she could."

HODGE, Benjamin Franklin (son of Capt. John and Rhoda Hodge) died Dec 20, 1834, aged 1yr 5mos.

HOUGHTON, Mary wife of Henry S. Warner) (q. v.)

HOIT, Charles born April 26, 1800, died Aug 3, 1877; Hannah T. (his wife) born March 17, 1799, died Oct 23, 1881; Capt. Moses born Jan 6, 1773, died Nov 29, 1853; Betsey Dole (his wife) born April 29, 1780, died March 7, 1847.

HOLMES, Abraham died May 20, 1753, aged 70 yrs; Grisel (his wife) died Feb 21, 1788, aged 78 yrs; Nathaniel died Sept 25, 1764, aged 45 yrs; Lieut. John died Nov 2, 1794, aged 47 yrs; Martha (his wife) died Sept 5, 1778, aged 25 yrs; Samuel (their son) died March 7, 1786, aged —; Susanna died April 28, 1809, aged 49 yrs; John died June 1, 1813, aged 26 yrs; Mary Adams (wife of Elder John Holmes) died Nov 29, 1852, aged 68 yrs; James died March 10, 1867, aged 74 yrs; Susan W. (his wife) died Oct 28, 1855, aged 56 yrs; Susan K. (his wife) died June 7, 1883, aged 73 yrs 9 mos 8 dys.

HOOD, Harvey born June 1, 1798, died Sept 18, 1878; Rebecca (his wife) born Aug 5, 1797, died Oct 27, 1882, stone giving her age 115 yrs; Ellen M. (dau) born July 10, 1840, died April 20, 1860; Edward P. (son) born March 3, 1838, died Nov 6, 1860; Henry C. (son) born Nov 19, 1835, died Feb 22, 1866; Mary A. (dau) born Aug 28, 1833, died June 26, 1886.

HOPKINS, John Esq., died April 5, 1834, aged 63 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Feb 24, 1826, aged 50 yrs; John (their son) died Dec 30, 1823, aged 25 yrs; Mary P. (dau of Robert and Ruth Hopkins) died Sept. 25, 1848, aged 17 yrs 6 mos; Helen M. (dau) died Sept. 1, 1839, aged 4 yrs; Elizabeth (dau) died May 12, 1849, aged 7 yrs 3mos; Robert died May 13, 1849, aged 51 yrs; Ruth (his wife) died April 3, 1870, aged 71 yrs; Martha (his wife) died Sept 28, 1855, aged 35 yrs; Naomi died April 2, 1753, aged 21 yrs.

HORLOR, Emily died Dec 7, 1894, aged 72 yrs.

HORNE, Clara A. (dau of Peter and Mary A. Horne) died Feb 10, 1854, aged 1 yr 11 mos 10 dys.

HOUSTON, Samuel died Sept 25, 1757, aged 65 yrs; Martha died May 21, 1755, aged 22 yrs.

HOVEY, Charlotte died Oct 31, 1865, aged 67 yrs; Elizabeth died May 30, 1847, aged 86 yrs.

HOW, Isaac died July 3, 1879, aged 85 yrs; Sarah Hall (his wife) born June 1, 1797, died April 2, 1874; Charles (son of Isaac and Abigail How) died Oct 30, 1851, aged 21 yrs.

HUBBARD, Ithamar born Aug 13, 1808, died Oct 6, 1874; Mary MacNeill (his wife) born April 17, 1819, died March 24, 1885; Henry H. (their son) born May 31, 1846, died Sept 5, 1885; George I. (son) born Nov 16, 1855, died Nov 19, 1888.

HUMPHREY, Dr. Benjamin died Feb 9, 1839, aged 65 yrs; Margaret (his wife) died Oct 20, 1836, aged 48 yrs; James died June 26, 1828, aged 75 yrs; Jane (his wife) died Jan 3, 1846, aged 92 yrs; Deacon John died April 14, 1867, aged 81 yrs; Rebecca Brewster (his wife) died Nov 12, 1871, aged 93 yrs; Little Allie (dau of Daniel F. and Harriet A. Humphrey) died Nov 11, 1865, aged 6 yrs 15 hours; Mrs. Mary died Feb 4, 1763, aged 81 yrs; Charles R. (son of William and Bridget Humphrey) born July 5, 1854, died May 5, 1874; Lizzie (dau) died Aug 3, 1879, aged 15 yrs 4 mos 4 dys; Samuel Fisher (son of Elder John and Rebecca Humphrey) died May 12, 1826, aged 7 yrs; Sarah died July 8, 1866, aged 73 yrs; Jennette died April 17, 1874, aged 83 yrs; William died Dec 25, 1767, aged 81 yrs; William died April 25, 1814, aged 75 yrs; Barbara (his wife) died Aug 8, 1808, aged 63 yrs; Samuel F. (son of James and Jane Humphrey) died June 15, 1808, aged 24 yrs; Jane (dau of William and Barbara Humphrey) died Jan 11, 1835, aged 51 yrs; William born Nov 9, 1789, died Sept 10, 1840; Margaret (his wife) born April 2, 1797, died Jan 10, 1876; Betsey (dau) died March 30, 1821, aged 2 yrs 6 mos.

HUNKINS, Hannah Adams (wife of John Hunkins) died Nov 19, 1872, aged 73 yrs 6 mos.

HUNT, Daniel died Jan 6, 1860, aged 76 yrs; Mary (his wife) died April 25, 1875, aged 80 yrs; Enoch Ordway (son of Frederic E. and Eliza R. Hunt) died Dec 24, 1831, aged 16 wks; Martha (wife of James Nesmith) died Aug 12, 1846, aged 24 yrs 8 mos; Martha (wife of Hon. David Gregg) born Northfield, Mass., April 28, 1798, died in Derry Feb 9, 1843; Electa (wife of Ellsworth Hunt) died March 16, 1825, aged 53 yrs.

HUNTER, Ina H. (wife of C. O. Hunter) (see Bean); James (son of John and Agnes) died May 11, 1764, aged 14 yrs; Jemima (wife of Robert Hunter) died March 29, 1774, aged 29 yrs; Robert, soldier, died in Danbury, N. H. in the service of his country, 1778, aged 36 yrs.

HUTCHINSON, Lydia Jones (wife of Nathan Hutchinson died Nov 28, 1873, aged 90 yrs; Austeen Stuart died May 11, 1884, aged 63 yrs; Martha J. died Feb 14, 1873, aged 40 yrs 8 mos; Alexander, Co. C, 11th Reg., N. H. Vol. died Peterburg, Virginia, June 28, 1864, aged 28 yrs 11 mos 2 dys.

HUSTON, A. J., Co. H, 2nd Mass. Art. (No date) Companion (no name nor date).

JACK, Alexander died March 20, 1853, aged 60 yrs; Elizabeth Ferrin (his wife) died Oct 8, 1829, aged 27 yrs; Samuel died March 26, 1793, aged 43 yrs; Poley Morrison (dau of Capt. Samuel and Jean Jack) died Sept 3, 1791, aged 2 yrs 11 mos 10 dys.

JAMES, Joseph Y. died March 18, 1877, aged 58 yrs 9 mos; Mary W. McMurphy (his wife) died Sept 20, 1865, aged 42 yrs 1 mo; Fred Wilson (son) died Sept 26, 1858, aged 3 mos.

JEFFERS, Robert, veteran of 1812, died April 12, 1871, aged 80 yrs 5 mos; Martha Patten (his wife) died Nov 21, 1862, aged 70 yrs 3 mos 4 dys; Richard Melvin (son) killed at Murfreesboro Dec 31, 1862, aged 28 yrs; Martha E. (dau) died Oct 12, 1851, aged 14 yrs 7 mos; Susan F. (dau) died Sept 16, 1838, aged 4 mos 19 dys; Sarah C. Buttrick (wife of William Jeffers) died Oct 20, 1850, aged 29 yrs.

JENNESS, Catharine (wife of John S. Jenness) died Sept 11, 1873, aged 25 yrs 26 dys; Abraham D. died Oct 24, 1863, aged 45 yrs 5 mos; Abigail S. H. (his wife) died March 7, 1866, aged 43 yrs 11 mos; Joseph died Sept 25, 1869, aged 83 yrs 3 mos; Daty Drake (his wife) died March 27, 1836, aged 49 yrs 5 mos.

JEWETT, Eunice died Jan 12, 1871, aged 84 yrs; George died March 19, 1880, aged 67 yrs; Mary died Feb 5, 1875, aged 80 yrs; Moses died Sept 9, 1857, aged 67 yrs 4 mos; Nathaniel died Nov 25, 1838, aged 86 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Nov 20, 1833, aged 77 yrs.

JOHNSON, Frank H. died Elkhart, Ind., Feb 24, 1884, aged 32 yrs 5 mos 12 dys. (His monument is a cast iron shaft six or seven feet high, very pretty in design.) Bartlett D. died Sept 25, 1857, aged 26 yrs 4 mos 21 dys; Willie (son of W. L. and F. J.) died Aug 28, 1889, aged 17 dys; John B. died Feb 3, 1846, aged 34 yrs 7 mos; Stephen died Dec 9, 1827, aged 48 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died Aug 13, 1857, aged 69 yrs; Sophia (dau) died Aug 20, 1826, aged 2 yrs 6 mos; Nathan born April 26, 1777, died March 25, 1853; Polly born April 22, 1782, died Feb 6, 1876; Eliza A. (dau) born May 2, 1809, died Feb 8, 1878; S. Maria (dau) born Dec 3, 1823, died Aug 3, 1891; Ebenezer died Dec 5, 1838, aged 61 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Jan 19, 1825, aged 48 yrs; Lucinda (wife) died Feb 25, 1840, aged 39 yrs; Sophia (dau) died Oct 21, 1822, aged 18 yrs; Mary (dau) died Dec 23, 1832, aged 31 yrs; Louisa (dau) died April 6, 1836, aged 33 yrs.

JONES, Enoch died Aug 19, 1845, aged 64 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Aug 6, 1841, aged 62 yrs; Van Ranselier died Dec 25, 1871, aged 51 yrs 7 mos; Margaret H. (his wife) died June 29, 1888,

aged 52 yrs; Linda (dau) died May 5, 1880, aged 18 yrs 6 mos; Gilbert died Sept 11, 1855, aged 59 yrs; Betsey (his wife) died April 13, 1882, aged 80 yrs; Ezekiel died Sept 29, 1879, aged 82 yrs 8 mos 10 dys; Fanny (his wife) died March 18, 1846, aged 49 yrs 1 mo 18 dys; Hugh born May 15, 1802, died Nov 21, 1881; Mehitabel Wyman (his wife) born Oct 23, 1800, died March 30, 1859; William (son) born Jan 24, 1829, died March 2, 1831; Elizabeth MacMurphy (wife of Joseph Jones and dau of Archibald and Isabella MacMurphy) died Sept 28, 1848, aged 80 yrs 1 mo 14 dys

KARR, John (son of David and Hannah Karr) died Nov 22, 1851, aged 47 yrs; Henry D. (son) born Jan 2, 1816, died July 10, 1880; David died Oct 2, 1867, aged 89 yrs 7 mos; Hannah Duncan (wife and dau of John and Hannah Duncan) died July 24, 1852, aged 74 yrs 8 mos 15 dys; John died Nov 2, 1765, aged 20 yrs; John died Nov 16, 1750, aged 48 yrs; an illegible inscription; Margaret died Sept 6, 1849, aged 71 yrs; John died July 11, 1846, aged 71 yrs; William died Aug 31, 1837, aged 69 yrs; John died Oct 2, 1784, aged 52 yrs; William (son of David and Hannah D. Karr) died Dec 10, 1876, aged 75 yrs; Clarissa Cobb (his wife and dau Lieut. Malatiah and Rebecca Cobb) died May 22, 1884, aged 87 yrs; Luther Bell (their son) died Oct 29, 1839, aged 5 yrs; Mary (wife of John Karr) died Feb 2, 1834, aged 95 yrs; Agnes (dau of John and Mary Karr) died Aug 30, 1806, aged 28 yrs; Agnes (dau of John Karr) died Feb 2, 1817, aged 92 yrs; William died March 23, 1754, aged 62 yrs.

KAST, Philip Godfrid (a curious slate stone slab with elaborate designs and symbols, some of which are Sun, Moon, Stars, an Altar Lighted with Three Candles, Plummet, Level, Square and Compass, Trowel, Coffin, Buskin and Shoe. Inscription as follows: "Virtue —— Silence. Erected in memory of Philip—Godfrid—Kast. He was a gentleman of extensive acquaintance and his benevolence was no less confined. His hospitality was without ostentation. In a word he was a benefactor to his kind. In his last sickness his pain was extreme, which he endured with a truly philosophic spirit without the least repining almost beyond example. He has left an inconsolable widow and five small children, joined by the multitude to lament the loss of a tender husband and indulgent parent and valuable friend. He departed this life September 6th, 17—)."

KELSEY, Ida May(only dau of John and Mary Kelsey) died Nov 13, 1870, aged 14 yrs; Walter A. (son) died Nov 26, 1848, aged 2 yrs; Mary died Sept 22, 1884, aged 75 yrs 1 mo 20 dys; Elizabeth (dau of Alexander and Elizabeth Kelsey) died April 4, 1848, aged 27 yrs 10 mos; Alexander died Dec 13, 1846, aged 65 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Aug 29, 1855, aged 70 yrs 8 mos.

KELSO, Alexander died Sept 15, 1775, aged 52 yrs; Ann (his wife) died Sept 4, 1754, aged 45 yrs; John (their son) died Sept 29, 1755, aged 16 yrs; Ann (dau) died Oct 6, 1763, aged 14 yrs; William died May 10, 1769, aged 69 yrs; John died March 9, 1774, aged 49 yrs.

KELLEY, Mabel W. died Nov 18, 1888, aged 21 yrs 3 mos 11 dys; Esther (wife of James Kelley) died Oct 8, 1838, aged 49 yrs; Triphena (dau) died Oct 22, 1836, aged 20 yrs.

KELLY, James died Feb 24, 1865, aged 55 yrs; Susan (his wife) born; Susan Maria (dau) died Feb 18, 1854, aged 3 yrs 4 mos 14 dys; Elizabeth G. born 1814, died 1889; John died Jan 21, 1860, aged 87 yrs 6 mos; Hannah (his wife) died Nov 5, 1833, aged 59 yrs; John S. (son) died Ogdensburg, N. Y., Oct 17, 1858, aged 54 yrs; (in the same lot Otis Bramhall 1813-1888; A. M. K. 1816-1886.

KENT, Mariner died Dec 7, 1843, aged 86 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died May 24, 1843, aged 82 yrs.

KERSHAW, Hannah (wife of James Kershaw) died Sept 17, 1852, aged 60 yrs.

KIMBALL, Benjamin died Feb 15, 1863, aged 71 yrs; Polly C. (his wife) died July 17, 1853, aged 52 yrs; Orman Dana (son) died March 24, 1833, aged 1 yr 9 mos; Robert Smith (son) died May 23, 1837, aged 1 yr; Amos died Oct 18, 1852, aged 79 yrs; Affa (his wife) died March 22, 1857, aged 85 yrs; Mary Ann (wife of William E. Kimball and dau of Charles and Betsey Redfield) died Oct 31, 1838, aged 23 yrs 6 mos; Eliza Ann (wife of Benjamin Kimball, formerly wife of George Burnham, died Jan 2, 1857, aged 48 yrs) died Sept 4, 1867, aged 57 yrs 5 mos; Adeline A. (dau of Daniel and Deborah Kimball) died Jan 11, 1839, aged 18 yrs 6 mos; John died Sept 2, 1851, aged 81 yrs; Rachel (his wife) died March 9, 1837, aged 63 yrs; Charles Franklin (son of Lorenzo and Abigail Kimball) died June 17, 1868, aged 23 yrs; Abbie Francis (dau) died July 15, 1867, aged 32 yrs; Lorenzo died Jan 22, 1871, aged 67 yrs.

KLEIN, John H. died Jan 20, 1863, aged 6 yrs 10 mos 12 dys; Frederick died Feb 15, 1863, aged 5 yrs 3 mos 18 dys; Lizzie died Dec 5, 1871, aged 19 yrs 3 mos 9 dys;Charles died March 12, 1885, aged 24 yrs 11 mos 3 dys. Four children of Joseph and Elizabeth Klein. "Sunft ruhe deine asche."

KNIGHT, Antoinette De G. (wife of A. B. Knight) born Dec 20, 1842, died Jan 16, 1890; Irving, 7 yrs; Emma L., 16 dys; Lucy B., 26 dys.

LAMMERING, Joseph (son of H. and J. Lammering) died Feb 19, 1865, aged 5 yrs.

LANE, Col. G. W. (Tomb).

LARRABEE, Eunice S. (wife of William Larabee) died July 3, 1853, aged 47 yrs; George W. (son) died Aug 18, 1848, aged 5 mos 27 dys.

LEACH, Emily L. (dau of James and Emily Leach) died Oct 9, 1848, aged 12 wks; Emily (wife of James Leach) died Dec 28, 1852, aged 31 yrs; William died March 22, 1872, aged 53 yrs; Joseph Jr. (son of Capt. Joseph and Martha Leach) died July 17, 1854, aged 26 yrs; Dea. Joseph died Oct. 29, 1871, aged 83 yrs 5 mos; Martha Corning (his wife) died Jan 30, 1888, aged 96 yrs 6 mos 16 dys.

LELAND, Warren S. died April 23, 1874, aged 51 yrs 7 mos.

LINDSAY, James died June 17, 1774, aged 94 yrs; Martha (his wife) footstone, no dates.

LITTLE, Margaret (wife of Matthew Little) died Nov 23, 1803, aged 85 yrs. (See Pinkerton for more Littles.)

LOGAN, Robert died May 16, 1762, aged 37 yrs.

LOW, Wesley died Nov 3, 1865, aged 49 yrs 7 mos; Hannah (wife of Elezier Low) died Aug 24, 1850, aged 68 yrs; Capt. Eleazer died March 14 1834 aged 70 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died July 10, 1814, aged 47 yrs; George H. (son of John H. and Mary A. Low) died Oct 2, 1861, aged 1 yr 14 dys; Allie E. (dau) died Jan 10, 1866, aged 3 yrs 11 mos 26 dys; John died July 6, 1870, aged 71 yrs; Mary P. (his wife) died Jan 11, 1874, aged 72 yrs 1 mo 18 dys; Mary P. (dau) died Nov 2, 1835, aged 2 yrs 3 mos;David B. (son) died May 25, 1839, aged 1 yr 6 mos; George M. (son) died April 5, 1850, aged 3 yrs 9 mos,

MACK, Irena (wife of John Mack) died Sept 4, 1869, aged 63 yrs 6 mos.

MAJOR, Harriet D. (wife of Rufus Griffin) born Feb 13, 1826, died Aug 21, 1886; Rachel E. (wife of Thomas P. Major) died Aug 3, 1883, aged 65 yrs; Joseph A. died June 28, 1859, aged 33 yrs; Lynda died Nov 28, 1872, aged 46 yrs 1 mo; John died June 28, 1857, aged 78 yrs; Martha died Feb 11, 1874, aged 91 yrs 9 mos; Augustus H. (son of Philip and Persis D. Major) died Feb 25, 1849, aged 4 yrs 4 mos.

MALLER, Hannah (wife of James Maller) died Aug 12, 1751, aged 32 yrs.

MARSHALL, James P. C. (son of Joshua and Sarah Marshal)died Sept 26, 1832, aged 10 mos 6 dys; Samuel died Dec 10, 1882, aged 90 yrs; Hannah B. (his wife) died April 18, 1867, aged 67 yrs; Louisa died Sept 6, 1855, aged 26 yrs; Andrew J. died Aug 2, 1861, aged 30 yrs; Samuel Jr. died June 29, 1862, aged 27 yrs; William died March 29, 1865, aged 27 yrs.

MARTIN, Lucy (wife of Capt. Jacob Martin) died July 20, 1787, aged 44 yrs.

MAY, Hattie L. born 1864, died 1886; Jonathan born1809, died 1885;Mary A. (wife) born 1808, died 1886.

MAYO, John W. died Jan 18, 1854, aged 37 yrs.

MATTHEWS, Maria P. (wife of H. C. Matthews) died Oct 27, 1849, aged 32 yrs; Sarah M. (dau and wife of J. C. Rollins) died Aug 5, 1878, aged 24 yrs 9 mos.

MARSH, Ephraim died Oct 16, 1760, aged 50 yrs.

McCARTNEY, Alexander died Dec 4, 1748, aged 80 yrs; Martha (his wife) died April 21, 1769; Katrina died Sept 1, 1754, aged 53 yrs.

McCLUER, Martha (wife of Andrew McCluer and mother-in-law of John Reney and William Gregg) died Dec 27, 1769, aged 80 yrs.

McCARTEE, Robert died Feb 22, 1862, aged 66 yrs 4 mos 16 dys; Sophia (his wife) died April 11, 1871, aged 69 yrs 7 dys; Sarah (dau) died April 9,, 1855, aged 17 yrs 2 mos 11 dys; George W. (son) died June 22, 1855, aged 26 yrs 3 mos 16 dys; Sarah A. (wife of Henry McCartee) died Jan 29, 1859, aged 35 yrs.

McCOLLOM, Robert died Feb 14, 1850, aged 71 yrs; Lydia died Oct 8, 1865, aged 83 yrs; Elizabeth born July 15, 1787, died Aug 9, 1875; Jonathan died Feb 24, 1851, aged 65 yrs; Martha died Jan 2, 1862, aged 73 yrs.

McDUFFEE, Daniel died March 2, 1767, aged 76 yrs; Ruth (his wife) died Nov 9, 1778, aged 86 yrs.

McFARLAND, Andrew died Sept 18, 1754, aged 20 yrs; Robert died April 14, 1806, aged 74 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Sept 26, 1829, aged 81 yrs.

McGAW, Arabella (dau of Thomas and Hannah McGaw) died Oct 28, 1818, aged 7 yrs; Thomas M. (son of Thomas and Hannah McGaw) died Nov 19, 1818, aged 5 yrs.

McGREGOR, Alanson T. born Aug 28, 1850, died Sept 23, 1871; Marion born Dec 28, 1853, died March 27, 1875; Elizabeth born Dec 3, 1814, died Feb 18, 1892; A. C. Thornton (wife of David McGregor) died Feb 23, 1873, aged 73 yrs; George Reid (son) died in Wyoming Territory April 26, 1871, aged 47 yrs; Helen (dau) died Oct 28, 1834, aged 5 yrs; James (son of the Rev. James McGregor) died June 1, 1776, aged 53 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Nov 13, 1775, aged 63 yrs; Robert (son of Rev. David McGregor) died Sept 16, 1816, aged 67 yrs; Elizabeth Reid (his wife, and dau of Gen. George Reid) died March 5, 1847, aged 81 yrs; David (their son) died Bona Vista,

Cape d'Verde Jan 16, 1829, aged 39 yrs; George (son) died in New York June 29, 1837, aged 47 yrs; James (son of Rev. David McGregor) died June 23, 1818, aged 70 yrs; Margaret (his wife) died Dec 13, 1840, aged 88 yrs; David (their son) died Nov 3, 1803, aged 23 yrs; Stephen (son) died June 14, 1824, aged 31 yrs.

"Here lyeth interred the body of the Reverend Mr. James McGregor, who departed this life March the 5th Anno Domine 1729, aged 52 years. Here also lyeth the body of Mrs. Maryanne McGregor, who was married to the late Reverend James McGregor, first minister in the town, August the 29th, 1706, and after his decease to the Reverend Mr. Matthew Clark the 2nd. She died January the 1st, 1736 Anno Domine, Aetatis suae 62." (George McGregor, son of David and Catherine L. Hall) died Nov 29, 1853, aged 1 yr 4 mos; James died June 23, 1846, aged 59 yrs; Jane (his wife) died June 8, 1829, aged 39 yrs; Jane Parker (his wife) (and formerly the wife of Elder John Parker of Litchfield) died Aug 26, 1870, aged 80 yrs. Etsi mors indies accelerat tamen virtue post funera vivit; Rev. David McGregor (son of the Rev James McGregor) died May 30, 1777, aged 68 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Sept 28, 1793, aged 70 yrs; James died Sept 19, 1825, aged 48 yrs; Robert died Dec 19, 1845, aged 63 yrs 7 mos; Lewis Aiken born Aug 12, 1812, died March 8, 1882; Alexander born Nov 6, 1809, died Feb 1, 1885; Sarah Wise (his wife) born June 8, 1813, died March 25, 1887; Sarah (their dau) (and wife of Daniel W. Hayes) died July 23, 1873, aged 34 yrs 6 mos; Rosanna Aiken (dau of Samuel and Isabel Aiken) (and wife of James McGregor) born in Chester March 2, 1784, died in Londonderry Nov 23, 1867. This stone was erected by her sister, Mrs. Mary Whitney; Susanna (see Bassett); Mary (wife of Rev. David McGregor of Bedford) died Dec 1, 1802, aged 27 yrs; Nancy (see Hall.)

McKEEN, John died Aug 24, 1822, aged 28 yrs; Peggy (his wife) died Oct 22, 1836, aged 47 yrs; Adam (son of Samuel McKeen) born May 25, 1797, died June 3, 1814; Betsey (wife of Samuel McKeen) died July 5, 1798, aged 29 yrs; Daniel, Jr. died Oct 16, 1819, aged 28 yrs.

The McKeen monument—In memory of James McKeen, Esq., a principal proprietor and the first magistrate of the little colony which first settled the town, who died Nov. 9, 1756, aged 91 years. His children by Jane Cochran, his first wife, were: Elizabeth, the wife of James Nesmith and Jannette, the wife of John Cochran, and by Annas Cargill, his second wife: John McKeen, a member of the first provincial congress in N. H., James McKeen, Jane, the wife of William Orr, Martha, the wife of John Dinsmore and Mary, the wife of Robert Boyd. His other near relatives were his sister, Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev. James McGregor, Jannette, the widow of his brother John McKeen, and his and her three sons and one daughter formerly of Londonderry. Also in memory of Annas, his second wife, who died Aug. 8, 1782, aged 94 yrs. They were members of the Presbyterian church and to enjoy their opinions in peace they and the other colonists emigrated from the north of Ireland to this country. In gratitude to God and in honor of departed worth this monument was erected in the year 1848 by certain descendants of the deceased; Elizabeth (wife of James McKeen, Esq.) died April 22, 1752, aged 27 yrs; John died Oct 9, 1793, aged 80 yrs; Mary (his wife) died June 22, 1798, aged 79 yrs.

McKENDRY, Neal—no dates.

McKENNEY, Abraham died Aug 2, 1862, aged 62 yrs 20 dys; Betsey (his wife) born Sept 4, 1807, died Nov 6, 1874; Walter Edwin (son(died May 25, 1862, aged 29 yrs 5 mos 8 dys; Mary Ann (dau) died July 28, 1856, aged 18 yrs 3 mos 14 dys; Julia Florence (dau) died March 9, 1858, aged 7 yrs 2 mos 5 dys; Sargeant William Hambleton (son) Co. M, Mass. Cav. killed near Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, 1864, aged 22 yrs 8 dys; Andrew Jackson (son) Co. B, 14th Mass. regiment, died Oct 30, 1865, aged 25 yrs 2 mos 29 dys.

McLAREN, Cynthia (wife of James McLaren) died July 21, 1851, aged 53 yrs.

McMURPHY, Dea. Benjamin died Nov 14, 1859, aged 80 yrs 6 mos; Susan Cobb (his wife) died Feb 16, 1862, aged 70 yrs 1 mos; Rebecca (dau) died Aug 5, 1888, aged 68 yrs; John B. (son) died Jan 8, 1858, aged 29 yrs; Alice (sister) died Sept 14, 1871, aged 90 yrs 1 mo 14 dys; William Adams (son) died Nov 10, 1866, aged 31 yrs 2 mo, (Susan Cobb the wife of Dea. Benjamin McMurphy was dau of Lieut. Malatiah and Rebecca (Brewster) Cobb of Londonderry;) James born Nov 22, 1797, died Jan 28, 1881, "Gone up higher;" Sarah Reid (his wife) born June 14, 1809, died Dec 25, 1894, "For all live unto him;" Henry James (son) graduated at Dartmouth college 1867, born Sept 26, 1843, died March 3, 1868, "Thy brother shall rise again;" Abby Frances (dau) a teacher in the public schools at Lawrence, born Feb 25, 1874, died Feb 3, 1875, "She is not dead but sleepeth;" Lieut. Robert died July 18, 1818, aged 66 yrs; Jane Rankin (his wife) died Jan 13, 1806, aged 50 yrs; Sarah Cristy (his wife) died Dec 26, 1828, aged 69 yrs; Alexander died Jan 8, 1763, aged 33 yrs; Archibald died Feb 19, 1816, aged 71 yrs; Isabella Ald (his wife) died Oct 7, 1830, aged 84 yrs; Charles died May 31, 1856, aged 27 yrs 8 mos; James died at Panama Aug 22, 1850, aged 28 yrs 9 mos; Lydia Frances (dau of James and Lydia McMurphy) died Sept 21, 1851, aged 3 yrs 10 mos; Robert Esq. died Jan 26, 1814, aged 91 yrs; Jane Shirley (his wife) died Jan 31, 1804, aged 84 yrs; Robert (son of Robert and Mary McMurphy) died Jan 27, 1839, aged 4 yrs; James (son of Lieut. Robert McMurphy) died Sept 18, 1814, aged 19 yrs; John died March 18, 1819, aged 22 yrs; James died Oct 16, 1852, aged 76 yrs; Polly Jack (his wife) died April 21, 1821, aged 32 yrs; James died May 30, 1792, aged 57 yrs; Mary Wilson (his wife) died May 10, 1818, aged 79 yrs; William (son of Robert and Jane McMurphy) died Aug 10, 1791, aged 35 yrs; Squire John member of the general court for more than thirty years, died at Portsmouth Sept 21, 1755, aged 73 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Nov 19, 1770, aged 87 yrs; Alexander born Dec 9, 1813; Sarah A. Gibson (his wife) born April 2, 1818; Eliza Jane (dau) born June 19, 1849, died Feb 3, 1858; Angeline (dau) born Oct 16, 1859, died Jan 9, 1854; Sarah (dau) born Feb 24, 1855, died May 17, 1855; Emma Caroline (dau) born Dec 20 1857, died Aug 10, 1865; Ebenezer died April 26 1854, aged 65 yrs; Julia A. (dau of Ebenezer and Polly McMurphy) died May 4 1854, aged 29 yrs; Eliza A. (wife of Silas Dinsmore McMurphy) died July 5, 1880, aged 65 yrs; George Farrar born May 23, 1817, died Feb 13, 1891; Jane (wife of Capt. Allen Goss) (q. v.) Mary Tolford born Aug 3, 1783, died Sept 18, 1876.

McNEILL, Daniel (eldest son of Alexander and Jean McNeill) died March 11, 1782, aged 46 yrs; Alexander died June 2, 1751, aged 56 yrs 8 mos; Robert (son of Alexander McNeill) died June 29, 1753, aged 11 yrs; William died May 13, 1831, aged 61 yrs; Persis Thom (dau of William and Elizabeth McNeill) died Jan 22, 1816, aged 22 mos; Hannah (wife of John McNeill) died Aug 2, 1755, aged 23 yrs.

MCQUESTEN, Judith (dau of James and Margery) died Aug 14, 1821, aged 13 yrs; Mellen Robert born 1805, died 1890; Lucinda G. (wife) born 1805, died 1889.

MELVIN, Richard died Jan 16, 1870, aged 83 yrs 11 mos; Ann (his wife) died Aug 15, 1842, aged 43 yrs; Jane D. Karr (his wife) died March 5, 1868, aged 61 yrs 2 mos; Eliza Ann (dau) died Oct 29, 1840, aged 10 yrs 10 dys; George B. (son) died Aug 26, 1857, aged 23 yrs 6 mos.

MERRILL, Sarah G. (wife of William B. Merrill) died Dec 26, 1873, aged 60 yrs; 5 mos 14 dys; Jane (wife of Benjamin Merrill) died May 24, 1886, aged 67 yrs 10 mos; Sarah (wife of Benjamin Merrill) died Aug 19, 1848, aged 68 yrs; Benjamin died Jan 4, 1848, aged 69 yrs; Sarah P. (dau of Benjamin and Sarah Merrill) died March 23, 1837, aged 21 yrs; Arthur (son of Benjamin and Jane Merrill) died Dec 21, 1856, aged 1 yr 3 mos; Arthur L. (son) died Sept 22, 1852, aged 11 yrs 8 mos; Edwin died Feb 9, 1862, aged 49 yrs; Mary died July 3, 1861, aged 85 yrs 4 mos; (Sarah Dodge died Feb 10, 1863, aged 84 yrs 11 mos); Austin G. died March 12, 1881, aged 64 yrs; Maria J. (wife of George W. Barker) died Sept 8, 1869, aged 36 yrs; Col. William died July 22, 1880, aged 72 yrs 10 mos; John died Oct 11, 1833, aged 67 yrs; Betsey (his wife) died Sept 10, 1852, aged 82 yrs.

MESSER, Ira A. died Jan 23, 1872, aged 71 yrs.

MILLER, Abraham died April 24, 1851, aged 74 yrs; Martha W. (dau of Abraham and Narcissa Miller) died April 26, 1850, aged 16 yrs.

MILLS, Hugh died March 21, 1872, aged 82 yrs 10 mos; Lydia (his wife) died April 2, 1868, aged 73 yrs; Lydia (their dau) died July 5, 1849, aged 29 yrs; Sarah E. died Aug 25, 1871, aged 37 yrs 3 mos.

MILTIMORE, Rev. William born June 5, 1770, died May 12, 1848. Graduated at Dartmouth college 1798, Phi Beta Kappa, ordained to the ministry Falmouth, Maine, 1803, in 1839 removed to pastorate in Litchfield, N. H., where he died; Samuel D. (son of the Rev. William Miltimore) died Oct 27, 1814, aged 7 yrs; Col. Daniel died Aug 8, 1828, aged 75 yrs; Agnes (his wife) died Sept 3, 1842, aged 90 yrs; Janet died Aug 5, 1852, aged 86 yrs 2 mos; Martha died April 5, 1849, aged 71 yrs; Janet (wife of William Miltimore) died Aug 14, 1820, aged 84 yrs; William died Aug 5, 1814, aged 78 yrs; James died Feb 4, 1794, aged 77 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died March 9, 1789, aged 64 yrs; John H. died Oct 10, 1857, aged 74 yrs; Leonard Hall (son of James and Sarah Miltimore) died April 3, 1849, aged 7 yrs 2 mos 6 dys; William Henry (son) died March 17, 1849, aged 5 yrs 3 mos 21 dys; Daniel James (son) died March 26, 1849, aged 11 mos 22 dys; Elias B. (son) died Sept 5, 1850, aged 20 dys; James died Nov 19, 1875, aged 81 yrs; William (son of James and Elizabeth Miltimore) died Sept 7, 1789, aged 24 yrs; Elizabeth (dau of James and Elizabeth Miltimore) died Feb 12, 1784, aged

17 yrs; Janet (dau) died May 12, 1764, aged 7 yrs.

MITCHELL, Ann (wife of Samuel Mitchell) died June 5, 1753, aged 71 yrs; Capt. John died Aug 10 1776 aged 80 yrs; Eleanor (his wife) died March 16, 1771, aged 74 yrs.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. Hugh died Jan 4, 1800, aged 60 yrs; Peggy (his wife) died June 5, 1791, aged 38 yrs 5 dys; Robert died July 15, 1775, aged 80 yrs; Rebecca (his wife) died March 20, 1769, aged 66 yrs; Robert (son) died Sept 12, 1746, aged 5 yrs; Rebeeca died Oct 12, 1840, aged 59 yrs; Elizabeth (dau of John and Mary Montgomery) died Oct 9, 1767, aged 15 yrs; General William died Sept 30, 1845, aged 57 yrs; Mary Wallace Anderson (his wife) died April 10, 1854, aged 63 yrs; Dea. Robert born 1790, died 1864; Mary (wife of William Jeffers) (dau of William and Mary Montgomery) died Oct 27, 1860, aged 42 yrs; Jane Wallace (dau of Gen. Wm. and Mary Montgomery) died Oct 26, 1839, aged 28 yrs; (she died at Twiford, Westmoreland, Va.).

MOORE, Capt. John; Mary Ann (his wife) (dau of Andrew and Maryann Clendennen) died April 15, 1766, aged 38 yrs; Elder James died March 6, 1817, aged 46 yrs; Jane (his wife) died March 27, 1853, aged 85 yrs; James died Sept 30, 1755, aged 49 yrs; James died Sept 7, 1775, aged 28 yrs; Col. Robert died Oct 25, 1778, aged 52 yrs; John died Jan 24, 1774, aged 91 yrs; Jenet (his wife) died March 8, 1776, aged 89 yrs; John died Sept 15, 1862, aged 68 yrs; John died Feb 24, 1827, aged 74 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died Jan 13, 1825, aged 74 yrs; Mary (dau of Andrew and Ann Moore) died Aug 4, 1806, aged 13 yrs; William died Jan 1, 1739, aged 59 yrs; John died Nov 30, 1870, aged 71 yrs 2 mos 11 dys; Alice (his wife) diedApril 11, 1883, aged 73 yrs 1 mos 22 dys; Catherine (wife of Capt. John Moore) died Nov 3, 1819, aged 50 yrs; Ann died Jan 7, 1845, aged 75 yrs; George died Oct 25, 1782, aged 64 yrs; Jane died Dec 1, 1815, aged 90 yrs; William died March 8, 1808, aged 41 yrs; Catherine (his wife) died Oct 28, 1822, aged 56 yrs; George died April 22, 1871, aged 74 yrs; Sally (his wife) died May 26, 1833, aged 37 yrs; Sharh H. (his wife) died June 27, 1875, aged 72 yrs 9 mos; William died Sept 20, 1874, aged 86 yrs 8 mos; Sally (his wife) died June 1, 1842, aged 44 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Sept 1, 1881, aged 85 yrs; Josiah died Jan 28, 1827, aged 23 yrs; Elder Andrew died Jan 15, 1835, aged 74 yrs; Ann (his wife) died April 19, 1832, aged 72 yrs; Catherine (dau) died Sept 6, 1830, aged 30 yrs; Nancy (dau) died March 28, 1843, aged 46 yrs; Aun died April 20, 1760, aged 8 yrs 9 mos; Eupheme died June 12, 1742, aged 3 yrs 7 mos; Mary (wife of Samuel Moore) died April 8, 1733, aged 72 yrs; Sarah Reynolds (wife of George Moore) died June 1, 1875, aged 53 yrs; (William H. Ayer died Feb 5, 1866, aged 33 yrs); Harriet (his wife) died April 8, 1867, aged 34 yrs; Letitia (wife of Dea Robert Moore) died Dec 6, 1882, aged 88 yrs; Jane (their dau) died Aug 22, 1867, aged 85 yrs; Janet (dau) died Jan 4, 179-, aged 42 yrs.

This monument is erected to the memory of Deacon Robetr Moor who departed this life April 4, 1796, aged 72 years and Mrs. Lettia Moore deceased wife to Deacon Robert Moore and dau to Thomas Coghran Elder in New Boston and Mrs. Janet his wife, who departed this life March 11, 1775, in the 42d year of her age, also two children of the above named Jean died Aug 24, 1758, aged 15 dys; Mary died March 9, 1737, aged 18 mos; John (son) died Aug, 1802, aged 30 yrs; Sarah Bradford died Aug 10, 1867, aged 41 yrs 9 mos.

MORRILL, Ephraim died April 21, 1888, aged 77 yrs; Sarah died Feb 4, 1885, aged 72 yrs; Mary A. died Feb 5, 1879, aged 35 yrs.

MORRISON, Betsey died July 28, 1858, aged 81 yrs 6 mos; Ann (wife of Capt. John Morrison) died Feb 3, 1786, aged 64 yrs; David died March 28, 1755, aged 88 yrs; Mary Ann (his wife) died Jan 9, 1751, aged 70 yrs; Samuel died Sept 29, 1757, aged 76 yrs; Margaret (his wife) died April 30, 1774, aged 90 yrs; Samuel died March 15, 1775, aged 43 yrs; Dea Halbert died June 6, 1753, aged 70 yrs; Dea David died Feb 24, 1825, aged 95 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Dec 1, 1816, aged 77 yrs; Mary (dau) died Dec 5, 1847, aged 83 yrs 7 mos; Mary (wife of Thomas Morrison) died Feb 26, 1760, aged 24 yrs; Samuel died Oct 25, 1752, aged 17 yrs; Mrs. Jean died Oct 19, 1753, aged 53 yrs; Rebecca died July 7, 1828, aged 56 yrs; Alfred B. born Jan 22, 1857, died Jan 16, 1892; Samuel died Oct 19, 1851, aged 61 yrs; James Oliver Meriam (son of Ira G. and Diantha) died June 5, 1879, aged 4 yrs 1 mo; John died March 13, 1851, aged 81 yrs; Sarah D. (his wife) died Feb 8, 1873, aged 69 yrs 3 mos; Halbert (son) died Jan 10, 1831, aged 2 yrs 7 mos; John died Jan 10, 1836, aged 52 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Feb 9, 1871, aged 91 yrs; John died June 9, 1852, aged 72 yrs; Jannette R. (his wife) died Sept 8, 1851, aged 74 yrs; Ann (wife of Squire John Morrison) died Feb 27, 1825, aged 68 yrs; Susanna F. (dau of John and Jannette Morrison) died March 28, 1811, aged 28 yrs; James (son of John and Jannette Morrison) died Dec 25, 1820, aged 32 yrs; Mary died Nov 12, 1835, aged 78 yrs; Jane died Dec 16, 1843, aged 88 yrs; Thomas died April 2, 1804, aged 57 yrs; Dea Samuel died June 21, 1802, aged 92 yrs; Jennet (his wife) died Jan 8, 1800, aged 87 yrs; Elder Robert died Feb 7, 1794, aged 80 yrs; William died Feb 28, 1788, aged 62 yrs; Joseph died April 16, 1814, aged 72 yrs; Harriet E. (wife of Lucian George and dau of Joseph and Jane Morrison) died Aug 2, 1851, aged 25 yrs 7 mos.

MORROW, Elizabeth died Sept 17, 1728, aged 56 yrs.

MORSE, Humphrey (son of Robert and Alice Morse) died July 7, 1804, aged 5 yrs 7 mos; Mary died 1804; Robert Jr. died Oct 13, 1847, aged 31 yrs; Joseph died Sept 25, 1828, aged 24 yrs; Doctor Moody (physician of Londonderry) died May 7, 1830, aged 90 yrs; Moody died Nov 6, 1889, aged 82 yrs 2 mos; Alice G. Burnham (wife of Robert Morse) died July 3, 1876, aged 24 yrs 10 mos; Joseph (son of Moody and Hannah Morse) died July 10, 1860, aged 18 yrs 4 mos; Mary E. (dau) died Sept 18, 1866, aged 21 yrs 8 mos; Joshua born April 1, 1824, died Dec 11, 1887; Dea Robert born March 8, 1776, died March 17, 1855; Alice D. (wife) born June 1, 1780, died Dec 2, 1868; Arthur (son of Nathan and Lydia Morse) died Oct 18, 1857, aged 3 mos 1 dy; Alberta (dau) died Oct 24 1857, aged 3 mos 7 dys; Lydia A. (wife of Nathan Morse) died Oct 27, 1857, aged 22 yrs 8 mos 21 dys; Hattie Ann (dau) died Feb 28, 1863, aged 2 yrs 5 mos 1 dy; Luther Waterman (son) died May 18, 1865, aged 1 yr 5 mos 5 dys.

MORTON, Reverend James minister of Glasgow is buried without dates his daughter whose name is not mentioned died June 12, 1746.

MOSES, Abby C. (see Boyd.)

MOULTON, Asa D. died Aug 15, 1852, aged 61 yrs; Hannah K. (his wife) died May 22, 1860, aged 69 yrs.

MURDOCK, Charlie H. died Jan 15, 1874, aged 1 yr 4 mos; Lucy M. (wife of John C. Murdock) born Nov 20, 1844, died Sept 22, 1879.

NEAL, John died Nov 21, 1788, aged 45 yrs.

NESMITH, Martha Hunt (wife of James Nesmith) died Aug 12, 1846, aged 24 yrs 8 mos; Jane (wife of Dea. James Nesmith) died Feb 28, 1822, aged 82 yrs; Mary (dau of James and Mary Nesmith) died March 23, 1778, aged 10 mos.

NESMITH, monument: John died Nov 9, 1844, aged 78 yrs, (who married Susan Hildreth) died 1813, aged 36 yrs; Lydia Sargent (2d wife of John Nesmith) their first child died April 19, 1856, aged 6 yrs; John P.; Isabella A.; Susan H.; Samuel H.; James P. died at Matanzas April 21, 1834, aged 27 yrs; Mary died Feb 21, 1869, aged 60 yrs; Thomas, Elizabeth, dren of 2d wife; Albert S. died April 1, 1860, aged 11 yrs; Charles E.; Thomas died Nov 30, 1789, aged 58 yrs; Annis Wilson (his wife) died Jan 4, 1824, aged 82 yrs; John (son) married Lucy Martin; Elizabeth (dau) married Jonathan Wallace. She died at Essex, N. Y.; Thomas died in infancy; John died Feb 4, 1806; Lucy Martin (whose first husband was John Nesmith afterward married Daniel McKeen) she died Feb 2, 1837, aged 72 yrs, her children by first marriage: Jacob M., Thomas, Elizabeth (who married Alexander Park) died at Windham Jan 18, 1836, aged 44 yrs; John, James W., Lucy (who married John Patten) died April 22, 1848, aged 49 yrs; Annis, married William Davidson, George R. Jonathan W. died at Somersville Nov 2, 1847, aged 42 yrs; Eliza G. P. (wife of James W. Nesmith) died Aug 28, 1865, aged 58 yrs; their children were: James Augustus died Sept 23, 1845, aged 11 yrs; James Nesmith emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1718, and with 15 other families were the original settlers of Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, he died in 1767, aged 75 yrs; his wife, Elizabeth dau of Rev. James McKeen died 1763, aged 67 yrs. Their children were: Arthur who settled in the south part of Londonderry and afterward removed to Maine; James who settled in the north part of Londonderry, John who settled in the south part of Londonderry, and married Elizabeth Reid, Thomas who settled in the south part of Londonderry and married Annis Wilson, Elizabeth John died 1815, aged 87 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died 1793, aged 64 yrs. Their children were: James who married Elizabeth Brewster and Arthur M., Mary Durcan, John who married Susan Hildreth and Lydia Sargent, Ebenezer who married Jane Troler; Thomas died 1815, aged 40 yrs; Elizabeth who married James Pinkerton, Mary who married John Miltimore, Jane who married John Milderson.

NICHOLS, Mrs. Ann (wife of William Nichols) died Nov 6, 1758, aged 58 yrs; Helen A. (wife of Edward L. Emery) (q. v.); Andrew J. born June 26, 1841, died May 28, 1883; Francis W. died July 24, 1869, aged 39 yrs 9 mos; Rebecca (his wife) died Jan 11, 1882, aged 50 yrs 2 mos 27 dys; Cora (dau of F. W. and R. J. Nichols) died Jan 16, 1882, aged 23 yrs 4 mos 15 dys; Joseph B. died March 31, 1867, aged 68 yrs 1 mo; Emily W. (his wife) died July 28, 1877, aged 77 yrs 1 mo; Ephraim E. born Nov 23, 1841, died May 7, 1889; Emily C. died June 11, 1872, aged 33 yrs; Jonathan died Feb 28, 1868, aged 85 yrs 6 mos 11 dys;

Charlotte (his wife) died Jan 6, 1859, aged 76 yrs 6 mos 9 dys; Mary died Aug 18, 1840, aged 36 yrs; Clarissa Morrill died July 15, 1885, aged 77 yrs; James died May 29, 1831, aged 80 yrs; Margaret (wife of John Kinkaid) died March 11, 1823, aged 90 yrs; Mary (wife of James Nichols) died Dec 5, 1848, aged 74 yrs; James (son of James and Mary Nichols) died Nov 6, 1822, aged 12 yrs; Ellsworth P. (son of Jonathan P. and Sally Nichols) died Dec 7, 1835, aged 4 yrs 6 mos; Woodburn died Oct 20, 1851, aged 56 yrs 6 mos; Eliza K. (his wife) died July 24, 1872, aged 72 yrs; Jonathan L. (son) died Oct 26, 1841, aged 16 yrs 5 mos; Sarah G. died Aug 20, 1864, aged 37 yrs; Leonard Day (son of Samuel and Jane Nichols) died June 6, 1851, aged 24 yrs 11 mos 24 dys; Helen A. (dau of Charles E. and Caroline Nichols) died March 25, 1871, aged 71 yrs 7 mos 5 dys; Jonathan P. Co. I, 4th N. H. Reg. died Oct 25, 1871, aged 40 yrs 9 mos 15 dys; John K. died May 19, 1878, aged 59 yrs; Amanda B. died June 19, 1885, aged 28 yrs 7 mos; Alexander died Jan 21, 1775, aged 48 yrs; Mrs. Margaret —— —— Margaret (dau of William and Abigail Nichols) died Dec 31, 1799, aged 18 yrs.

NOWELL, Nathaniel died April 15, 1843, aged 75 yrs; Frederick died May 20, 1863, aged 42 yrs 6 mos; Betsey Ann (his wife) died Sept 7, 1862, aged 40 yrs 5 mos; Capt. Nathaniel died Feb 6, 1832, aged 87 yrs; Jane (his wife) died March 4, 1839, aged 92 yrs; Jane (dau) died Aug 28, 1814, aged 44 yrs; Elizabeth (dau) died March 27, 1822, aged 44 yrs; Joseph N. (son) died Oct 11, 1791, aged 19 yrs; Samuel died Jan 14, 1850, aged 76 yrs.

NOYES, Moses died Nov 19, 1868, aged 76 yrs; Sally Wyatt (his wife) died June 17, 1884, aged 86 yrs; Ira Weston (son) died Sept 10, 1845, aged 24 yrs 8 mos; Marietta J. (dau) died Feb 12, 1861, aged 28 yrs 1 mo; Frances Sidney (son) died Jan 9, 1860, aged 22 yrs 6 mos; Sophronia L. (dau) died Dec 21, 1841, aged 2 yrs 3 mos; Annie E. Scott (wife of Rev. James Noyes) born June 21, 1837, died Dec 4, 1875.

ORAM, William H. died Feb 15, 1865, aged 72 yrs 6 mos; Hannah H. (his wife) died Dec 18, 1877, aged 86 yrs 4 mos.

ORDWAY, Enoch died July 2, 1827, aged 64 yrs; Dorothy (his wife) died Sept 19, 1835, aged 69 yrs; Mary E. (wife of Enoch Ordway Jr.) died Oct 18, 1836, aged 30 yrs.

OSGOOD, Anna died March 4, 1870, aged 68 yrs.

ORR, William died Aug 4, 1775, aged 67 yrs; Jean (his wife) died March 29, 1799, aged 78 yrs; James died March 28, 1797, aged 35 yrs; Susanna died Dec 17, 1773, aged 15 yrs; John (son of James and Lucy Orr) died Feb 22, 1802, aged 11 yrs; Joan (dau of James and Lucy Orr) died June 22, 1816, aged 19 yrs.

PARK, Elizabeth N. (wife of Alexander Park) died Jan 18, 1836, aged 44 yrs; Margaret (2d wife of Alexander Park) died May 11, 1752, aged 61 yrs.

PAGE, John M. died May 16, 1863, aged 21 yrs 13 dys; Daniel P. died Nov 8, 1869, aged 72 yrs 2 mos; Mary (his wife) died July 10, 1846, aged 39 yrs.

PALMER, David C. died April 26, 1883, aged 74 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Sept 25, 1887, aged 80 yrs; Sally died Nov 14, 1893, aged 88 yrs 6 mos; Nathaniel died Jan 4, 1888, aged 93 yrs 8 mos; John died Aug 29, 1828, aged 39 yrs; John died April 14, 1834, aged 79 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died April 27, 1834, aged 69 yrs; Benjamin died Dec 8, 1838, aged 72 yrs; Elizabeth Carleton (his wife) born Nov 5, 1768, died April 15, 1860; Wallace H. (son of John M. and Mary E. Palmer) born Dec 1, 1858, died July 13, 1892; John T born Aug 12, 1867, died Jan 4, 1868; Meriam E. (dau of C. F. and L. A. Evelyn Palmer) died April 14, 1890, aged 2 yrs 2 dys; Evelyn (dau) died Feb 25, 1894, aged 4 mos 10 dys; Eleder James died Feb 18, 1829, aged 94 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Oct 9, 1818, aged 83 yrs; Thomas died Oct 17, 1802, aged 25 yrs; James born Oct 23, 1796, died Aug 16, 1878; Elizabeth Crocker (wife of Dea James Palmer) died Oct 22, 1854, aged 54 yrs; Thomas died in Boston July 24, 1867, aged 62 yrs 9 mos; Hannah Holbrook (his wife) died in Boston Feb 10, 1864, aged 61 yrs 6 mos; Elizabeth C. (their dau and wife of Benjamin Crowley) died June 27, 1864, aged 31 yrs 7 mos; Willliam H. (son) died Jan 4, 1864, aged 27 yrs; Benjamin (son) died Jan 27, 1871, aged 31 yrs 11 mos; Thomas Holbrook (eldest son) 2d Mass. Battery born Dec 16, 1834, died Feb 8, 1877; Mabel Hannah (dau) born Nov 21, 1867, died Oct 22, 1872; John Cowdin (son) born March 30, 1871, died Dec 13, 1874; Thomas Holbrook Jr. born Feb 19, 1876, died Feb 24, 1881.

PARKER, Rev. Edward L., for forty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Derry, died July 14, 1850, aged 65 yrs. Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord; Mehitable K. (his wife) died June 19, 1852, aged 70 yrs; Harriet Mehitable (dau of Rev. Edward L. and Mehitable Parker) died March 9, 1817, aged 27 yrs 6 mos; Edward P. died April 8, 1878, aged 61 yrs; Frank W. born May 10, 1846, died Dec 21, 1887; Charles C. died June 17, 1869, aged 51 yrs; Sarah Taylor (his wife) died Jan 5, 1880, aged 58 yrs; George (son of James A. and Susan C. Parker) died Jan 19, 1844, aged 4 mos; Susan Anderson (dau) died Sept 25, 1842, aged 1 yr 7 dys; Dea. Nathaniel died May 31, 1850, aged 69 yrs; Lois M. (his wife) died Feb 16, 1851, aged 65 yrs; George Coffin (son) died Sept 9, 1840, aged 14 yrs; John J. died June 28, 1878, aged 43 yrs 5 mos 1 dy; John H., Co. B, 13th N. H. Vols., killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864, aged 18 yrs; John murdered at North Andover, Mass., Dec 19, 1863, aged 42 yrs. (This stone erected by his dau Lucy); Elizabeth (wife of John Parker) died Nov 9, 1872, aged 42 yrs.

PATTEN, Lucy Nesmith (wife of John Patten) died April 22, 1848, aged 49 yrs; Martha (wife of Robert Jeffers) (q. v.); John died June 14, 1786, aged 59 yrs; Jane (his wife) died Sept 13, 1813, aged 84 yrs; Dea. John died Dec 19, 1866, aged 68 yrs; Mary J. Clark (second wife) died April 28, 1881, aged 74 yrs; Capt. Samuel died May 17, 1843, aged 76 yrs; Mary (his wife) died May 19, 1852, aged 79 yrs.

PARSHLEY, Seth W. died Jan 31, 1871, aged 59 yrs 1 mo 5 dys; Lavina N. Floyd (wife of George A. Parshley) born 1840, died 1881.

PARSONS, Caroline M. (wife of Rev. E. G. Parsons) died Jan 1, 1862, aged 42 yrs; Frances A. (dau) died May 23, 1843, aged 2 yrs.

PATTERSON, James (son of Peter and Grisel Patterson) died Aug 1, 1767, aged 4 mos; Sarah (dau) died Aug 14 1750, aged 1 yr; Samuel died Aug 1, 1755, aged 59 yrs; Susanna (dau of James and Rachel Patterson) died Dec 14, 1764, aged 2 yrs 8 mos; James (son of James and Rachel Patterson) died Nov 27, 1754, aged 1 yr; Jean (dau) died Oct 12, 1750, aged 8 yrs; Samuel (son) died Aug 26, 1750, aged 5 yrs 6 mos; James Betton (son of David and Sarah Patterson) died Feb 23, 1788, aged 6 yrs 5 mos 23 dys.

PAUL, Matthew died June 23, 1832, aged 49 yrs; Mary (his wife) died July 29, 1864, aged 81 yrs; Thomas (their son) died Jan 2, 1839, aged 30 ysr; Mary (dau of James Paul) died June 22, 1759, aged 4 yrs; Thomas (son of James and Margaret Paul) died May 26, 1761, aged 11 yrs; James (son) illegible.

PAYNE, Little Johnny (son of J. B. and Amanda Payne) died Jan 21, 1855, aged 5 yrs 4 mos; Bertha May (dau of John P. and Anna M. Payne) died July 19, 1881, aged 10 mos 3 dys; Frank Eugene (son) died April 26, 1881, aged 8 mos.

PEABODY, Betsey (wife of Brinsley Peabody) died Nov 17, 1848, aged 93 yrs 3 mos.

PEASLEY, Mary died June 13, 1870, aged 34 yrs.

PERKINS, Spencer died Feb 14, 1888, aged 64 yrs 9 mos 4 dys.

PETTEE, Seneca 1818—1887, (on a black granite cube.)

PERKINS, Stephen S. (son of John and Mary Perkins) died Sept 9, 1827, aged 2 yrs.

PERHAM, Robert died March 5, 1861, aged 78 yrs; Jane (his wife) died Nov 8, 1846, aged 60 yrs; Rev. Elbridge died March 7, 1878, aged 66 yrs 7 mos; Mary (his wife) died Aug 20, 1854, aged 36 yrs; Charles A. (son) died Sept 1, 1870, aged 19 yrs.

PILLSBURY, Thomas born April 9, 1823, died Feb 26, 1875; Mary Ann (his wife); Arthur Fuller (son) born Nov 9, 1857, died Feb 21, 1875; Clara Ann (dau) born April 19, 1847, died Aug 12, 1854; Capt. Eliphalet died Feb 25, 1823, aged 73 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died May 18, 1832, aged 77 yrs; Moses C. Esq. died June 28, 1848, aged 70 yrs; Lois C. (his wife) died Dec 3, 1834, aged 53 yrs; Mehitable Crocker (wife of Moses C. Pillsbury Esq.,) died Aug 5, 1877, aged 82 yrs.

PINKERTON, Elizabeth Nesmith (wife of James Pinkerton); James died Sept 16, 1863, aged 83 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died Jan 26, 1862, aged 76 yrs; George W. Jr., born March 18, 1846, died Oct 6, 1886, (black granite shaft—polished) George W. Pinkerton 1809—1879; Elizabeth N. P. (his wife) 1813—1894; Martha (dau) 1850—1871—on a rough uncut granite boulder; John Morrison died Feb 6, 1881, aged 63 yrs; (a plain slab with nothing to indicate that he was the liberal benefactor of Pinkerton academy in the endowment of two hundred thousand dollars); Elizabeth Aiken died March 23, 1877, age d65 yrs, (she was the wife of Herbeson Pinkerton); David Herbeson died July 3, 1871, aged 56 yrs; John (son of David Herbeson and Elizabeth A. Pinkerton) died March 7, 1871, aged 22 yrs; Charles (son) died Nov 23, 1848, aged 5 yrs; Bessie (dau) died May 14, 1856, aged 3 mos; William Wallace (son) died Oct 10, 1883, aged 37 yrs; Rebecca W. (wife of Perkins A. Hodge) died Sept 23, 1867, aged 56 yrs; (Children James P. Hodge died July 7, 1842, aged 8 yrs, and Frances R. Hodge died Nov 17, 1839, aged 3 yrs); Jane (wife of Joshua Aiken) died Oct 1, 1871, aged 75 yrs; Clarissa (wife of Robert Emerson Little) died Sept 22, 1880, aged 77 yrs; Henry A. Little (son) born July 20, 1829, died Jan 19, 1893.

PLIMPTON, Sophia died June 27, 1830, aged 28 yrs.

POOR, Capt. John C. died July 3, 1884, aged 87 yrs; Susan W. (his wife) died April 6, 1851, aged 54 yrs.

PORTER Monument—Squire John and others; Helen M. H. died Nov 27, 1857, aged 18 yrs.

POWELL, Rev. Geoge C. born March 25, 1821, died May 18, 1878; Annie E. (his wife) born Aug 25, 1823, died Sept 2, 1885.

PRENTICE, Hon. John died May 18, 1808, aged 61 yrs; Ruth (his first wife) died July 20, 1791, aged 42 yrs; Tabitha (his second wife) died Aug 21, 1806, aged 37 yrs; John (son) died 1770, infant; Susan (dau) died 1792, aged 19 yrs; Hannah (dau) died 1793, aged 20 yrs; Ruth Lemon (dau) died 1794, infant; Mary died 1796, infant; Hannah 2d, died 1798, infant; John 2d, died April 9, 1801, aged 1 yr; George died Feb 1806, infant; John 3d, (son) died Dec 14, 1823, aged 22 yrs; Nathaniel P. S. died Nov 19, 1828, aged 26 yrs.

PRESSEY, Albert Leslie (son of Albert and Amelia Pressey) died Sept 18, 1867, aged 1 yr 8 dys; Lemuel H. died Nov 11, 1868, aged 9 yrs 8 mos 22 dys.

PRIEST, John H. died July 17, 1878, aged 27 yrs 5 mos; James died June 28, 1892, aged 79 yrs; "Passed to the Spirit Life."

PROCTOR, Jacob died Feb 8, 1836, aged 61 yrs; Lois (his wife) died Dec 21, 1851, aged 66 yrs 2 mos; Jacob 3d died April 9, 1836, aged 26 yrs; Joseph died Feb 7, 1826, aged 48 yrs; Mary (his wife) died April 3, 1847, aged 70 yrs; Benjamin, Esq. died Feb 10, 1848, aged 61 yrs; Rachel (his wife) died May 19, 1826, aged 39 yrs; Isaac (son) died Aug 17, 1822, aged 2 yrs 7 mos; Louisa died Nov 5, 1857, aged 47 yrs; Isaac (son of Capt. Benjamin and Eleanor Proctor) died Aug 11, 1833, aged 3 yrs 7 mos; Silas died April 13, 1854, aged 76 yrs 7 mos; Betsey A. (his wife) died Aug 28, 1863, aged 70 yrs 6 mos; Joseph died March 23, 1824, aged 73 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died March 22, 1807, aged 58 yrs; Eunice (2nd wife) died Oct 14, 1827, aged 69 yrs; Clara Emma (dau of Alexis and Emma Proctor) died Feb 18, 1858, aged 4 yrs 9 mos; Benjamin D. (son) died Nov 8, 1851, aged 6 mos 3 dys.

RADCLIFFE, Harriette Augusta (dau of Charles B. and Adeline S. Radcliffe) died April 2, 1852, aged 11 mos.

RAMETTI, Jessie (wife of John L. Cunningham) born Nov 20, 1852, died Oct 4, 1893.

RAMSEY, Hugh died Nov 11, 1787, aged 60 yrs; Lydia (his wife) died Dec 23, 1763, aged 36 yrs; Ann (dau) died Aug 5, 1751, aged 7 mos.

RAND, Samuel Nowell (son of Jeremiah and Mary Rand) died Sept 14, 1829, aged 11 wks.

RANKIN, Mary (wife of William Rankin, dau of John Tolford) died Oct 30, 1756, aged 22 yrs; Hugh died Jan 6, 1755, aged 81 yrs; Mary (wife of Alexander Rankin) died Nov 27, 1765, aged 81 yrs; Agnes (dau of Alexander and Mary Rankin) died June 12, 1751, aged 24 yrs.

REDFIELD, John Henry (son of Wyllys and Louisa) died Sept 7, 1833, aged 15 mos; Mary Ann (wife of William E. Kimball and dau of Charles and Betsey Redfield) died Oct 31, 1838, aged 23 yrs 6 mos; George died Feb 11, 1869, aged 43 yrs; Frederick H. died Nov 17, 1880, aged 57 yrs; Nathaniel Brown born Sept 8, 1798, died March 26, 1870; Martha (his wife) born Nov 7, 1808, died Aug 24, 1872.

REID, Mary E. Adams (wife of Orison G. Reid) died May 18, 1889, aged 36 yrs 4 mos 26 dys; Infant (child); M. E. (child); David died Dec 22, 1834, aged 70 yrs; Martha McMurphy (his wife and dau of Archibald and Isabella McMurphy) born July 9, 1770, died 1854; Mary J. (dau) born Nov 2, 1811; died aged 2 yrs 8 mos 20 dys; James M. (son) born June 4, 1809, died 1840; Capt. Stephen Holland died March 21, 1835, aged 35 yrs; General George died Sept 17, 1815, aged 82 yrs; Mary (his wife) died April 7, 1823, aged 88 yrs; James (son) died in London May 6, 1827, aged 60 yrs; John (son) died in Philadelphia Dec 8, 1834, aged 63 yrs; Stone to these four persons erected by Elizabeth McGregor; John died Feb 12, 1803, aged 58 yrs; James died Nov 1, 1755, aged 60 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Feb 8, 1775, aged 76 yrs; In the same lot with the General were these three just mentioned and the following one of which a more particular description is given; a large horizontal slab on four pillars, ornamented with figures of a skull and crossed bones, an hour glass and a coffin in a square, above the square of emblems the words "Memento Mori;" on the right of the square the words "O mors quam dura, quam tristia sunt tua jura;" on the left of the square the words; "Si mors non esset quam laetus que libet fiat;" and below the square the words: "Here lyeth the body of John Reid who departed this life on the 7th day of November in the year of Our Lord 1738, being 14 yrs and 9 mos old."

REEDHEAD, widow Adelia died Dec 28, 1847, aged 72 yrs; Catherine A Hyde (her dau) died Dec 14, 1843, aged 31 yrs.

REYNOLDS, Alfred died March 25, 1861, aged 49 yrs 3 mos; Maria L. Cushing (his wife) died Oct 15, 1857, aged 33 yrs; Sarah (wife of Thomas K. Reynolds) died July 30, 1843, aged 60 yrs; Thomas K. died at Lowell June 13, 1845, aged 64 yrs; Adeline Ann (dau) died in Boston Feb 9, 1839, aged 24 yrs; Col. Daniel died Dec 13, 1795, aged 53 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died Jan 23, 1829, aged 83 yrs; Betsy (dau) died March 5, 1817, aged 33 yrs; Eliza (dau of Stephen and Sarah Reynolds) died June 14, 1844, aged 27 yrs; Col Stephen died April 15, 1848, aged 80 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Sept 19, 1860, aged 75 yrs; Hannah (wife of William Reynolds) died Nov 27, 1850, aged 32 yrs.

RICE, Henry F. born Oct 24, 1837; Amanda N. Blye born Sept 25, 1837, died Aug 5, 1891.

RICHARDSON, Charles (son of Caleb and Julia) died Jan 26, 1849, aged 3 yrs; James died May 4, 1841, aged 44 yrs 4 mos 19 dys; Mary H. (his wife) died Nov 7, 1836, aged 38 yrs 10 mos 8 dys; Adeline (dau) died June 6, 1842, aged 5 yrs 7 mos 19 dys.

RILEY, Eliza Ann (dau of James and Ann Riley) died Jan 17, 1856, aged 7 yrs 9 mos.

RING, May (dau of Dexter and Helen Ring) born Oct 12, 1887, died Sept 4, 1893.

ROBBINS, Isabella Banks (wife of John Robbins) died Jan 26, 1893, aged 69 yrs 5 mos; John W. (son) died June 3, 1875, aged 16 yrs 11 mos; Isabella J. (dau) died Dec 9, 1865, aged 9 yrs 1 mo 17 dys.

ROBIE, Darwin T. died Nov 11, 1877, aged 27 yrs; Louise S. died Aug 15, 1887, aged 60 yrs 8 mos 18 dys.

ROGERS, Robert (the Ranger) (two other stones illegible); Sargent died July 1, 1846, aged 76 yrs; Phebe (his wife) died Oct 31, 1847, aged 75 yrs; David (son of Capt. James and Margaret Rogers) died Nov 2, 1766, aged 4 yrs; Hugh died arch 24, 1763, aged 80 yrs; Jean (his wife) died Feb 28, 1756, aged 63 yrs; Jean (dau) died Jan 19, 1755, aged 22 yrs; Capt. William died May 13, 1817, aged 47 yrs; Robert died Oct 2, 1878, aged 83 yrs 6 mos; Sarah Lane (his wife) died June 29, 1882, aged 85 yrs 6 mos; George A. (son) died July 26, 1840, aged 5 yrs 4 mos.

ROLFE, Joseph died July 1, 1781, aged 53 yrs; Anna (his wife) died Aug 23, 1826, aged 88 yrs.

ROLLINS, George F. born Feb 16, 1868, died April 18, 1890; Sewell P. (of Deerfield, N. H.) born March 14, 1807, died Sept 1, 1888; Sophronia C. (his wife) born Dec 7, 1809, died May 10, 1891.

ROWE, Sarah E. (wife of William Cogswell) born East Kingston, died in Derry July 18, 1849, aged 33 yrs.

SALTMARSH, Freddie F. (son of J. F. and D. M. Saltmarsh) died June 18, 1875, aged 6 yrs 10 mos 21 dys.

SANDERS, George B. died Sept 3, 1849, aged 92 yrs; Ella M. (wife of Charles S. Sanders) died Sept 3, 1884, aged 33 yrs 6 mos; Lutie E. M. (dau) died Aug 31, 1886, aged 11 yrs 2 mos.

SARGENT monument fine granite shaft—7 names: Charles born Dec 25, 1779, died May 27, 1829; Eleanor Clark (his wife) born April 11, 1780, died Oct 12, 1870; Mary C. born Dec 13, 1806, died Feb 8, 1877. Eliza (wife of John Annoble) born Sept 19, 1811, died June 17, 1878; Charles born April 8, 1822, died Sept 11, 1848; Hiram born Dec 14, 1809, died June 6, 1882; Simon born Dec 14, 1809, died Aug 15, 1885; Moses died Jan 5, 1848, aged 72 yrs; John died Dec 24, 1865, aged 51 yrs 6 mos; John S. (son of Thomas and Sarah Sargent) died Oct 2, 1842, aged 2 yrs 9 mos; Charles (son of Charles and Eleanor Sargent) died Sept 11, 1848, aged 26 yrs; Charles died May 27, 1829, aged 49 yrs.

SAXTON, Harriet (wife of James O. Buswell) died March 9, 1870, aged 67 yrs.

SAWYER, Joseph C. died Jan 6, 1864, aged 41 yrs; Leonora (his wife) died Jan 11, 1874, aged 49 yrs 7 mos; Etta M. (dau of Thomas J. and Carrie M. Sawyer) died July 29, 1889, aged 11 yrs 6 mos.

SCOBEY, Mrs. Alice died Aug 29, 1753, aged 29 yrs.

SCOTT, Annie E. (wife of Rev. James Noyes) born June 21, 1837, died Dec 4, 1875.

SEAVEY, Isaac L. died Oct 8, 1876, aged 59 yrs 7 mos; Mary H. (his wife) died Jan 16, 1885, aged 63 yrs.

SENTER, Matthew born Feb 22, 1823, died May 15, 1881.

SHATTUCK, Lizzie (wife of Daniel W. Shattuck) died March 16, 1885, aged 23 yrs 11 mos 10 dys; Frank (son); Willie (son).

SHEPARD, Edgar H. Co. H, 18th Reg. N. H. Vol. died in camp at Concord March 6, 1865, aged 21 yrs 10 mos; William born July 28, 1779, died Jan 31, 1867; Lucy H. (his wife) born Jan 15, 1782, died Feb 7, 1862; Walter B. born Holderness, N. H. Dec 18, 1811, died in Derry Nov 17, 1880.

SHELDON, Reuben E. Co. K, 3rd Reg. Mass. H. A., 1847 —— 1890; Fannie R. (dau of R. E. and C. E. Sheldon) born July 10, 1880, died Feb 8, 1890.

SHIRLEY, William M. (son of James and Clara Shirley) died Sept 8, 1831, aged 3 yrs.

SHUMWAY, Annie M. (wife of Gifford A. Shumway) died Oct 9, 1885, aged 23 yrs 10 mos; Gifford A. (son of Gifford A. and A. M. Shumway) died Oct 5, 1885.

SHUTE, William B. died Sept 17, 1871, aged 75 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Feb 15, 1868, aged 72 yrs 5 mos; Elizabeth Ann (dau) died April 28, 1855, aged 26 yrs; Sarah R. (dau) died Nov 30, 1848, aged 24 yrs; Lucy J. (dau) died Aug 20, 1843, aged 23 yrs; John C. (son)

died May 16, 1846, aged 13 yrs 9 mos; Charles Edwin (son of George and Sarah Shute) died Dec 22, 1871, aged 22 yrs 3 mos; Arthur Lawrence (son) died Feb 11, 1854, aged 1 yr 4 mos 13 dys; George Kimball (son) died June 18, 1836, aged 6 mos 20 dys; James Edwin (son) died Feb 9, 1847, aged 1 yr 2 mos; Benjamin died Dec 25, 1847, aged 88 yrs; Rebecca Boardman (his wife) died Sept 5, 1802, aged 38 yrs; Lucy Orr (2d wife) died Feb 16, 1842, aged 73 yrs; Almira died June 11, 1842, aged 30 yrs;

SMITH, Frank B. (son of Stephen and Julia B. Smith) died May 20, 1864, aged 1 yr 10 mos 18 dys; Freddie A. (son) died Aug 19, 1875, aged 8 yrs 10 mos 14 dys; Alden B. died Dec 14, 1886, aged 49 yrs 2 mos 26 dys; A. B. Co. A., 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery; Andrew (on large horizontal slab) died Sept 30, 1757, aged 26 yrs; James Sr. (on large horizontal slab) died Sept 16, 1753, aged 70 yrs; Samuel (on large horizontal slab) died May 19, 1852, aged 33 yrs; James Jr. (on large horizontal slab) died May 30, 1848, aged 25 yrs;—(These four slabs and names are notable); Stephen born April 19, 1803, died June 23, 1859; Angelina Cummings (his wife) born Jan 18, 1802, died Feb 10, 1882; Julia Ann Maria born Dec 25, 1827, died Jan 1, 1829; George Washington born Sept 1, 1831, died Jan 9, 1872; Charles Wesley born March 29, 1843, died Feb 5, 1845; Addie M. (wife of William J. Williams) born Dec 10, 1838, died May 30, 1879; Hattie May Williams (dau of W. J. and A. M. Williams) born Feb 7, 1876, died Aug 17, 1876.

SMYLIE, Agnes (dau of Frances and Agnes Smylie) died April 5, 1749, aged 18 yrs. The Smylie stone is of dark slate, V shape, oval top, round ears, ornamented with lineal tracery upon the top and sides.

SPOLLETT, Samuel died March 30, 1847, aged 52 yrs; Hannah (wife of Frederick Spollett) died July 11, 1845, aged 46 yrs; Abby V. (wife of Samuel Spollett) died Aug 9, 1866, aged 36 yrs 3 mos 17 dys.

STEARNS, John died Oct 16, 1888, aged 54 yrs.

STEELE, Thomas died Feb 22, 1748, aged 65 yrs; Martha (his wife) died Oct 29, 1759, aged 73 yrs; Thomas died Oct 12, 1746, aged 25 yrs; Samuel died Dec 8, 1761, aged 32 yrs; Margaret (wife of James Steele) died March 1, 1760, aged 31 yrs; Moses C. 1830—1890; Arthur G. died April 25, 1873, aged 5 mos 1 dy; Albert H. (son of M. G. and M. S. Steele) died March 1, 1880.

STEVENS, Plummer died Feb 5, 1867, aged 59 yrs 3 mos 6 dys; Mary J. (his wife) died March 21, 1873, aged 45 yrs 2 mos 5 dys.

STEWART, Abraham W. died Jan 3, 1870, aged 83 yrs 5 mos; Betsey R. (his wife) died Jan 9, 1868, aged 77 yrs; Lucinda T. (dau) died Nov 27, 1844, aged 17 yrs; Mary P. (dau) died Sept 14, 1834, aged 5 yrs; Jane (wife of John Stewart) died March 8, 1773, aged 59 yrs.

STUARD (?) John died April 6, 1741, aged 60 yrs; Mary (dau of John and Elizabeth Stuard) died Nov 7, 1737, aged 25 yrs; (Last two names on a large horizontal slab).

STINSON, Robert died Jan 24, 1776, aged 21 yrs; Elizabeth —; John died Sept 11, 1847, aged 66 yrs; Betsey (his wife) died Oct 28, 1861, aged 70 yrs; John died Feb 6, 1785, aged 89 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Oct 4, 1793, aged 90 yrs; Sarah E. (dau of David and Elizabeth Stinson) died Aug 14, 1875, aged 15 yrs 6 mos; Ida M. (dau) died Sept 3, 1874, aged 16 yrs 11 mos; Willie H. (son) died Sept 30, 1866, aged 3 yrs 20 dys; Charles Henry (son) died Sept 22, 1855, aged 5 mos 22 dys; Ella Frances (dau) died Oct 6, 1853, aged 1 yr 11 mos 15 dys; David died Oct 8, 1887, aged 66 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Oct 2, 1873, aged 54 yrs 5 mos.

SCOBEY, John (son of Joseph and Mary Scobey) died June 27, 1756, aged 6 yrs; Jean (dau of the same) died May 21, 1758, aged 6 yrs; James (son) died May 8, 1759, aged 4 yrs.

STICKNEY, Ebenezer died Oct 3, 1844, aged 64 yrs 9 mos; Hannah (his wife) died Feb 8, 1863, aged 84 yrs; Aaron F. (son) died Aug 19, 1810, aged 1 yr 3 mos; Aaron F. (son) born June 13, 1816, died June 21, 1872; Mary C. (wife) born March 24, 1820, died March 27, 1891, Abbie (dau) died May 9, 1884, aged 6 wks 3 dys; Abbie E. (dau) born 1845, died 1847; infant (child) born 1860, died 1860; infant (child) born 1862, died 1862.

STORER, Thomas died July 9, 1854, aged 70 yrs.

STOWELL, Laura (wife of Capt. Josiah Stowell) died Sept 11, 1825, aged 27 yrs 1 mo 10 dys; Emeline Frances (dau) died Aug 1, 1825, aged 22 dys.

TABER, Georgie Emma (dau of J. E. and L. Z. Taber) died Jan 23, 1894, aged 4 mos 20 dys; Eben S. died May 23, 1885, aged 81 yrs 11 mos; Sarah J. (his wife) died Nov 23, 1883, aged 74 yrs 7 mos.

TARBELL, Thomas B. died June 5, 1889, aged 63 yrs; Angeline C. (his wife) died Sept 23, 1891, aged 67 yrs; Thomas W. (son) died Sept 4, 1859, aged 7 mos.

TAYLOR, Frank M. (son of Robert and Mary Taylor) born 1845, died 1880; Ida Lewis (his wife dau of John and Nellie E. Lewis) born 1849, died 1891; Mary M. (dau) born 1877, died 1879; Robert born 1818, died 1866; James died Sept 1, 1893, aged 85 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died March 20, 1889, aged 77 yrs; Hattie L. (dau) died Dec 20, 1871, aged 24 yrs 7 mos 16 dys; Walter D. (son) died Oct 24, 1871, aged 16 yrs 9 mos 21 dys; Frank H. (son) died Sept 20, 1871, aged 21 yrs 10 mos 10 dys; Lydia Ann (wife of Frederick W. Taylor) died Feb 2, 1862, aged 35 yrs 9 mos; Robert born Aug 10, 1799, died Dec 16 1877; Elizabeth (wife of Robert Taylor) born Jan 1, 1800, died Jan 16, 1869; Helen A. (dau) died June 23, 1834, aged 13 dys; George H. born June 18, 1819, died July 11, 1889; Curtis (child); John A. (son of Lieut. John and Nancy Taylor) died April 26, 1818, aged 21 yrs; Sally (dau of the same) died March 2, 1815, aged 21 yrs; Nancy (dau) died June 26, 1808, aged 19 yrs; Ephraim (son) died Feb 28, 1803, aged 4 yrs; John A. (son) died Feb 14, 1796, aged 2 mos 9 dys; Lieut John died Dec 13, 1825, aged 66 yrs; Robert died May 10, 1837, aged 67 yrs; Dolly (his wife) died Nov 20, 1841, aged 60 yrs; Adam died Jan 26, 1834, aged 64 yrs; Paul born 1811, died 1884; Betsey A. born 1800, died 1885; Lieut Samuel F. died Aug 1, 1830, aged 50 yrs; Sarah (infant child) died Sept 25, 1813; Thomas P. (son of Lieut Samuel F. and Margaret) died Sept 22, 1825, aged 11 yrs; Harvey C. (son) died Sept 17, 1825, aged 7 yrs; John (son) died Sept 18, 1825, aged 3 yrs; James died May 4, 1849, aged 65 yrs; Gertrude D. Lackey died Aug 20, 1887, aged 11 yrs 6 mos; John (son of William and Jane Taylor) died Aug 12, 1859, aged 28 yrs 3 mos 8 dys; Lucinda (dau) died June 6, 1855, aged 18 yrs 2 mos 14 dys; William died Dec 19, 1838, aged 51 yrs 8 mos 20 dys; Jane (his wife) died Aug 29, 1869, aged 70 yrs 5 mos 14 dys; Lieut John died June 14, 1824, aged 32 yrs 4 mos 8 dys; Helen Augusta (dau of Robert and Elizabeth) died June 23, 1834, aged 19 mos 11 dys; Eliza Nesmith (dau of James and Sarah Taylor) died June 25, 1848, aged 11 yrs 6 mos; Deacon Henry died April 27, 1865, aged 81 yrs; Deacon James died April 6, 1864, aged 79 yrs; Persis Hemphill (his wife) died July 2, 1858, aged 71 yrs; Harriet (dau) died Dec 8, 1876, aged 60 yrs; Emma L. (dau) born Aug 25, 1827, died Dec 3, 1886; Willis I. 1845-1862; Elbrie I. 1855-1863; Martha B. 1849-1863; Frank A. 1844-1883; Helen L. 1847-1872; (Five children of John B. Taylor) John B. born Sept 12, 1813, died Feb 13, 1869; Lucinda (his wife) born Oct 10, 1810, died Jan 1, 1885; John born Nov 29, 1781, died Feb 20, 1857; Judith B. (his wife) born April 9, 1789, died Nov 21, 1873; James C. born March 16, 1834, died Jan 14, 1888; Elizabeth P. (his wife) living; Harriet P. (his wife) died Nov 15, 1853, aged 26 yrs; Ella Eliza (dau) died Nov 25, 1853, aged 3 yrs; Henry Loren (son) died July 2, 1857, aged 5 yrs 6 mos; Nathaniel M. died Oct 6, 1862, aged 52 yrs; Almira Adams (his wife) died March 29, 1881, aged 68 yrs; Samuel died June 1, 1803, aged 58 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Nov 1, 1772, aged 20 yrs; Eunice (2d wife) died Sept 1, 1833, aged 84 yrs; Capt. Adam died April 13, 1806, aged 69 yrs; Mary (his wife) died Aug 25, 1812, aged 70 yrs; Jennette (dau of Samuel Taylor) died Jan 1, 1806, aged 27 yrs; Mary died 1787, aged 18 mos; 3 infants of one birth 1777, died —— (children of Samuel and Eunice Taylor); Matthew died Jan 12, 1770, aged 80 yrs; Annis (dau of Elder John Taylor) died March 31, 1837, aged 50 yrs; Sarah (wife of Charles C. Parker) (q. v.)

THOMAS, Zylpha (wife of James Thomas) died Oct 20, 1868, aged 27 yrs.

THOM, General George born in Minnesota Feb 21, 1819, died at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1891, held commissions in all military grades including that of Colonel and was brevetted Brigadier General U. S. A.; William Arthur, ensign U. S. Navy, born St. Paul, Minn., Sept 26, 1857, died in Asheville, N. C., Dec 11, 1886; Mary Lucia Griffin (wife of Gen. George Thom) born Abbeville, S. C., Aug 21, 1830, died in Portland, Me., Jan 15, 1881; George Langdon born Washington, D. C., Feb 2, 1853, died there Dec 15, 1864; Elizabeth H. born Portland, Me., Oct 15, 1865, died there Dec 28, 1866; Mary Lucia born Fort Vancouver, Wash., Nov 23, 1860, died in Derry June 18, 1863; James Allen born Washington, D. C., July 12, 1855, died there April 27, 1864; William born Sept 5, 1821, died Sept 21, 1885; Julia St. Felix born Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb 7, 1831, died Feb 8, 1893; Harriet E. (dau) born Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov 20, 1860, died Washington, D. C., Nov 27, 1863; Mary Persis died Nov 17, 1844, aged 2 yrs; James died Nov 27, 1852, aged 67 yrs; Harriet C. (his wife) died June 19, 1873, aged 84 yrs; James Jr., died Nov 10, 1859, aged 42 yrs; Isabel (dau of James and Elizabeth W. Thom) died Jan 18, 1869, aged 13 yrs 10 mos; Persis 1st died June 9, 1776, aged 2 yrs; Isaac 1st died Oct 16, 1777, aged 1 yr; Isaac 2d died Aug 2, 1827, aged 44 yrs; Nathaniel died at sea Sept 16, 1810, aged 22 yrs; George died July 19, 1812, aged 20 yrs; Dr. Isaac, physician in Londonderry, died July 13, 1825, aged 79 yrs; Persis died June 23, 1821, aged 71 yrs; Christopher S. died Nov 6, 1841, aged 71 yrs; William S. died in New Orleans Nov 19, 1812, aged 40 yrs; Persis married John Bell of Chester, she died March

23, 1836, aged 71 yrs; Susan married John A. Harper of Meredith, he died June 18, 1816, aged 36 yrs, she died Feb 22, 1845, aged 64 yrs.

THOMPSON, Benjamin died Jan 17, 1759, aged 44 yrs; Mary (wife of Daniel Wilkins and granddaughter of Archibald and Isabella McMurphy) died Aug 17, 1839, aged 25 yrs 2 mos (she was dau of John and Isabella Thompson); John, drowned at Amoskeag Falls, May 31, 1827, aged 48 yrs 11 mos; Isabella McMurphy (his wife and dau of Archibald and Isabella McMurphy) died Oct 13, 1820, aged 40 yrs 19 dys; Archibald McMurphy (son of John and Isabella Thompson) died Jan 9, 1829, aged 12 yrs, (stone erected by his aunt, Mary Brewster); William died Aug 15, 1832, aged 51 yrs; Jane (his wife) died Dec 24, 1843, aged 62 yrs; William (son) died April 3, 1812, aged 23 mos; Jane (dau) died March 27, 1818, aged 9 yrs 8 mos; John (son) died Dec 13, 1815, aged 21 mos; Lucy Ann (dau) died Dec 28, 1828, aged 1 yr; William died July 19, 1783, aged 54 yrs; Naomi Scobey (his wife) died Aug 20, 1803, aged 63 yrs; John H. Esq. died Jan 12, 1845, aged 51 yrs; Anne Sarah (dau John H. and Abby P. Thompson) died Nov 30, 1857, aged 14 yrs 4 mos 27 dys.

THOMSON, Here lies interred the body of the Reverend Thomas Thomson, pastor over the flock in this town five years, who departed this life September 22, Anno Domine 1738, in the 34th year of his age, (See Rev. William Davidson).

THORNTON, James died Nov 7, 1754, aged 70 yrs.

TITCOMB, Simeon died April 8, 1848, aged 84 yrs; Phoebe (his wife) died Dec 29, 1843, aged 76 yrs; Eliza Jane (dau of Benaiah and Mary Jane Titcomb) died Oct 16, 1846, aged 9 mos.

TODD, Rachel died Aug 18, 1745, aged 83 yrs; Lieut. John died May 26, 1758, aged 23 yrs; Andrew died Oct 26, 1757, aged 5 yrs; Ebenezer died Oct 23, 1757, aged 5 mos; Mary (dau of Capt. James and Elizabeth Todd) died Oct 15, 1775, aged 8 yrs; Willie (son of the same) died Oct 22, 1775, aged 7 yrs.

TRACY, Ellen Craig (wife of Patrick Tracy) died March 2, 1856, aged 71 yrs.

TROY, Sarah C. born Sept 9, 1816, died Aug 12, 1873.

TRUE, Levi died July 28, 1863, aged 27 yrs; Infant child; John W. (son of Hale and Clara True) died Sept 2, 1849, aged 2 yrs 8 mos; Henry W. (son) died Jan 30, 1859, aged 27 yrs 5 mos; Alvina J. died Oct 26, 1880, aged 16 yrs 10 mos.

TUCKER, Sarah died Aug 19, 1843, aged 28 yrs; Lieut. Gilbert A. 10th N. H. Infantry, born Jan 22, 1831, died May 11, 1884; Rolinda E. (his wife) born May 4, 1821, died Dec 20, 1885; Alanson died June 16, 1863, aged 86 yrs; Eliza Thom (his wife) died Aug 12, 1873, aged 83 yrs; Alanson died Dec 30, 1881 aged 70 yrs; Helen (wife of William Radcliffe) died Oct 8, 1870, aged 45 yrs; Lewis S. Morris, who married a Tucker, died Oct 6, 1872, aged 58 yrs.

TUFFT, Joseph died Oct 27, 1767, aged 3 yrs.

UPTON, Lieut. George E. Co. F, N. H. Vols. 1832-1864, (killed at Petersburg, Va., July 31; Mary J. (his wife) 1831-1866; Mary A. (dau) 1859-1868.

UNDERHILL, Ellis John born Aug 20, 1850, died Dec 2, 1879.

UNDERWOOD, George E. died Oct 15, 1885, aged 35 yrs 6 mos; Mary E. (his wife) died Feb 15, 1886, aged 31 yrs 11 mos.

VANCE, Nancy (wife of William Vance) died Nov 14, 1816, aged 54 yrs; William (son of William and Nancy Vance) died 1783, aged 16 mos; John died March 28, 1777, aged 82 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died April 19, 1778, aged 73 yrs.

WALKER, Robert (Elder in the church in Bradford) died Oct 10, 1777, aged 69 yrs; Col. Seth, Revolutionary soldier and register of deeds many years died Oct 8, 1838, aged 82 yrs; Temperance (wife of Col. Seth Walker) died at Exeter April 30, 1841, aged 83 yrs; Temperance (dau) born Nov 8, 1800, died Feb 6, 1873.

WALLACE, Lieut. William died Nov 16, 1805, aged 80 yrs; Hanah (his wife) died Aug 17, 1814, aged 90 yrs; Mary (dau) died May 9, 1756, aged 2 yrs; Matthew (son) died Nov 2, 1775, aged 3 yrs; Robert died April 9, 1818, aged 88 yrs; Agnes (his wife) died June 13, 1774, aged 35 yrs; Agnes (dau); George died Jan 25, 1776, aged 30 yrs; James died Sept 12, 1745, aged 15 yrs; Dr. Thomas (physician) died Oct 11, 1863, aged 71 yrs; Martha (his wife) died Dec 18, 1865, aged 57 yrs; Edwin P. and Edwin R. (twins) died Sept 18, 1831, aged 7 wks; Abram M. (son) died Aug 31, 1832, aged 3 yrs 10 mos; Josephine (dau) died June 2, 1842, aged 7 yrs 9 mos.

WARNER, Ensign Nathaniel died Aug 1, 1838, aged 72 yrs; Margaret (wife of Ensign Nathaniel Warner) died March 12, 1812, aged 43 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Aug 7, 1851, aged 73 yrs; Jonathan B. died Aug 2, 1831, aged 31 yrs; Susan O. (wife of John Warner) died 1816, aged 28 yrs; Mary Lane (dau) died Jan 20, 1817, aged 9 mos; Daniel died Nov 7, 1808, aged 28 yrs; Benjamin died May 1, 1843, aged 86 yrs; Lucy (his wife) died June 23, 1838, aged 77 yrs; John died Nov 12, 1842, aged 63 yrs; Jane Humphrey (his wife) died July 25, 1882, aged 87 yrs 6 mos 3 dys; William C. (son) died Jan 19, 1841, aged 17 yrs 6 mos; George W. (son of Nathaniel Jun. and Harriet Warner) died March 10, 1832, aged 2 yrs 3 mos; George N. died Sept 4, 1868, aged 74 yrs 7 mos; Martha (his wife) died Sept 24, 1870, aged 72 yrs 9 mos; Jane C. (dau) died April 6, 1847, aged 24 yrs; John C. (son) died Aug 8, 1853, aged 23 yrs; Benjamin (son) died Nov 21, 1863, aged 28 yrs 10 mos; Mary Hoghton (wife of Henry S. Warner) died Sept 11, 1878, aged 27 yrs; Little Horace (son) died July 28, 1878, aged 9 mos; Sargent George L. Co. H, 19th Reg. Mass. Vols. died Bolivia, Va., Oct. 17, 1862, aged 29 yrs; Nathaniel died Aug 26, 1875, aged 73 yrs; Harriet (his wife); Horace (son) died Sept 27, 1865, aged 22 yrs 8 mos.

WATERMAN, Luther died Dec 25, 1842, aged 68 yrs; Elizabeth (his wife) died Sept 3, 1865, aged 73 yrs; Sarah E. (dau) died Dec 8, 1833, aged 8 mos 5 dys; John died Oct 3, 1824, aged 21 yrs.

WEAVER, Aldin T. (son of Gilbert and Abbie A. Weaver) died Dec 7, 1874, aged 11 mos 18 dys; Nettie B. (dau) died Sept 5, 1873, aged 6 mos 1 dy.

WEBSTER, Carrie C. (wife of William W. Webster) died Nov 14, 1861, aged 25 yrs 2 mos; Etta L. (wife of George Hill and dau of Stephen B. and Belinda Webster) died May 6, 1885, aged 21 yrs 8 dys; Phineas died Sept 11, 1858, aged 83 yrs 6 mos; Hannah (his wife) died Oct 4, 1860, aged 86 yrs 7 mos; Moses died Sept 2, 1872, aged 68 yrs 11 mos; James died Aug 19, 1881, aged 81 yrs 10 mos 28 dys; Maria Eayers (his wife) died May 14, 1875, aged 67 yrs 1 mos 10 dys; Charles P. died Dec 31, 1865, aged 32 yrs 6 mos; Lydia (wife of Horace Pinkham) died Nov 18, 1874, aged 69 yrs.

WELCH, Catherine R. (wife of Joseph W. Welch) died Aug 5, 1846, aged 28 yrs; G. (dau) died Aug 21, 1847, aged 1 yr 17 dys.

WEST, Franklin born 1827,—; Mary E. (his wife) born 1827, died 1887; Addie M. (adopted dau) born 1861, died 1880.

WHEELER, Thaddeus died Jan 25, 1890, aged 86 yrs; Caroline (his wife) died Oct 3, 1848, aged 42 yrs; Rebecca (wife) died Nov 6, 1876, aged 64 yrs; Charles F., 1833-1894; Adeline D. Gregg (wife) 1835-1891; Lucy Caroline (dau) 1860-1864; Charles Goodell (son) 1862-1864.

WHIDDEN, Caleb F., Co. G, 1st N. H Cavalry; Samuel died Oct 24, 1847, aged 63 yrs; Mary French (his wife) died Dec 25, 1864, aged 82 yrs; John (son) died in Boston Dec 7, 1842, aged 27 yrs; Mary J. died April 13, 1876, aged 64 yrs.

WHITE, Joseph died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec 5, 1832, aged 56 yrs; Sarah (his wife) died Jan 3, 1864, aged 43 yrs; John F. (son) died Feb 4, 1863, aged 17 mos; John died March 7, 1855, aged 86 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died Oct 31, 1872, aged 87 yrs 10 mos.

WHITTIER, Dearborn died Jan 26, 1850, aged 69 yrs; Susan R. (wife of Lewis A. McGregor) died Oct 31, 1841, aged 27 yrs.

WHITTEMORE, Mary H. Clement (wife of Peter Whittemore) born Nov 12, 1812, died April 22, 1890.

WIGHT, John died Dec 3, 1775, aged 72 yrs; Isabel (dau of John and Agnes Wight) died April 24, 1768, aged 29 yrs.

WILLEY, Henry died Dec 25, 1838, aged 37 yrs.

WILSON, Benjamin Franklin (son of Capt. Leonard and Elizabeth Wilson) died March 8, 1822, aged 1 yr; Capt. Leonard died March 19, 1868, aged 72 yrs; Elizabeth G. Warner (his wife) died Jan 18, 1876, aged 77 yrs 11 mos; Mary Ella (dau of Joseph G. and Susan A. Wilson); Ann Augusta (wife of Dr. J. C. Eastman) died Feb 17, 1851, aged 28 yrs; Mahlon Eastman (son of Dr. J. C. and Ann Augusta Eastman) died Sept 12, 1847, aged 6 mos; Ettie A Eastman (dau of Dr. Eastman) died March 14, 1863, aged 14 yrs; Betsey (wife of James Wilson) died July 23, 1834, aged 50 yrs; Sarah died July 30, 1857, aged 64 yrs; John died March 23, 1830, aged 31 yrs; Mehitable (his wife) died Oct 11, 1831, aged 32 yrs; Margaret (wife of Capt George R. Nesmith); Benjamin born Pelham, March 11, 1770, died July 17, 1849; Anna Poor (his wife) born in Atkinson, N. H., Jan 1, 1767, died Feb 12, 1860; Adeline (wife of William) died Dec 12, 1853, aged 31 yrs 9 mos; Infant (child); Rebecca P. (dau of John P. and Adeline A. Wilson) died Sept 27, 1853, aged 6 yrs 9 mos; Thomas H. (son) died Sept 10, 1853, aged 2 yrs 6 mos; John Eddy (son) died Sept 25, 1853, aged 5 mos; Samuel 1802-1877; Mary 1803-1878; John A. died April 4, 1864, aged 31 yrs 6 mos; Albert died Oct 23, 1881, aged 22 yrs 4 mos; Clarissa Howard died June 6, 1803, aged 5 yrs 5 dys; Samuel died July 6, 1811, aged 43 yrs 6 mos 9 dys; Capt. Robert died May 14, 1825, aged 92 yrs; Jean (his wife) died Feb 13, 1792, aged 49 yrs; James (father of Capt. Robert Wilson) died April 15, 1777, aged 74 yrs; Elizabeth died Sept 17, 1764, aged 60 yrs; William died July 20, 1773, aged 22 yrs; Samuel died Oct 20, 1778, aged 33 yrs; George (son of James and Janet Wilson) died May 29, 1747, aged 19 yrs; James died Feb 2, 1761, aged 28 yrs; Grisel (wife of Thomas Wilson) died May 5, 1753, aged 66 yrs; Thomas died Nov 1, 1752, aged —; Alexander died March 4, 1752, aged 93 yrs; James died June 30, 1772, aged 72 yrs; Jennet (his wife) died Jan 1, 1800, aged 97 yrs. Her descendants are 13 children, 91 grand-

children, 146 great grandchildren, about 260 in all; Robert died Oct 17, 1850, aged 91 yrs; Margaret (his wife) died March 17, 1813, aged 52 yrs; Ann (his wife) died June 28, 1845, aged 73 yrs; Thomas died Jan 16, 1863, aged 87 yrs 5 mos; Rebecca (his wife) died Dec 3, 1827, aged 49 yrs; Abigail (his wife) died Feb 5, 1863, aged 77 yrs; Sarah (wife of A. J. Wilson) died Aug 4, 1874, aged 27 yrs 11 mos; William H. (son of Samuel and Naomi Wilson) died Nov 13, 1871, aged 29 yrs 10 mos.

WISE, Daniel died Sept 22, 1863, aged 82 yrs 4 mos.

WILLIAMS, Addie M. Smith (wife of William J. Williams) born Dec 10, 1838, died May 30, 1879.

WOOD, Dr. Jacob Abbott, physician, died in New York city, March 20, 1879, aged 68 yrs; Joanna Jones Crombie (his wife) died Dec 15, 1878, aged 70 yrs; John died April 26, 1821, aged 61 yrs; Hannah (his wife) died Sept 12, 1820, aged 58 yrs.

WOODBURN, John died Nov 22, 1780, aged 89 yrs; James died April 6, 1852, aged 69 yrs; Ellen died Oct 4, 1842, aged 22 yrs; John died Feb 25, 1832, aged 70 yrs.

WOODWARD, Abraham died Oct 29, 1867, aged 73 yrs; Mary (his wife) died March 2, 1877, aged 74 yrs; Capt. Augustus A. Co. D, 32d U. S. C. Regt., wounded at engagement Pocotaligo, S. C., died at Beaufort, Dec 18, 1864, aged 34 yrs.

WYATT, Sally (wife of Moses Noyes) died June 17, 1884, aged 86 yrs.

WYMAN, Mehitable (wife of Hugh Jones) born Oct 23, 1809, died March 30, 1859.

YOUNG, (Yong according to spelling on stone) Margaret (wife of Hugh Young) died Oct 6, 1761, aged 75 yrs.

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